GS SCORE

GS MAINS MOCK 2021

TEST - 1

HISTORY - 1

Time Allowed: 50 Mins. Max. Marks: 70

Q.	Marks
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Instructions to Candidate

- There are **05 questions.**
- All questions are compulsory.
- The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name ANENDYA RAAJSSHRE

Roll No. 57184

Mobile No. _____

Date 09/11/2021

Signature Anendya Raajsshre

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Q1. The Swadeshi Movement's richness was not limited to the political sphere alone, but it also included art, literature, science, and industry. Discuss. Also, elaborate on the role played by Bengal School of Art and Abhindranath Tagore.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Swadeshi movement was started around 1905 to protest against the partition of Bengal and exploitative British policies.

Swadeshi movement focused on :-

① Boycott :-
↳ of western school & colleges
↳ foreign cloths
↳ law courts.

② Promotion of nationalistic elements :-
↳ establishment of Indian industries - example - Swadeshi Steam Navigation Companies
↳ establishment of National Council of Education in 1906 and Bengal Institute of Technology.

Good work you used examples.

Remarks

↳ encouragement to scientists like CV Raman & PC Ray.

↳ many songs were written, ~~tute~~ and sung like Amar Sonar Bangla & Vande Matram

↳ promotion of nationalistic literature through people like Rabindranath Tagore

↳ reducing the dominance of western/Victorian art and painting by Abhindranath Tagore

Role of Bengal School of Art & Abhindranath Tagore →

quote ↓ Raja Ravi Verma + Bharat Mata painting of Abhindranath Tagore etc

① School promoted naturalistic element present in Indian painting of before.

② A. Tagore got inspired from Ajanta & Mughal paintings and brought back losing confidence in Indian art.

③ School also gave out scholarships to budding artists.

Thus, Swadeshi helped to revive the lost self esteem of Indians in their culture & history.

2nd part can be improved

4½

Remarks

Q2. Discuss the importance of the 'Home Rule league' movement in educating and making masses ready for political participation. What were the reasons behind the fizzling out of the movement by 1919? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Home Rule League movement was started in 1916 & was based on Irish model of Home Rule movement, by Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Annie Besant.

good, but try to put more details such as where it was started by both the leaders.

Importance of Home Rule movement →

① Politically educating masses :-
- ↳ through meetings
- ↳ propaganda through pamphlets, newspapers
- ↳ established libraries in villages to educate people.

② Extensive branches all over India :-
- ↳ extended the reach of the movement
- ↳ brought lower middle class population into mainstream politics.

Remarks

③ Invigorated nationalistic spirit in masses
↳ through speeches
↳ made them realise the importance of self-governance

④ Filled the political vacuum after Surat split in 1907.

⑤ Acted as a transition phase between the Moderate-extremist phase and the Gandhian phase.

⑥ Made the masses ready for prolonged struggle and sacrifice.

But the movement slowly dissipated by 1919.

Need to mention more demands such as education in vernacular language etc

Reasons behind fizzling out ⇒

① Poor organisation → of the leagues, that led to poor coordination & planning.

Remarks

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(2) Reforms announcement & Montagu's ~~dec~~ declaration → left the Moderates & even Annie Besant in 2 ~~mm~~ minds as to whether continue the movement or not.

(3) Left leaderless → as Tilak had to go abroad & Annie Besant was arrested.

(4) Severe government repression → demoralised the masses.

(5) Masses can't go on extensively protesting for large periods of time → need a break in between.

(6) Emergence of Gandhi → led the masses to his methodology and the focus shifted on him.

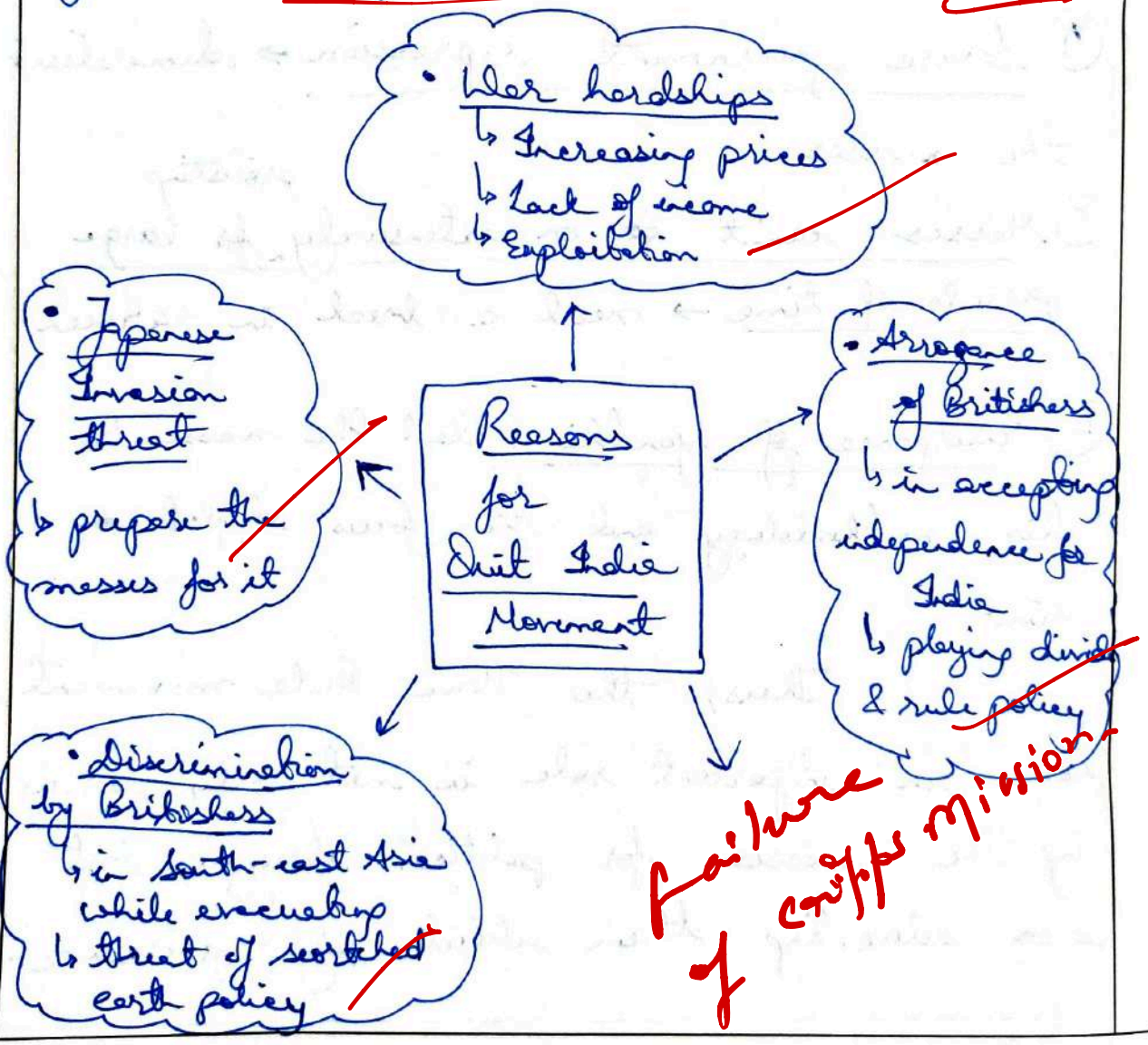
Reasons are described well

Thus, the Home Rule movement had an important role in ~~not~~ only arousing the masses for political struggle but also educating them about self-governance.

Remarks 7

Q3. Explain the various features of the Quit India Movement that distinguish it from the previous anti-imperial struggle in colonial India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Quit India movement is famous for its slogan of "Do or die" as it was the last mass movement of Indians against Britishers, started in 1942



Remarks

Different from other mass struggle →

① **Leaderless movement :-**

↳ most leaders arrested the next day.
↳ masses were on their own.

② **Underground activity :-**

↳ as public meeting was declared illegal
↳ Usha Mehta – underground radio
↳ Aruna Asif Ali – led to underground activities to guide the masses.

③ **Women in leading positions :-**

↳ like of Usha Mehta, Aruna Asif Ali, Sucheta Kriplani leading the movement.

④ **Parallel government formations :-**

↳ in Tamluk, Satara, Ballia etc. by Y.B. Chavan, Chittu Pandey etc.
↳ did Gandhian marriage, social constructive works, established Nyayadan mandals etc.

Good.

Remarks

(5) No Plan of Action :-

↳ as leaders arrested before ~~to~~ it ~~can~~ formalised

(6) Gandhi's "Do or Die" slogan :-

↳ marked a shift in his stance

↳ pointed towards use of violent methods.

(7) Lack of communal clashes :-

↳ although Muslim participation was negligible but they helped to give shelter to protestors.

The Quit India Movement, showed the Britishers that there days of ruling India are ending. It helped bring Britishers to negotiate with Indian leaders for Independence.

you attempted it very well!!

7

Remarks

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Q4. "The peasant revolts and uprisings in 19th century India against colonial rule were not religious, but in most of the cases, religion did play a very important role". Discuss the nature of Peasant uprisings in 19th century India with appropriate examples considering the above given statement.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Peasants were exploited the most during the British Rule, through high taxation, rent, illegal fines and penalties etc. ~~They~~ Thus, they stood up against these atrocities.

Reasons for Peasant revolts in 19th century

- Introduction of new landlords - ~~money~~ moneylenders, traders etc.
- High handed & racist attitude of Britishers
- British interference in religious matters like Sati abolition etc.
- Exploitatively high rent & systems like parallel settlement
- Changing village economy, forced to grow certain crops etc.

Good but you mentioned these in short.

Remarks

Thus, these ~~to~~ reasons led ~~to~~ upsurge in peasant revolts in the 19th century. But most of these revolts turned religious or made religion as their base like.

(1)

You had to mainly focus upon nature of peasant revolts and then by mentioning examples discuss religion vs non-religious aspect.

3

Remarks

Remarks

Q5. What were the objectives of various tribal uprisings in India during British rule? Discuss their contributions in the national movement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Britishers exploited tribals by interfering in their customs, changing the socio-political & economical systems, denying them rights to forests etc.

mention a few examples:

These policies pushed the tribals to revolt against the Britishers.

Objectives →

① Bring back their original economical system → as seen in Munda rebellion, the issue of coins.

② Drive out moneylenders & traders → who have become new owners of land, making the tribals landless. Good

Example- Ho uprising in Jharkhand.

Remarks

(3) Stop Christian Missionary activities → and their interference in religious matters. example: Munda Rebellion.

Around exploitation of zamindars etc

(4) Right to forest land → which have been their traditional right and home. Also allow the use of forest products.

Thus, most of the tribal movements were aimed to bring back their past custom and rituals. But, in the 20th century, these objectives shifted towards the nationalistic aims and contributed enormously to freedom struggle like :-

(1) During CDM, many tribal people violated the forest laws in Central Provinces, ~~Maharashtra~~ Maharashtra etc.

Remarks

② In north-east India, especially in Manipur & Nagaland, the people were led by Rani Gaidinliu to protest against Britishers.

③ Influence of ~~fa~~ Gandhi reached the Santhals and they ~~promoted~~ stopped toddy production.

④ Led ~~to~~ Britishers being fought from the classes and areas, thus ~~to~~ the national struggle truly became a mass movement.

Further Tribal struggle

There were the 2.1 wall of defiant

+ inspiring the future struggle etc.

Conclusion?

$6\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks