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Start Time: 2:15 p.m. End Time: 3:55 p.m.

## ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST V- MODERN INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा V- आधुनिक भारत)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

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

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

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

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

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

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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**Comments after evaluation**

**Marks:**

**Comments for improvement:**

Q.1  
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 3 = 30$  निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें:  $10 \times 3 = 30$

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"An ideology of paternalistic benevolence, sometimes coupled with rhetoric of trusteeship and preparation for self-government, barely masked the stark realities of a Raj that was firmly white and autocratic." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"पितृसत्तात्मक परोपकार की विचारधारा, कभी-कभी ट्रस्टीशिप की बयानबाजी और स्वशासन की तैयारी के साथ मिलकर, एक ऐसे राज की कठोर वास्तविकताओं को बमुश्किल छिपाती है जो दृढ़ता से सफेद और निरंकुश था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

After the battle of Plassey (1757), the company started its drain of wealth and by the 1833 charter act, it entered into political arena.

Stark realities of the British Raj:-

(1) political impacts:-

(a) Rejected demand for self-governance in Simon commission report.

(b) The provision for dominion status even after the Lahore resolution (1947)

(2) paternalistic benevolence:-

(a) the thinkers like Charles Grant, Alexander Duff tried to assertain the "Supremacy of the whites".

(3) Rhetoric of trusteeship:-

(a) The Governor General held veto powers in 1783, and 1833 Acts.

(b) The Indians in the council, Central legislative Assembly were not allowed to discuss budget discussions.

Yet, There were some improvements:-

(1) Lord Rippon :- "Father of local self-governance" tried to improve the condition of the Indian people.

(2) Socio-religious reform movements :-

Eg Theosophical society and its impacts in formation of INC by A.O. Hume.

(3) Gandhiji also had supporters to promote Indian Independence - Poona pact.

The paternalistic benevolence tried masking the Raj realities, yet the Indian congress moderates tried unmasking and led to independence.

Q.1 (b)

The Arya Samaj "did not; however, succeed in capturing the imagination of modern India as a whole." Comment. [10 Marks]

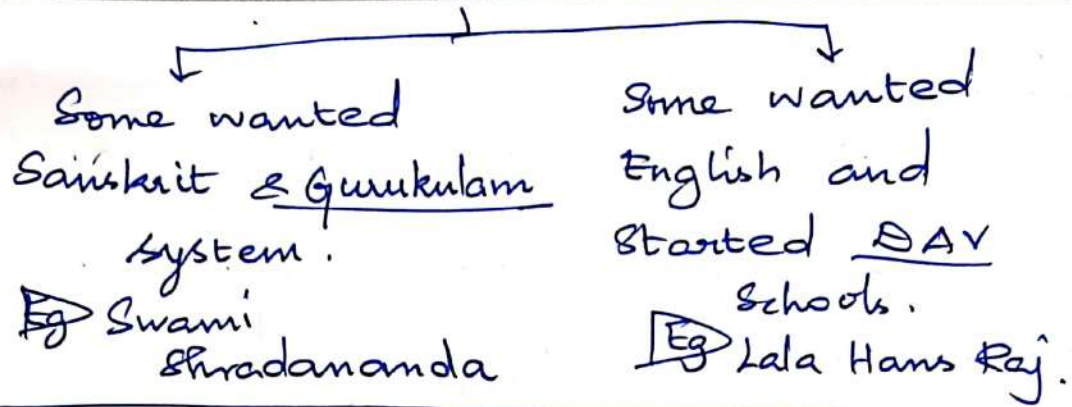
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आर्य समाज "हालांकि, समग्र रूप से आधुनिक भारत की कल्पना पर कब्जा करने में सफल नहीं हुआ।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Arya Samaj, a socio-religious reform (Revivalism) movement started by Dayanandh Saraswati in 1885. It tried to revive the age old vedic practices in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

It didnot capture modern India's imagination:-

- (1) To revive vedas:- Not aligning with the need for social/scientific improvements.
- (2) Varna system:- was criticised by brahmo samaj and Aligarh movement.
- (3) Conservative society:- "Bringing back the pure vedic society" which resisted modernisation of culture → western dresses & english literature.
- (4) Split in the movement:-



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Yet, it did succeed to certain levels:-

- (1) Egalitarian Society:- called for Gender Equality.
- (2) Opposed rituals:- Himself being a brahmin, but opposed idol worship.
- (3) Varna Reformation:- He rejected varna based on birth and called for based on occupation.
- (4) Modernised Education:- tried to promote English, mathematics etc...

Arya Samaj tried to increase the pride in Indian history and to reform the flaws in the Indian culture.

Q.1 (c)

In several respects, Lord Dalhousie can be considered the founder of modern India. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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कई दृष्टियों से लॉर्ड डलहौजी को आधुनिक भारत का संस्थापक माना जा सकता है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India in 1850's, is considered as the founder of modern India.

- (1) Communication :- laid down telegraph lines connected Delhi and Mumbai.
- (2) Modern Railways :- laid the 1<sup>st</sup> rail line connecting Thane in Mumbai.
- (3) social reformation :- "Widow Remarriage Act" was passed by him after Jshwar chandra vidyasankar's effort in 1856.
- (4) Administrative measures :- Relieved of additional post - Governor General of Bengal.
- (5) Economic impact :- Accelerated the transport of goods as Industrial

Revolution was taking place in England.

Yet, He also restricted ~~the~~ transition to modern India :-

- (1) De-industrialisation :- The railways acted as engines of exploitation.
- (2) Commodification of Agriculture :-  
Re-ruralisation and the growth of Indigo in Maharashtra.
- (3) Expansion of British raj :-
- (a) Doctrine of Lapse :- Annexation of territory and subsequent loss of revenue to kings and ascertained British Hegemony → No technological improvement.
- (4) Conflict of Interest :- Either to give powers to Indians (or) to protect British interest.
- He tried expanding technological and scientific adaptation but which ultimately served the British interest.

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Q.2 (a)

"The necessity for stronger parliamentary oversight of the Company's activities grew significantly in the decades following the Battle of Plassey (1773-1853)." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

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"प्लासी की लड़ाई (1773-1853) के बाद के दशकों में कंपनी की गतिविधियों की मजबूत संसदीय निगरानी की आवश्यकता काफी बढ़ गई।" स्पष्ट करें। [20 अंक]

The Battle of Plassey (1773<sup>57</sup> - 1853) which started the unilateral drain of wealth from India to England for which India did not gain anything in return.

The period of 1773-1853 called for greater parliamentary oversight of the company's activities.

(I) The Regulating Act of 1773 :-

(a) The corrupt practices of Robert Clive and the subsequent bankruptcy.

(b) Measures taken :-

↳ Governor General of Bengal and his executive council (4 members) was created.

↳ No more bribe taking from Indians.

↳ Parliament to oversee the company's revenue account.

(II) Pitt's India Act, 1784 :-

(a) The company again went bankrupt because of Warren Hastings's corruption

(b) Parliament appointed the Board of Control to look after the political affairs of the company.

(c) The Governor General's (G.G.) executive council is reduced by 1 member

↓

Dual governance of the company

III 1793 charter Act :-

(a) The parliament made it mandatory to submit company revenue & its salary should be taken from Indian exchequer.

(b) The Governor General's power was increased manifold - Cornwallis benefitted from this.

↳ G.G. under the parliament's & Crown's control.

IV 1813 Act - (charter Act) :-

(a) The Parliament removed the

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monopoly of trade with India except in tea and trade with China.

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(b) Revenue of military to be submitted separately to the parliament.

(c) Extended the company rule by 20 years.

(d) The company upheld the crown's sovereignty.

↳ Restricted the company's role to a mere trading agent.

(V) 1833 Charter Act :-

(a) Trade monopoly came to an end.

(b) Governor of Bengal became Governor General of India - William Bentinck.

(VI) 1853 Act :-

(a) Mini-parliament system was established with the Central Legislative Assembly (CLA) being setup.

(b) No more company rule extension as crown/parliament knew there

would be revolt in the near future.

Factors which promoted the parliamentary oversight :-

- (a) Economic benefit :- David Ricardo's Theory of rent restricting company only to commercial role.
- (b) Colonialistic policies :- Expansion of colonies, imperialism and crown entry in administration as explained by J.S. Mill.
- (c) Corrupt practices :- Robert Clive, Warren Hastings after battle of Buxar (1776) ...
- (d) Governor Generals :- Cornwallis & Dalhousie wanted to end the company rule. (1786 Act).

After 1857 revolt, the company rule came to an end and the crown rule started with the Allahabad proclamation (1858).

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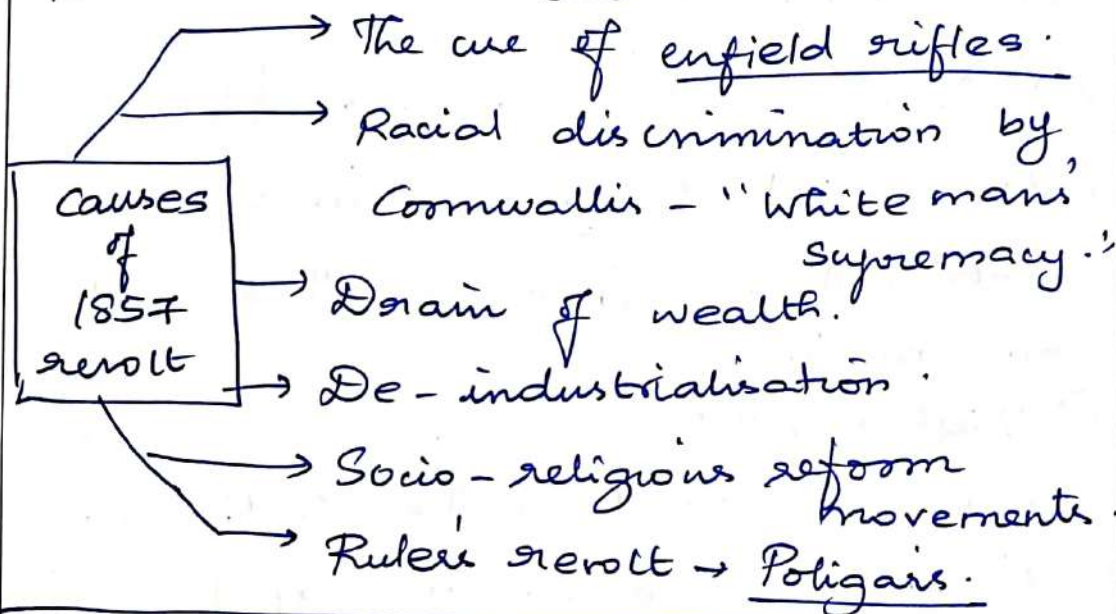
Q.2 (b)

Discuss how the Uprising of 1857 marked a significant turning point in the evolution of British policies toward colonial India. [20 Marks]

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चर्चा करें कि कैसे 1857 का विद्रोह औपनिवेशिक भारत के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ साबित हुआ। [20 अंक]

The Revolt of 1857 (or) The 1<sup>st</sup> war of Independence (v. D. Savarkar) acted as a turning point in British policies towards colonial India.



Significant turning point in British Policies :-

(1) Political measures :-

(a) Era of subordinate union :- Praja Mandal - chamber of prince was formed.

(b) Butler commission to improve the

Communication with the princely states

(c) Some of them are considered friends of crown - Sindia.

(d) No more annexation :- The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in Allahabad made statements about no territorial expansion.

(2) Administrative measures :-

(a) No racial discrimination :- All posts will be given to all based on merit.

(b) Higher posts (Higher than subedar) to be reserved for the Indians.

(c) Divide & Rule policy :- Made divisions between Religion, caste and even within Congress.

(3) Socio-cultural measures :-

(a) Religious symbols can be used by soldier's.

(b) British did not interfere with the socio-religious reformation.

(4) Nationalistic measures :-

(a) Allowed the formation of INC to prevent future 1857 like revolt with the help of A.O. Hume -

(5) Economic measures :-

(a) Industrialisation & promotion of heavy industries (Tata iron & steel industry). Though increased the export tax and restricted the amount of steel production.

(6) Military measures :-

(a) Army - Amalgamation method (or) Linked Battalion method :- To move the exhausted British soldiers back to Britain.

(b) Divide and Counterpoise :- The Indian contingent was re-organised

↓	↓
before 1857	After 1857

Bengal :- 1 : 10

1 : 2

Yet, All these changes were not sustainable :-

(a) The Britishers still held high post/closer to queen.

(b) Drain of wealth continued.

Eg Indian Growth in 1947 - 3%

(c) Communalism :- Divide & rule policy costed the partition. Eg Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, M.A. Jinnah during Nationalistic movement.

(d) The princely states :- were made subordinate and were made a puppet in CLA/PLA.

These policies transformed the nationalistic sentiments towards freedom and RIN mutiny acted as last nail in the British coffin yielding the Independence in 1947.

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Q.2 (c)

"India underwent suffering and mortality in the wake of recurring famines in the later half of the 19th century." Comment. [10 Marks]

"19वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में बार-बार पड़ने वाले अकालों के कारण भारत को पीड़ा और मृत्यु दर का सामना करना पड़ा।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

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Famines are not new to India (Mahasthangarh famine in Arthashastra) yet, Famine during British India are purely man-made.

Deliberate  
policy  
failure

Company & crown  
did not take sufficient  
measures.

Causes for recurring famines & their impact :-

(1) The Odissa famine / Na-Anka famine, 1866 :-

- (a) Lack of seeds, fertilizer, irrigation.
- (b) One-third of Odissa population died.

(2) The Deccan famine :- (1870's)

- (a) Lack of food, drought.
- (b) Strachey Committee :- was appointed. Relief, Recovery, Reform

were underbook.

### (3) Famines of 1894 and 1899-1900

- (a) Bubonic plague.
- (b) Plague officer's negligence.
- (c) James Lyall commission was

appointed.

↳ Provision of food, shelter.

↳ Fertiliser and pesticide are used.

↳ To improve vigilance against hoarding.

With the 1945 famine (World War-II) the PDS system was introduced and later under Gregory commission recommendations are taken in post-independence. With Green revolution, white revolution, famines rapidly reduced in India.

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Q.3 (a)

Review the educational policy of the English East India Company. To what extent did it serve the imperial interests of Great Britain? [20 Marks]

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अंग्रेजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की शैक्षिक नीति की समीक्षा करें। इसने किस हद तक ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के शाही हितों की सेवा की? [20 अंक]

The British Administration used Education as a means to achieve their imperial interests.

Before 1835

After 1835.

Before 1835 :-

- (a) Warren Hastings opened Calcutta madrasa; William Jones opened Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- (b) The British tried to learn Indian language to improve administration.
- (c) 1813 Act :- Provisions for 1 lakh to improve the vernacular education in India is provided.

After 1835 :-

- (a) The anglicist and orientalist controversy took place :-



quality.

(e) Indian Universities Act of 1924.

(f) Wellesley laid the foundation of Civil Services training college in Calcutta (Fort Williams).

Though, it had few advantages:

(a) Rationalism & scientific temper.

(b) Against superstition & promoted Socio-religious reformation.

It had its own necessities:-

(a) Administrative purpose:- wanted an Indian "clerk" to be well known in English culture.

↳ Absolute Obedience under the British Raj.

(b) White man's supremacy:- Criticised the vernacular language for being immersed in superstition, and wanted to create, "Indian

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in colour and blood but European in taste and manners."

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(c) Colonial ideals :- To make Indians subservient under the mighty coloniser's.

(d) Communication :- To have easy communication among different princely states.

(e) military requirements :- To have uniform control over the regiments and to promote divide & rule / carrot & sticks policy.

(f) Christian missionaries :- with 1813 Act entered India to promote english as language  
↳ Ignatius Loyala.

Though English acted as a colonial tool, it promoted nationalism & acted as lingua franca among freedom fighters.

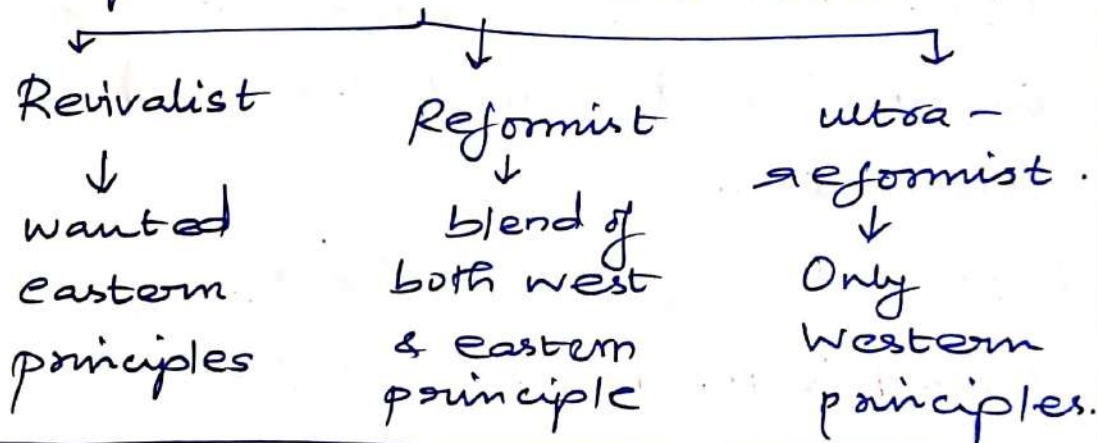
Q.3 (b)

"The universalist approach of socio-religious reform movements extended beyond mere philosophical inquiry; it significantly shaped the political and social perspectives of the period."  
Examine. [20 Marks]

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"सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों का सार्वभौमिक दृष्टिकोण दार्शनिक जांच से आगे बढ़ा; इसने उस अवधि के राजनीतिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से आकार दिया।" परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

With the establishment of British administration in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, socio-religious reform movements also started.



The socio-religious reform movement shaped the political and social perspectives of the period:-

① Political perspectives :-

(a) Rise of proto-nationalism :- Rise of pride of Indian History. Eg After James Prinsep's discovery of

Rango Asoka."

(b) Against colonialism :- Questioned the colonial policies of the British.

(Eg) Theosophical society asked for self-government similar to Australia. (Annie Besant)

(c) Enlightened Thinkers :- James Mill :- "Colonies are bound to end in war" and called to end colonialism.

(d) Formation of organisations :-

Rahnubai Mazdayasnan Sabha called for greater political freedom - S. S. Banglee.

Social perspectives of the period :-

(a) Gender Equality :- E. V. Ramasamy Periyar's - self respect movement to promote women empowerment.

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(b) Against varna system :- called for egalitarian society.

Eg) Ambedkar's - Bahiskrit Hitakarni Sabha.

↳ Jyotiba Phule & Savitri Bai.

(c) Rationalisation of society :-

Questioned the age old practices of the society.

Eg) Abolition of Sati by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(d) Promoted women Education :-

Eg) Ishwar Chandra vidya Sagar established the 1<sup>st</sup> girls school 'Bethune School'.

(e) Indian culture :- Reformed with western culture.

Eg) Neo-Hinduism - Swami Vivekananda

Eastern

Spiritualism

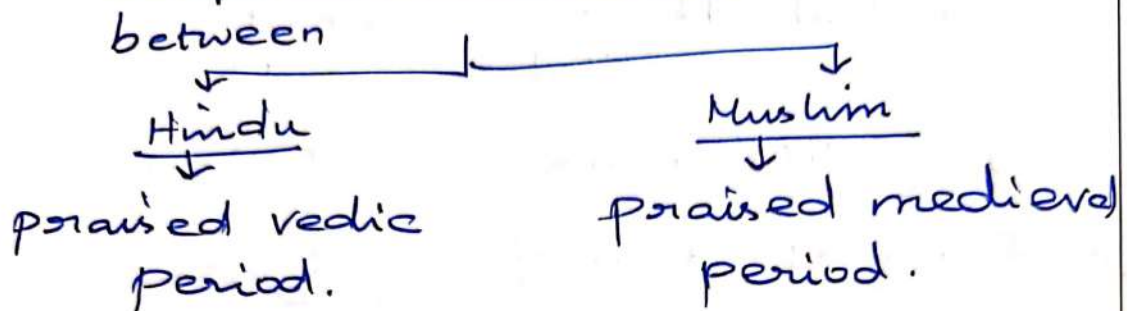
Western

Materialism.

Yet, it had significant challenges →

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(a) Compartmentalisation :- Division



(b) Promoted education yet got resistance from reforms.

→ Shraddhananda against Macaulay's minute.

(c) Cultural Stagnance :- Still the practices of widowhood continued.

(d) Reforms in religion alone yet architecture, science were not promoted.

Though, it faced significant setbacks, the socio-religious movement revived a new call for nationalism culminating in 1857 Revolt.

Q.3 (c)

Q.3 (c) What do you understand by the system of 'Subsidiary alliance'? Examine its merits and defects. [10 Marks]

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सहायक गठबंधन की प्रणाली से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके गुण-दोषों का परीक्षण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Subsidiary Alliance, one of the administrative measures promoted by <sup>lord</sup> Wellesley to expand British territory.

(a) It is a collection of following:-

(i) The ruler should not have an army.

(ii) The ruler should allow British army to protect him.

(iii) He should give land for army maintenance.

(iv) He should not have any relationship with other rulers/ other Europeans.

(v) A British resident in his court.

Ⓘ Merits of Subsidiary Alliance:-

(a) British control:- the resident informed the British about the ruler. Eg Fredrick cuie in Punjab.

(b) Ruler dependent on British :-

For pension Balaji Baji Rao - II

(c) Ruler are subservient to British.

(d) Can attack / capture territories whenever the British wanted.

Eg Treaty of Bassein.

II Demerits of this system :-

(a) It created more war :- Eg  
Tipu Sultan refused signing it.

(b) Excess interference of the resident

Eg Diwan Veluthambi revolt in Travancore.

(c) No Annexation of territories :-

Did not take direct administration & control.

Yet, the subsidiary Alliance helped British in forming allies & expand its territories, with 1857 revolt, the annexation was paused.

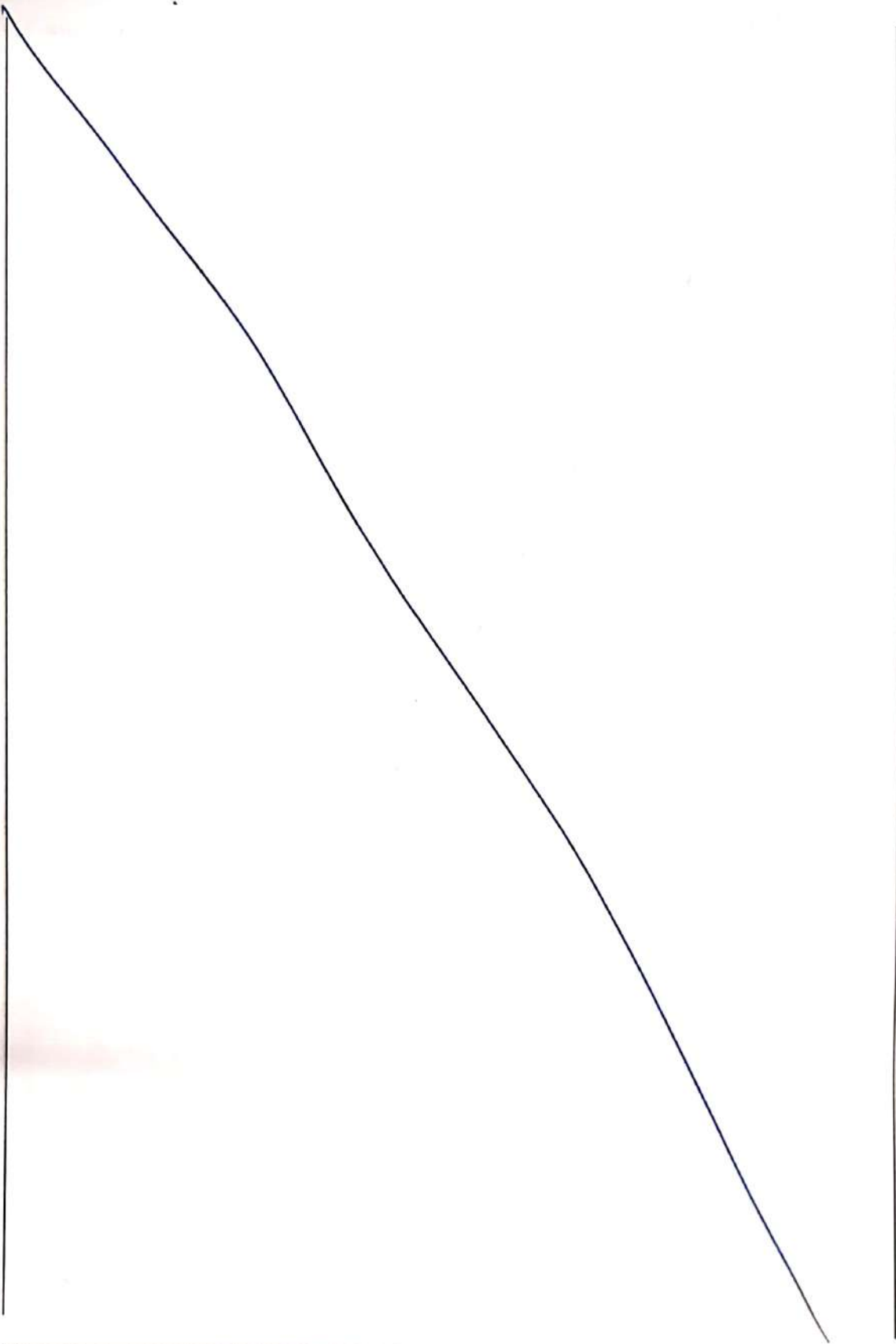
Q.4 (a)

"The decline of traditional Indian artisan production was a fact, sad but inevitable." Do you agree?  
[20 Marks]

"पारंपरिक भारतीय कारीगर उत्पादन में गिरावट एक सच्चाई थी, दुखद लेकिन अपरिहार्य।" क्या आप सहमत हैं? [20 अंक]

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Q.4 (b) How did the British establish their control over Maharashtra in the first two decades of the 19th century? Why did the Maratha challenge ultimately collapse? [20 Marks]

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19वीं सदी के पहले दो दशकों में अंग्रेजों ने महाराष्ट्र पर अपना नियंत्रण कैसे स्थापित किया? मराठा चुनौती आखिरकार क्यों ध्वस्त हो गई? [20 अंक]

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Q.4 (c) "Sri Narayana Guru's was a major intervention in the social reform movement from a subaltern perspective." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"श्री नारायण गुरु का सबाल्टर्न दृष्टिकोण से सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन में एक बड़ा हस्तक्षेप था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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