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# ANSWER SHEET

## FULL TEST III

### (MODERN INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.  
Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.

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.

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Comments for improvement after evaluation

## SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1 (a) "Planning was seen as an instrument to remove regional inequality after independence". Critically examine. [10 Marks]

India after independence took up a plan based approach to development influenced by Soviet experiments and the Keynesian idea of economics under Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The idea of planning came from the notion to ensure most effective and balanced exploitation of country's resources.

India during and <sup>just</sup> after British rule was experiencing a spectra of fragmented development characterised by - regional inequality in spread of industries, urbanisation, employment potential, etc.

Planning was aimed at:

- ① ensuring equity and raising standards of living.

② establishment of socialist pattern of society (based on Nehruvian ideas) i.e. distribution of resource.

③ ensuring fruits of development reach all locales of the country.

④ This was undertaken through:

① establishing steel plants in economically weaker regions.

② ensuring development of such regions

③ providing forward and backward linkages to agricultural industries through capital intensive industries.

④ employment generation to ~~ensure~~ take stress off agriculture.

⑤ But, the planning industrialisation and import <sup>substitution</sup> which well-intentioned failed to ensure true regional inequality as development remained constrained to some parts of the country.

Q.1 (b) "This retention of Rowlatt legislation in the teeth of universal opposition is an affront to the nation. Its repeal is necessary to appease national honour." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Rowlatt legislation was passed in 1919 which was a draconian law that allowed the government to arrest Indians without warrant and no provisions of bail.

The above statement was given by Gandhiji while stating universal opposition to the act, which was visible in:

- ① the act was practically forced through the assembly using official majority
- ② politicians of all parties together protested against it.
- ③ political press from Bombay to UP to Bihar and Punjab all chorused against it.   
 (eg) New India of Annie Besant condemned it -
- ④ protest meetings were held in all parts of the country against it.

Finally, seeing no other option, he resorted on the path of Satyagraha to oppose the bill and regain national honor and moral standing.

For this, he toured the country, tried to educate people, esp. youngsters about it and with the aid of some rule cadres decided to launch a Round Table Satyagraha at pan India level.

He considered the blatant disregard of Indian Council members and the racial voting as an attack on the Nation and thus considered it a National wrong.

For him Satyagraha was the true method to attain Swaraj here.

While the Round Table Satyagraha failed, Non cooperation movement and the mass mobilization it commanded forced British government to finally repeal the law in 1922.

Q.1 (c) "The Battle of Plassey was won by Clive through intrigues and it decided the fate of Bengal." Explain. [10 Marks]

The Battle of Plassey was a battle between English led by Lord Clive and Bengal under Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756, which was won by British.

Some historians have classified Plassey as not a real battle as it was won by intrigues, as can be seen from:

① There was conspiracy even before the battle involving high profile members of Nawab's court including Mir Bakshi, merchants, big Bankers, parts of his army, etc and company was part of it.

② It was more of a skirmish than a battle as Nawab's army ~~was~~ had already turned coat.

Thus, the war was won off the battle-field before it even started.

Battle of Plassey was a decider in the fate of Bengal as:

- ① English came to have de-facto control over it.
- ② They started the process of drain which increased over time.
- ③ The riches of Bengal were slowly siphoned off by the British and its people impoverished, its industries destroyed.
- ④ Battle of Plassey allowed for battle of Buxar to happen and Diwani of Bengal fell in British hands and finally they in 1772, they ensured de-jure rule over it.

Thus, Plassey can be thought of as the beginning of the end for Bengal, despite not being a real battle and thus is called a 'revolution'

by British historians.

Q.1 (d) "The Indian National Army was, in essence, the army of liberation of India." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Indian National Army was an extra-territorial army raised by Mohan Singh in Malaya & Singapore after British retreat through the aid of Indian POWs.

This army later on came under control of Netaji Subhas who termed the army as a liberation army of India.

The army under Shah Nawaz travelled with Japanese through Burma to help liberate India but with Japanese defeat at Imphal and their already racist and discriminatory behaviour they were left stranded.

Under British onslaughts the army faced reverses and was pushed back to South East Asia, where

they eventually surrendered.

Thus, while the army was a liberation army it failed in its approach to liberate India.

Alternatively though, the trials of INA prisoners back home, after their surrender ~~and~~ created upsurges all across India in 1945-46 including civilians and in military force (RIN mutiny) and this upsurge is termed as the final straw that broke the back of English empire.

Thus, in essence the INA was the liberation army of India.

Q.1 (e) "The Royal Indian Navy Revolt was seen as an event which marked the end of the British rule almost as finally as Independence Day." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

In the summer of 1945-46, the British Indian navy ratings at HMS Talwar in Bombay, went on a strike to protest against: bad food, racial discrimination and INA trials.

Other ratings too joined in and soon the protest developed a national character.

The event marked the end of British rule as:

- ① For the first time <sup>(after 1857)</sup>, the institution of military was also showing its dissatisfaction.
- ② ~~Crisis~~ Cabinet Mission was immediately sent off to the country.
- ③ Army Commander when asked the

mood of the soldiers, replied by asking for clemency to INA prisoners.

But at the same time, there are certain limitations to the view that RIN revolt had direct impact as:

- ① these upsurges were short-lived.
- ② only a few sections of society participated (that too in urban areas)
- ③ Army was called in and the troops fired on people and the meetings in Karachi & in Bombay they rounded them up.

Thus, it can be argued that despite the upsurges, British were willing & able to crush them -

And the real reason to transfer power was more a result of realisation of erosion of their legitimacy over many years of struggle.

Q.2 (a) What were the circumstances that led Mahatma Gandhi to start the Non-Cooperation Movement? Examine its contribution to India's Struggle for freedom. [20 Marks]

Non-cooperation movement was a frivolous movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 under the leadership of first the Khilafat Committee and then the Indian National Congress.

Circumstances that led to Mahatma Gandhi starting the movement are:

- ① Rowlatt act and the corresponding agitation against it, that led to a himalyan blunder.
- ② The Jallianwala Bagh incident and the other excesses like martial law, crawling orders, etc.
- ③ Jallianwala bagh incident created waves of resentment against British

throughout the country and so the situation was set for something to happen.

④ Finally, the issue of dismemberment of Turkey after Treaty of Sevres, despite pan-Islamic protests.

⑤ In this situation, Gandhi, an ideologue of Hindu-Muslim unity found himself in the unique position to use the above stated grievance of the two communities and forge a bond of unity & cooperation.

⑥ On top of this, he further added the idea of 'Swaraj' as a cherry on top to ensure INC's aid in launching the movement from this platform.

In this situation, the movement was

launched and made great contributions to the struggle, as can be seen below:

- ① First pure mass-movement with pan-india, pan-religion and pan-class support.
- ② huge geographical spread
- ③ Finally allowed INC to become a national party in true sense and allowed them to accelerate the process of political education and engagement.
- ④ Introduction of women in huge numbers and not just for boycott of liquor but also for foreign cloth and also protests alongside men.  
eg Family members of C.K. Das, Nehru, etc.

- ⑤ Introduction to the novel strategy of Satyagraha and boycott on large scale.
- ⑥ The movement also allowed participation of students (through Boycott of schools), ~~and~~ and labourers (through 300 plus strikes).
- ⑦ gave ideological impetus to various movements like - Moplah, Eka, Kisan Sabha, Akali, etc.
- ⑧ Rise of national institutions like - Jamia Millia, Kashi Vidyapeeth, etc.

While the movement came to an end after Chauri-Chaura, its impact remained as disillusioned revolutionaries emerged, Gandhi began constructive work and anticipation for further mass struggles was created in people and leaders.

Q.2 (b) Analyse the motive and compulsion of the British in framing social policies for India. [20 Marks]

Britishers ruled India for a close to 200 years and during those times, they introduced a host of social policies, aimed at reforming the Indian society such as : Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage, Raising the age of marriage (Age of consent act), ~~on~~ focus on female education, etc.

Motives ~~and~~ compulsion of Britishers in framing such policies :

- ① Till 1813, guided by Orientalists thinking British displayed no attitude in reforming society of India.

- ② With the entry of Anglicans like ~~the~~ Liberals, Evangelicals, etc, a change in policy came.
- ③ This was visible in the actions of Lord Bentinck (guided by Bentham & Grant) ~~and~~ who was cajoled by R.K. Roy to abolish Sati.
- ④ Similarly, efforts by other reformers like Vidyasagar, B.M. Malbari, K.C. Sen, etc. forced the Britishers to allow some reforms.
- ⑤ But, at the same time, the reforms remained minimal in nature and the focus was to not anger the masses.

⑥ British Education policy though was guided by pure colonial motives to ensure a crop of clerks who speak English, are able to imbibe British consumer goods and thus act as supporters and propagators of British rule.

⑦ While ensuring that education in sciences and mass education remained ignored.

⑧ As flames of Nationalism emerged at the end of 19th century, the Britishers developed a social policy of 'Divide and Rule' to separate Hindus and Muslims.

⑨ In 20th century, while some reforms like - education, female franchise, reservation to lower castes, etc were undertaken under the impact

of national movement.

(10) The core focus remained to use social policy as a tool to keep traditionalists with them and at loggerheads with INC.

(11) This was also visible in the Communal Award by Ramsay MacDonald, but was wisely stopped by actions of M. K. Gandhi and the Poona Pact.

Thus, British social policy changed with time due to various political and colonial exigencies of the era and oscillated between reformist to 'traditionalist'.

Q.2 (c) "The main proposal of Cripps mission was departure from the past but still was not acceptable to Indian leaders." Comment. [10 Marks]

With the World War 2 going really bad and Japanese almost at the door, British government sent Cripps mission to India to seek out Indian support in the war.

The main proposal of the mission as stated was - "Earliest possible realisation of self-government in India".

A stark departure from the previous British attitude of never giving timelines, this was expected to bring about something new by the leaders.

But, unfortunately, the conservative leader Churchill, the Viceroy,

the Commander-in-Chief - Wavell, etc were not in support of letting him go.

So, they framed the draft proposal as -

- ① dominion status
- ② Constituent assembly after war with ~~indirect~~ party elected & party nominated member
- ③ Provision of separation to any province and no constitution without minority say so.

Further, he wasn't allowed to divert from the proposals.

Thus, in essence the proposals were not acceptable as:

- ① lacked the old song of 'dominion'
  - ② provision of separation untenable
  - ③ Muslim League given veto
  - ④ No real transfer of power.
- Because of these reasons, the mission failed as Gandhiji called it -  
'post dated cheque on a failing bank!'

✓ Q,3 (a) Discuss the essential principles of the Subsidiary Alliance System. How did it contribute in making the British Company the supreme sovereign authority in India? [20 Marks]

Lord Wellesley in 1780s put forth a new policy called Subsidiary Alliance to increase the supremacy of British over the local princes.

Main principles of the Alliance were:

① A subsidiary force was stationed in each state to maintain peace and order.

The army would be under the control of British and paid by land grants or revenues of the state.

② A resident was appointed to be stationed at the court of each subsidiary state.

③ No external contacts with outside powers.

④ No fights with external powers without British say so.

In such conditions, the British pledged to protect any state that came under their umbrella.

Thus, in this manner Subsidiary alliance came to be and the first state to accept this offer was -  
Nizam of Hyderabad ◦

Contribution of Subsidiary alliance  
in making the British the supreme  
authority in India ◦

- ① Allowed British to extinguish the independence of Indian rulers.
- ② Created a situation of what was called - Subordinate Isolation.
- ③ Allowed British to act as arbitrator in inter-state conflicts as now Rajas would go to British with their grievances.
- ④ Broke the Back of Marathas as the Subsidiary Alliance <sup>of Peshwas</sup> was the cause of 2nd Anglo-Maratha war and thus started their decline.
- ⑤ Allowed for easier annexations such as Mysore annexed into British empire.

⑥ Presence of subsidiary force and Resident at court ensured that Britishers always had de-facto control over all native states.

Thus, Subsidiary alliance was a master-stroke of diplomacy that made Britishers the paramount power in all but name.

At the same time, there needed a lot of annexations by Hardinge, Bampfey and Dalhousie to really become the sovereign authority of India.

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Q.3 (b) Discuss the rise and growth of the Leftism within Congress. Also critically examine the role played by the Left Wing within the Congress from 1920 to 1947. [20 Marks]

The Congress across its journey to get independence for India was covered by a whole host of ideologies, with leftism (or radicalism / change) being one of them.

Growth of left wing congress:

- ① The socialist revolution of 1917 was the inspiration behind the rise of leftist ideology.
- ② This leftwing was visible in the new and young crop of leaders that emerged post Non-cooperation movement.
- ③ Two chief ideologues were Nehru and Bose, who popularised the vision of socialism & communism.

(4) Their rise was visible in the presidentship of Nehru in 1929, 1936 and 1937 and of Bose in 1938 and 1939.

(5) The great depression of 1930s and the success of Stalin's Russia and five year plans, banned communists party, etc  $\Rightarrow$  all of these perceived in the growth of Congress Socialist Party, in 1934.

(6) They were involved in giving a socialist direction to the movement of organised workers & labourers.

Role played by Communist wing in the congress from 1920 - 1947

(1) Leftism visible in the socio-economic agenda of congress, as seen from:

- (a) 20 pt. resolution on F. Rights.
- (b) Economic programme of Karachi session
- (c) Agrarian Programme of Raizpur session with focus on -  
reduction of land revenue, abolition of begar, fixed tenures, etc.
- (d) Election Manifesto for 1935-36 elections.
- (e) National Planning Committee established
- (2) Acceptance of leadership of Nehru and Bose and their ideas of Economic Swaraj and also Socialist Republic.
- (3) Gandhi is also thought to have turned leftish in 1930s & 1940s, seen from his focus on economic inequality, labourers and peasants.

④ Congress working committee even accepted Abolition of Zamindari in 1945.

⑤ Integration of princely states movement into INC's fold.

But, at the same time, complete leftist turn of INC didn't happen and many in INC held anti-left and pro-capitalist and pro-zamindari views.

This was visible in the Gandhi's rejection of Bose as President and conflict within the ministries of congress.

Q.3 (c) What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India? [10 Marks]

Anti-colonial struggle in India, termed the Indian national movement, which emerged due to the development of anti-colonial consciousness and nationalism ideology, still had many international events that motivated it.

These are:

(A)

Social

(a) Khilafat issue — pan-Islamic issue used to launch Non-cooperation movement.

(B)

Victory of Japan over Russia  
victory of Asia over Europe,  
broke the invincibility of whites.

## ② Economic

Great Depression, 1929  
rise in prices, war situation,  
strengthened left within congress.

## ③ Political

① Russian Revolution  
anti-war, anti-colonial agenda  
and communist ideology.

② World Wars  
seen as imperialistic wars for imperial  
gains, with forced contributions of  
colonies.  
⇒ led to upsurges like  
Quit India Movement which shook  
the skeleton of the empire.

Thus, Indian National Movement had  
impact from international events to  
draw strength & motivation from.

## SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5 (a) "The social base of the early Congress was unmistakably narrow. It had uneven representation and total exclusion of non-elite groups of Indian society." Critically analyse. [10 Marks]

Congress began in 1885 with an assembly of 72 delegates from across India at Bombay, from different walks of life.

But if we look at the data from congress records, their seems to be:

① a gathering of professionals, landlords, big businessmen, etc

for example: lawyers - 40%; traders - 15%;  
landlords - 19%; journalist, doctors, teachers  
- each at 3% and  
others - 16%.

② In regional distribution - maximum from presidency towns of Bombay and Madras, a few from Calcutta and rest from principal towns of provinces

(3) In terms of religion, most Hindus, except B. Tayabji, were brahmins, and 60% upper cast Hindus.

This proportion remained unchanged for next 20 or 30 years, though no. of muslim delegates increased over time.

(4) Women were absent from proceedings till 1889 and then only 6 were present out of 10 registered, like Pandita Ramabai, Kadmini Ganguly, etc.

Thus, the social base of congress was unmistakably low during its initial years and it represented in their policies and actions.

Only with home rule league and finally arrival of Gandhi did the situation change.

Q.5 (b) "The Moplah Rebellion in Malabar was an expression of anti-landlord and anti-foreign discontent" Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Moplahs were muslim cultivators from the Kerala region who rose up in revolt many times from 1830s onwards, till their final revolt in 1921.

Earlier the revolts sometimes had messianic characters, but were generally based around agrarian sentiments.

Chief expression of was discontent with respect to foreigners and landlords as :

- ① Britishers had forced zamindari system on them, denying their land rights.
- ② Zamindars (mostly Hindu Wajirs) were involved in evictions and all around excesses on them.
- ③ British institutions of police and judiciary favored the landlords and further introduced huge burden of illegal cess on them.

All these factors forced the Moplahs to rebel from time to time.

In 1921, with the start of Khilafat movement, the Moplah's rebellion got merged with it and the masses developed violent tendency against State and the landlords.

Over time, though some elements in the rebellion got heavily communalised and ~~acted~~ were involved in acts of temple destruction, forcible conversions, rapes, etc and thus gave the rebellion a communal tinge.

This led to complete isolation of Moplah and British repression crushed all resistance and the movement came to a stop.

Q.5 (c) In British India "the impact of the government on the people meant essentially the impact of government on the village." Comment. [10 Marks]

Romantics and Orientalists of British rule, subscribed to the policy that - "India lived in the village" and that ~~the~~  
"Villages were little republics"

In this context, the British policies had a profound impact on villagers as most of the population lived there.  
This can be seen from:

① land revenue system

All 3 systems - Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari, based around land. Villagers forced to pay huge arrears, their rights over land was curtailed in places and in others they were forced to mortgage to pay rent.

② Emergence of moneylenders  
Cash economy prevalence led to further indebtedness of peasants.

### ③ Commercialisation of agriculture

- ↳ this had impact on autonomy and agency of peasants to grow choice of crop
- ↳ food security was hampered

### ④ Industrial revolution

- ↳ India and esp. the villages were turned into raw material hubs and were forced to sell it for pennies.

### ⑤ Rise of new section of elites

- ↳ Absentee landlords, who didn't have any relation to land and only squeezed the peasants dry

### ⑥ Deindustrialisation

- ↳ Indian villages and their links to traditional craft and trade was broken

Though there were some accidental by products like - breaking of isolation of villages, social reforming like sati abolished, etc but overall the impact was negative

Q.5 (d) "Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1839. His death was the signal for an outburst of anarchy all over the Punjab." Comment. [10 Marks]

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab who expanded its horizons to include Kashmir, Multan, Jammu, etc and dealt with British.

~~His~~ His death in 1839, left a huge vacuum, that wasn't possible to be filled.

A host of succession happened one after the other as people vied for the throne.

The unity of misls was broken and their leaders had ideas of freedom and autonomy.

Further, tensions increased between the Khalsa and the Durbar, which fuelled flames of anarchy even more.

In this climate, British smelled opportunity and they started building their strongholds across the border.

Simultaneously, they were able to turn over some of the leaders over to their cause.

This treachery combined with their goadings led to Khalsa crossing the border and pre-emptively attacking the British.

The internally weak Sikh army lost and they were made a protectorate of British with young King Duleep Singh put on throne with a resident at the court.

Over time, Dalhousie used the excuse of revolts to completely annex the kingdom and thus Raja Ranjit Singh's death was the end of Punjab Kingdom.

Q.5 (e) "States' reorganization did not resolve all the problems relating to linguistic conflicts."  
Critically examine. [10 Marks]

After independence, a host of committees under S.K. Dhan, JVP and Fazal Ali were set to tackle the task of reorganization of states along linguistic lines.

While the first two were against it, the third one finally accepted it along with economic considerations and thus, the map of India changed into - 14 states and 6 UTs.

But, this did not resolve all problems relating to linguistic conflicts as :

- ① The issue of National language and anti-hindi agitation in southern states continued.

② Many more states' demands were not met, such as:

Ⓐ Haryana - Punjab (on the issue of Punjabi and Hindi)

Ⓑ Maharashtra - Gujarat (on Marathi & Gujarati)

Ⓒ Chhattisgarh from Bihar

Overtime, slowly these states were separated and made independent while the Official Language Act and its amendments in 1967, which allowed English to be co-official language and some more concessions, led to language agitations to die down.

Thus, linguistic conflicts came to an end.

Q.7 (a) "To characterize the Quit India Movement as 'Spontaneous Revolution' or as the culmination of Gandhian Satyagraha movements would be partial interpretation". Elucidate. [20 Marks]

On 8th Aug 1942 - AICC in Bombay adopted the Quit India resolution, to begin the movement under Gandhiji.

On 9th Aug 1942, Britishers arrested all top ranking members of Congress, essentially leaving the movement 'leaderless'.

This situation, and this move resulted in protests and fury all over the country and was violent in character and 'massy' in social base. Viceroy and his ilk characterised this as the 'spontaneous revolution' due to no plan or leader.

But, the revolution wasn't spontaneous  
as:

- ① Masses over last two decades had been trained by the leaders of congress and they knew their role.
- ② The plan was known to lower level members of congress who acted on it.
- ③ Leaders like Sudhata Kripalani, Aruna Asaf Ali, Vijha Mehta, Ram Manohar Lohia, led the movement from front & hiding underground.
- ④ The actions of parents, students, etc. were well within the mandate of 'do or die' given

by Gandhiji. ~~of~~

Further, it can't be said to be the culmination of Gandhian satyagraha as :

① tenets of non-violence and peaceful protesting were frequently violated.

② Underground, sabotage activities were never part of Gandhian Satyagraha.

③ Parallel governments that emerged, while talked of following Gandhian ideals, were far from his ideas as he never gave a conclusive way of capturing power.

But, at the same time, Gandhi himself had asked people to decide on their own if they wanted to follow

non-violence and he refused to condemn the violence when asked by British authorities.

Thus, the revolution of August of 1942, was spontaneous, but planned, Gandhian in phases but non-gandhian in others.

It won't be wrong to say then that - "Gandhi was the undisputed leader of the movement but he had little command over it."

Q.7 (b) "The partition of India was neither inevitable nor the product of sheer chance. It was not the fulfilment of destiny or the logical outcome of the two nation theory; nor was it simply an accident that was produced by a single wrong decision or failure of judgement. The partition of India was the product of complex processes and was the outcome of several factors." In the light of the given statement, discuss various factors responsible for the partition of India. [20 Marks]

15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947, India got its long awaited freedom with destiny as we gained Independence from colonial rule, but at the same time, we also experienced the sheer horror that was the partition of India into Pakistan and India.

The above statement discusses how partition wasn't inevitable as claimed by some, nor was it fulfilment of some destiny or failure of judgement as claimed by some others. It was rather a product of several factors, detailed below.

① Communal policy of British Empire since late 19th century and its real introduction with the Separate Electorates.

② This was further visible in their appeasement of Muslim League in - Shimla conference, Cripps mission, Interim Government, etc.

③ New-communalism (rose) from 1935-37 onwards with the idea of - "Religion in danger" and the only solution is separate state.

④ This policy gave Muslim League great victory in the 1945-46 elections & strengthened their

negotiating frame.

(5)

'Direct Action Day' strategy, the  
"lad kar laye Pakistan" → giving  
birth to large scale violence.

(6)

Failure of talks between League  
and Congress leaders. eg → Desai-  
Liaqat, Rajgopalachari Formula, etc.

(7)

Longterm failure of INC to  
assimilate Muslims into the national  
movement (Acc. to Bipin Chandra)

(8)

Formation of interim government  
and League involved without  
giving up direct action day.

(9)

Failure of London talks by Attlee.

(10)

Finally acceptance of partition as  
foregone conclusion given the  
necessity of the situation.

Thus, partition of India was a result of long term factors that accumulated over time to create a situation of inevitability by 1945-47 as the league got too powerful and communal riots increased while the British acquired a sense of urgency to leave India and leaving its problems to Indians.

Regardless of factors, it remains a dark day for both countries and on the eve of 75th independence day, it begs to ~~be~~ remembered.

Q.7 (c) What were the reasons behind overseas immigration in the 19th century British India? Discuss in the light of the indenture system. [10 Marks]

In the 19th century, as British colonised a host of new lands in Carribeem, Africa, South East Asia, South-America, etc. they required labour ~~to~~.

This resulted in ~~as from~~ the first batch of migrations of Indian labourers to various shores of British empire.

~~Reason~~ Other reasons behind immigration:

- ① Paucity of cheap labour ~~to~~ in regions.
- ② Multiplicity of plantations of coffee, cotton, etc and their corresponding industries.
- ③ Ban on slave trade by Britain.

(4) Avenues for employment, resettlement, etc.

⇒ as decline of handicrafts industry, agriculture becoming unsustainable for small peasants and prevalence of famines all over (regularly)

Further, the already poor country was being leached off its wealth using 'drain'.  
In this situation, British introduced the indentured system of bonded labour (following abolition of slavery).

It was a contract by which emigrant was bound to work for a given employer for three - 5 years at specific wage.  
After that he was free to work in the colony and after ten years they would get free passage home.

Thus, indentured system was a method to control the immigration which ensuring profitable work for the planters.