

# IAS Mentorship

With Reyasat Ali sir & Experienced team in CSE prep

## CSE Main 2022: Mini Mock Test 1

Syllabus:

- Modern History
- 
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Name of Candidate

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Date

Medium: Hindi / English

Time: 1 Hour

Start Time:

End Time:

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	15	
5	15	
6	15	
7	15	
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total	90	
Invigilator	Signature	

WhatsApp/Telegram/Text/Call: 8090528260

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	Excellent	Good	Average	Unsatisfied
Introduction				
Conceptual Understanding				
Contextual Clarity				
Content Enrichment				
Presentation				
Alignment				
Contextual Justification				

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Q1. The growth of organized national Movement started in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century which finally culminated in the demand for self-government. Elucidate 150 words

The second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century along with national movement saw the rise of many regional organisations.

organised national movement

i) The Indian was started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh ensuring political education.

ii) In 1885, Indian national congress was established - struggled for independence till the end.

iii) Movement in West -

a) East India Association by Dadabhai Naoroji in London.

b) Ghadar movement in America.

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iv). Other organisations that got established included -

a) Zamindari Association

b) Bengal British India Society

c) British Indian Association

d) Indian National Association

e) Indian League by J.N. Banerjee.

Specific role of INC

In early phase it demanded constitutional reforms along with demand of Swaraj and Swadeshi. While in later phase it rejected the idea of dominion status and aimed to achieve self rule as seen in resolution of Poona Swaraj.

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Q2. Discuss the causes behind the rise of revolutionary terrorism during the National freedom Movement. Also, discuss its impacts. 150 words

Revolutionary terrorism means the use of violence in the form of individual heroic acts or institutional organised violence against British Raj.

Causes behind the rise

- i) Failure of moderates to bring any substantive change in policies of British Raj.
- ii) motivated by Russian nihilist
- iii) Failure of extremists to channelise the energy of youth's energy that led in rise of individual

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heroism (Ex) Bombing of Parliament  
iv.) sudden withdrawal of non-cooperation  
movement.

Impact of revolutionary terrorism -

- i) Institutions proliferation -
  - a) Anusilan Samiti
  - b) Hindustan Republican Army.
- ii) motivated new participants and activities
  - a) Kakori robbery
  - b) Chittagong Armoury
  - c) Murder of Saunders.

The last impact was that INC strategy changed and it involved more youth.

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Q3. Highlight the causes behind the birth of the Quit India movement. Was it really an Un-Gandhian national movement? 150 words

The Quit India movement was called by Gandhi ji after the failure of Cripps mission in 1942.

## Causes of QIM

- i) Rising inflation i.e. prices of goods and essential commodity
- ii) The Setback to the Britishers in South East Asia ex - Burma
- iii) Participation in World War - 2
- iv) Food shortage for the civilians → situation of famine

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## un-gandhian national movement

- i) violent movement - Gandhiji refused to condemn violence.
- ii) Do or die call by Gandhiji to gain independence from British Raj
- iii) Attack on government offices and public property like Police Stations etc.

However it did had some principles of Gandhian values in fact like no communal violence, mass participation etc.



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Q4. Highlight the major differences between British colonialists and earlier invaders. Also, Critically Examine the stages of British colonialism in India and its impact. 250 words

The invaders included the mughals, Turks, Slave dynasty etc.

major difference b/w British colonialist and invaders

- i) earliest invaders got assimilated in Indian cultures unlike Britishers.
- ii) No change in Polity and administration was brought in by invaders, while Britishers brought drastic changes like Police, judiciary, army etc.
- iii) The Art and culture of early invaders had give and take relation

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with Indian art and culture ex- Urdu language developed. While Britishers only imparted the great tradition or upper class tradition ex English.

ii) Britishers imparted negatively, the revenue system (ex) Zamindari, Ryotwari.

## Stages of British colonialism

① Stage 1 - merchantilism.

Trade monopoly, open port and aim at making huge profit -

② Stage 2 - *Laissez faire* -

India converted as market for British goods and traditional handicraft industry destroyed

③ Stage 3 - financial capital phase.

Establishment of export - import firms, banks, railway construction credit from Britishers at high cost etc.

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In Stage 1; The financial breakdown of Indian economy started, while a systemic failure of Indian economy got established in Stage 2, where one way traffic of British goods: Supply to Indian markets got established. In Stage 3, complete deindustrialisation took place -

In all 3 stages of the main aim was to enrich their ~~But~~ mother nation i.e. British Raj at the cost of India.

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Q5. How did the Indian Industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze. 250 words

Indian Industrialist like Jamnalal Bajaj joined C.I.N.C., while Industrialist like A.D. Birla supported from outside.

Indian Industrialist Contribution to freedom struggle.

- ① financial support → For protest, conferences etc.
- ② Lobbying → for policies that can support industrialisation of India economy (ex) changes in taxation system and export - import policy.
- ③ Plans → 50. Plan to increase the India's GDP and Per Capita income (ex) Bombay Plan
- ④ criticism of British Policies that

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led to deindustrialisation. (Ex) Through  
FICCI.

(5) Institutional development of Indian  
industries and Commercial Congress.

Socialist trend and its impact on  
Industrialist Support to freedom struggle

① The idea of socialism states  
that proletariat should have the  
involvement in running of industries,  
unlike the capitalist system.

② socialist major aim was  
to eliminate the enforced economic  
system of British Raj → that ~~was~~ <sup>has</sup>  
been disastrous to Indian  
economy.

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② Their ~~no~~ social aim was to get the <sup>situation</sup> ~~work life~~ of labours improved in the industries.

③ They didn't discourage the industrialist from setting up of new industries or participating in freedom struggle.

④ Collaboration between both - Bombay plan was supported by socialist though it was brought in by industrialist.

The industrialist and socialist have been acting as major participants in India's polity and economy even after independence. (Ex) J.L. Nehru though being socialist supported industrial growth.

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Q6. Differentiate between the nature of peasants' movements before and after 1857. Also critically examine the success and significance of post-1857 Peasants movements. 250 words

1857 was turning point for social, political and administrative changes in Britishly governed India.

Nature of peasant movement before <sup>and after</sup> 1857

① Participants -

Before 1857 - Participants were mainly  
Subgroups like tribals (X) Kol  
sevot

After 1857 - Participants were not  
locals but at national level  
(X) Kishan Sabha movement

② Issues -

Before 1857 - localised

After 1857 - National level.

③ Relation with freedom struggle.

Before 1857 - Disconnected with  
national level freedom struggle.  
(X) Rangpur uprising.

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After 1857 - Connected with national level freedom struggle.

④ ~~to~~ opponent -

Before 1857 - Struggle against non peasants like Zamindars.

After 1857 - Struggle against British policies and 'its agents'.

⊗ Bardoli Satyagrah

⑤ Institutions -

Before 1857 → The peasant struggle had localised issues and local participation without participation / establishment of institutions.

After 1857 → Institutional development led the peasant struggle

⊗ Bhashiya Kisan Union

Success and Significance of Peasant movement

i) ~~to~~ Mass participation in the national movement was ensured.



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- ii) Relief to Peasant (EX) Indigo revolt (Champanan Satyagrah), relieved peasant of illegal rent and taxation.
- iii) Prepared ground for Freedom Struggle (EX) NCM and CDM.
- iv) Institutionalisation of Peasant organisations helped create lobby for demands (EX) Bhartiya Kishan Union.
- v) Ground for Post-independence reform (EX) Abolition of Zamindari.
- vi) ~~to~~ Fertile ground for leadership at local and national level. (EX) Shaheed Jansamiti Peasant movement helped mobilise mass for ensuring participation in freedom Struggle.

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Q7. Please remember, in granting separate electorates, we are sowing the dragons' teeth and the harvest will be bitter" - Morley. Discuss the statement. (250 W-15 M)

Separate electorate was a system where a particular community vote for their leaders instead of all voters voting without any religious boundaries. (Ex) Only muslim votes voting for muslim candidates.

## Separate electorates - Dragon teeth

- ① Separate electorate aimed at building walls between communities on religious lines.
- ② It not only created political barriers, but sown the seeds of social barriers.

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3) It had spillover effect  
(Ex) Separate electorate  
was demanded by depressed  
class.

4) It encouraged the idea that  
social political and economic  
interest of different communities  
are different.

5) Curbed Hindu Muslim unity

6) Communal institutions like Muslim  
League and Hindu Mahasabha  
further misused this communal  
based separate electorate for  
their political gains.

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⑦ Zinnah in his '14 points' demanded separate electorate, that became bone of contention between INC and muslim league.

⑧ The seed of separate electorate sowed the communal feeling to be engrained and enforced the country's division as India and Pakistan.

was first <sup>strategic</sup> step towards Hindu - muslim disunity and creation of India and Pakistan.