

# ANSWER SHEET

## SECTIONAL TEST- V

### (MODERN INDIA)

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Name: Nausheen

Email ID: [REDACTED]@gmail.com

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

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

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

**Comments for Improvement after Evaluation:**

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 3 = 30$

Q.1 (a) Absentee landlordism was a consequential feature of Bengal's Permanent land settlement.  
Comment. [10 Marks]

Permanent Settlement was the system of land revenue introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 to collect land revenue from Bengal and Bihar. Later it was extended to Madras too.

### Features

- Land revenue was fixed for 20 years.
- Revenue was to be collected by zamindars for the state.
- The revenue collecting rights were given to the person who promised the most revenue from a given land.

### ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM

- Since the revenue was fixed in perpetuity, zamindars subletted their land to local landlords. For e.g. Zamindar of Burdwan divided the zamindari land into panni taluks under patridars.

• Responsibility of collecting revenue was also subletted, no attempt was made by the zamindars who was not-local, to improve the conditions of peasantry.

Also, the 'sun-set' clause of the zamindari settlement led to regular change of zamindari rights due to non-payment of revenue. Thus, system of absentee landlordism became a regular feature of the system.

Q.1 (b) The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an Industrial revolution, acted in India as 'the catalyst of complete colonization.' Comment. [10 Marks]

After their consolidation of rule in India, East India undertook various modernisation measures to ease their administration in India. One such means was railways.

### Catalyst for Complete Colonization

- ① The railway lines was used by army to reach into the remotest corners of country and suppress revolts.
- ② It triggered economic colonization by
  - Favourable tariffs were imposed for entry of finished goods which were carried all over places. It also helped in carrying raw materials to port for export to Britain.
- ③ Financial colonization was fostered by railway building in following

ways :-

- The investment of private companies in railways were guaranteed a 5 percent interest. This added to home charges and led to increase in revenue burden on peasants.

#### ④ Ecological Colonisation

- By using timber resources from forests of India indiscriminately.

#### ⑤ Technological Colonisation

- The technique of low skills like railway track laying only were transferred. Higher technology of engine was not transferred to Indians.

This became a means to foster colonisation of the country using their "own means".

Carnatic wars were fought between English and French East India Companies from 1744-63 mainly for establishing supremacy of their rule in India.

Factors contributing to British Success :

① Political system of Britain :

- The glorious revolution of Britain has resulted in democratic structures getting set-up which addressed needs of citizens like investors in EIC.
- French government on the other hand was monarchical and despotic.

② Nature of EICs :

- While English EICs functioned independently of British control, the French EIC had to take permission for their every task in India.

- In addition to this, English EIC was an asset to British government, as it gave dividends to the parliamentarians. French EIC was a liability, as it took excessive loans from the state.

### ③ Naval supremacy.

- English had strong navy with bases in Bombay, Bengal and Madras - key locations. French bases were situated in inner areas of Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam etc.

- The base of French in Mauritius could not prove helpful to them as it was far away.

### ④ Personal character of leaders. - Clive had greater skills than Dupleix in terms of planning.

Thus, it is said, "French made a cardinal blunder of looking for key in south, Clive sought it in Bengal and won".

Q.2 (a) "The British India experienced the 'wind of change' with the arrival of Lord William Bentinck and gave a period of respite from continuous war and annexation." Comment. [20 Marks]

- "Peace hath its victory, no less than war"

The above quote explains the gist of policies that William Bentinck is known for.

### "Wind of change"

#### ① Social Changes

- 1.1. Abolition of sati
- 1.2. Suppression of Thugee
- 1.3. Did away with practise of female infanticides.

#### ② Judicial Changes

- 2.1. Abolished Provincial court of appeal established by Cornwallis.
- 2.2. Allowed vernacular language in lower courts, higher courts were made to use English.

### ③ Economic Changes

- 3.1. Reduction in the military "bhatta" to army.
- 3.2. Two departments were established to suggest economies in expenditure of British rule.

### ④ Policy towards native states

- 4.1. Bentick followed the policy of "non-aggression", "non-intervention" in native states internal policies despite strong cases of annexation emerging in Jodhpur, Jaipur etc.
- 4.2. However, he annexed states like Gorakhpur, Cachar on pretext of maladministration.

### ⑤ Codification of law

- 5.1. In 1834, a law member was added to council to carry Codification of law.

## ⑥ Educational changes

6.1. Implemented English as the language of higher education.

However, there were certain shortcomings in the policies as female infanticide, sati continued to happen in society.

Similarly, issue of mass education was not addressed.

Q.2 (b) "The emergence of press and its growth in India during 18th and 19th century was also associated with diversities and divergence of opinions, ideas and objectives and it catered to the demand of targeted audience." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Emergence of Press in India was seen with Bengal Gazette of James Augustus Hickey which was turned down by British. However, Press was used at large scale during freedom struggle.

① Diversities, Divergence of opinions, ideas and objectives

①.1 Social Reform Movements

(a) Tattvabodhini Patrika of Tattvabodhini Sabha ; Mirat-ul-Akbar of Raja Ram Mohan Roy ; Rast Gofas of Dadabhai Naoroji targeted the social reform in society.

However, these reforms were opposed by some conservative newspapers like Somachar Chandrika.

## 1.2 Divergence of Opinions

- Moderates were writing against Extremists and vice versa.

For e.g. Yopal K. Gokhale moderate view criticised in Tilak's Mahratta.

Similarly, SS. Bengaloo was criticised by Surendranath Banerjee ~~or~~ Bangobasi of Jurkochudamani.

## 2 Catered to the Demand of Audience

### 2.1 Anti-British Sentiments

(a) Harishchandra's - "Andher Nagari Chaupat Raja" depicted the state of degeneration under British rule.

(b) Economic critique was presented by Dadabhai Naoroji in "UnBritish Rule in India".

### 2.2. Issues of peasantry

(a) Deenbandhu Mitra "Neel Darpan" and "Hindoo Patriot" journal highlighted the issue of Indigo planters and their struggle.

(b) Similarly, for Deccan Riots, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in their journal highlighted the issue.

### 2.3. Use of Vernacular languages

(a) Bengali, Marathi etc. was used.

Thus, press became the means to educate masses against colonial injustice and was used extensively by later leaders too.

Q.2 (c) Analyze the nature of peasant movements during the nationalist phase and discuss their shortcomings. [10 Marks]

Peasant movements during nationalist phase were marking rural resistance against the British rule.

### ① Nature of Movement

①.1 Limited in their demands

(a) Regularisation of rents, against money lenders, high revenue demand etc. were their main demands.

①.2 Non violent in nature

(a) These movements were generally non-violent. However, some instances like Rangpur Uprising (1763) showed their violent character though using primitive tools.

①.3 Localised in nature

(a) Demands were specific to the region. For e.g. Champaran movement against Tinkathia system.

1.4. Coordination with Nationalists movement  
For e.g. Moplah revolt (1919) was included in non-cooperation movement and speeches were given by Gandhi & Ali brothers.

## ② Shortcomings

- 2.1. No radical demands like abolition of zamindari system.
- 2.2. Mobilisation along religious line sometimes gave communal character to the struggle. For e.g. Moplah revolt.
- 2.3. Easily quelled up by British through force or partial fulfilment of demand.  
For e.g. in Kheda → only 35% rent was given.

However, they formed the preface to more radical demands during socialist phase in Faizpur Congress session (1930) and ultimately resulting in abolition of zamindari (1945).

Q.4 (a) "Wellesley arrived in India 1798 with a grand imperial vision and took several steps in this direction." Critically examine. [20 Marks]

"With coming of Wellesley, East India Company was transformed from a trading company to an imperialist power".

① Imperial Vision of Wellesley

1.1 Subsidiary Alliance System

(a) Helped EIC to maintain army with expense from native state.

(b) The states were saved from influence of foreign nations as they were not allowed to make diplomatic relations with them.

(c) Presence of British official as subsidary ensured influence in internal affairs.

1.2 Fourth Anglo-Mysore War:

(a) Protected British state in India from French and Ottomans as Tipu Sultan asked for their help.

(b) Treaty of Srirangapatnam - revenue from Mysore was divided between Company and Nizam

(c) Wodeyar rulers were restored in Mysore.

1.3. Second Anglo-Maratha War

(a) Turned British EIC to a political power in Maratha region. They were biggest challenge to them at that time.

(b) Marathas were subjugated as their head - 'Peshwas' became subject to Subsidiary Alliance.

1.4. End to British recognition → Awadh was giving protection and later ended during Wellesley.

1.5. Also played role in suppression of Pindaris

However there were certain shortcomings in his rule;

① Permanent settlement system was introduced in Madras but there were no intermediaries like zamindars. Poligars were recognised as intermediaries but it resulted in loss of revenue for British.

② Constant wars burden on Britain.

Thus, even though Wellesley strengthened British imperial power but failed to make a significant impact through his rule.

Q.4 (b) How the role of the British rule in India proved disastrous to the handicraft/ traditional industry in India for a number of reasons? Also discuss the consequences of the decline of handicraft/traditional industries. [20 Marks]

De-industrialisation in India during 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c. was seen as a direct cause of British rule and their policies.

### ① British rule proved disastrous

#### 1.1 Loss of Patronage

(a) States were annexed by Britain and thus many traditional industries like that of curtains, silks lost their patronage from rulers and nobles.

For e.g. Awadh a culture that emerged during 18<sup>th</sup> c.

#### 1.2 Loss of Demand

(a) Indians were trained in English culture through education to make them "good consumers" of their goods. This resulted in loss of demand.

1.3

### Construction of Railways.

(a) Cheap tariffs for transport of raw material from interior to ports and finished goods from ports to interiors were implemented .

- This resulted in ruin of handicrafts .

1.4

### Trade secrets

(a) Weavers and artisans were made to divulge their trade-secrets to them .

Consequences of Decline of Traditional Industries .

①

#### Positive Consequences

(a) Integration of economies

(b) currency system was interlinked .

(c) efforts beginning to be made in establishing modern industries

(d) emergence of worker class that played role in freedom struggle .

## ② Negative Consequences

- (a) self-sufficiency of villages ended.
- (b) People began taking agriculture on large scale but there was shortage of lands so they worked as tenants:
- (c) Drain of wealth as British goods were imported through revenue collected from here in India.

This de-industrialisation caused India to trail in league of industrial nations, as at a time in 18<sup>th</sup> c, India used to cater to 25% of global products.

Q.4 (c) "The Arya Samaj may quite logically be pronounced as the outcomes of conditions imported into India by the west." (Lala Lajpat Rai). Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Arya Samaj was founded Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875.

① Outcome of conditions imported from West:

①.1 Lala Lajpat Rai claims this and

JL Nehru argues that Arya Samaj was in response to the ideas of Islam and Christianity.

①.2 It is argued by historians that British rule with adherence to Protestantism made Saraswati to look for modern iconoclasm in Hinduism. This made him stand against idolatry and polytheism.

①.3 Also the idea of monotheism was adopted through neo-Hinduism proposition that emphasized on monism.

## 2 Indigenous character

- 2.1 Some historians argue that Aya Samaj cannot be influenced from West as Saraswati did not know English.
- 2.2 Also, he based on his ideas upon Vedas which does not sanction idolatry, polytheism etc.

To conclude, it can be said that more than Western ideas, it was their impact that triggered Aya Samaj and its theories.