

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]

The British rule has been considered as an outcome of 'providential mission', 'a white man's burden' for justifying the autocratic and exploitative control of India.

British Ideology of Indian Colonialism

Paternalistic Benevolence — J. S. Mills claimed British control of India will help in civilising it.

He considered 'superiority of Indian civilisation' as myth by susceptible imaginations of men like William Jones.

Trusteeship — Apologists like Monson D Monson called British as night watchmen who focused

on propelling India's growth in its economic stagnancy.

Self Government - Argued by Company rule by proclaiming rule's temporary control.
Reiterated by Morford Statement in 1917.

White and Autocratic Nature of British Rule

(1) Poor sharing of power - no participation of Indians in governance till 1861, appointed mainly loyalists

(2) Discrimination in services - Higher positions reserved for Europeans, Indian paid low wages and suffered racism

(3) Drain of wealth - As per Dada Bhai Naoroji - Around £120 million drained per year
Suppressed development of Indian industries and destroyed traditional handicrafts.

Thus, despite claims of British, every section of Britain derived benefit from India's exploitation while suppressing it brutally for force and

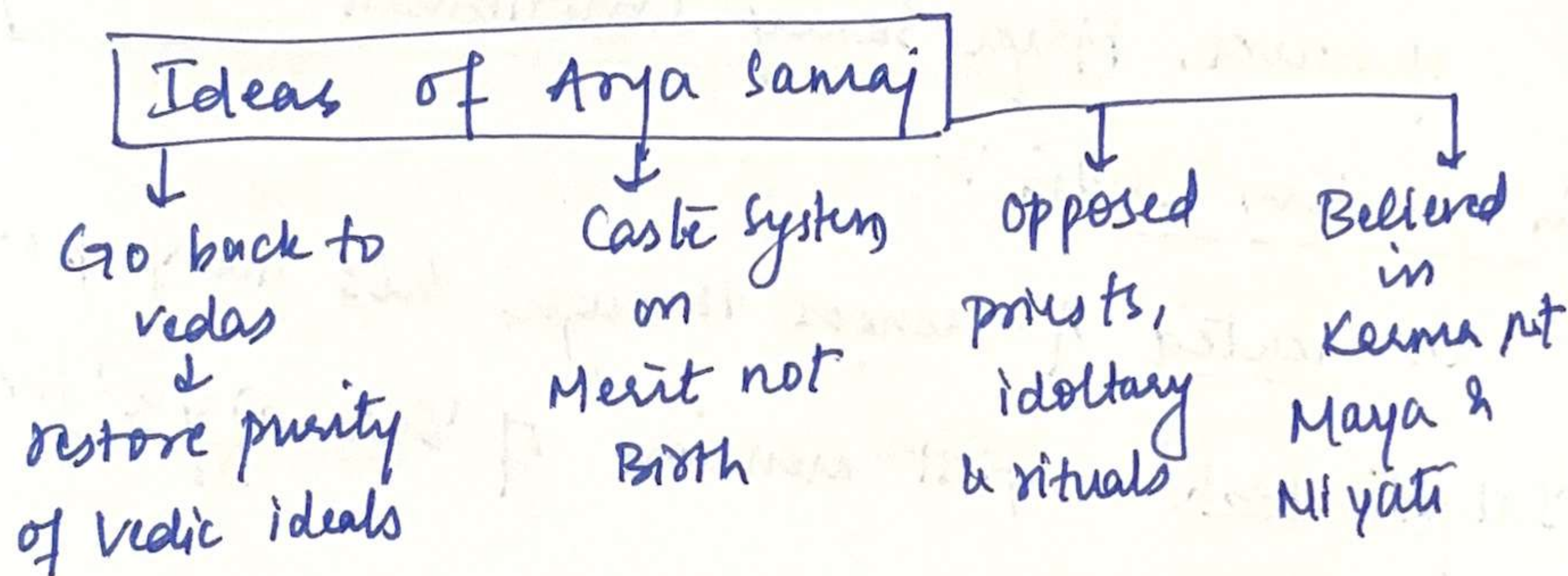
Q.1 (b)

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

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

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The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in order to revive the glory of Vedic Period in ~~present~~ 19th century and reform Indian society.



Limitations of influence of Arya Samaj

(1) Transformed to a revivalist movement that isolated Non-Hindus and lower caste
Eg. Shuddhi movement.

(2) Internal factionalism and rivalry - Eg. Conflict between Anglo-Vedic DAV schools (College

Faction) and Communal Faction

(3) Promotion of cow protectionism - created communal tendencies

(4) Opposition to Hindu practices like priestcraft, idolatry did not appeal to conservative Hindu society

However, Arya Samaj contributed substantially in modern India :-

(1) Created Awareness through his newspaper 'Satyaj Prakash' - first mention of 'Swarajya' for Indians

(2) Created network of schools and colleges - promoted education

(3) Balanced glory of Hinduism while advocating for reforms.

(4) Symbol of future religious movement by extremists.

Thus, Arya Samaj tried to infuse modernity in

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM Hinduism while preserving its core ideal and seeking social reforms and present idea of political autonomy. ⁵

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 is often called 'Maker of Modern India' due to his transformative political - administrative - social policies during his tenure as Governor General (1852-1858)

Political Policies

1. used 'Doctrine of Lapse' to annex princely states without legitimate (biological) male heir. Eg. Sambal, Satara, Jhansi

Result - Expanded direct territorial control

2. Annexed Awadh - over charge of inefficient governance of Wajid Ali Shah.

3. Charter Act of 1853 - Appointment of Lieutenant General in Bengal, Indian Legislative Council

Social Policy

1. Passed Lex Loci Act to allow inheritance

to converted Indians

2. Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 - with

Support of Vidya Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Administrative policies

1. Railway Minutes - attracted private investment in Railway infrastructure

2. Telegraph lines - laid down for carrier communication

3. Separate department for public work - Eg. undertook canal constructions in Punjab etc.

Wars → I Anglo Punjab war - Annexed Punjab

→ II Anglo Burma war - able to annex western & coastal regions

However, Dalhousie was a staunch imperialist. His policies caused huge drain in India's wealth (Railways - Private enterprise at public cost) and created huge dissatisfaction among Indians, culminating into 1857 Revolt.

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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]

After Battle of Plassey and Buxar, a sponsored state (P-Spear) was established by British in India, whose actions and inefficiency led to series of Parliamentary reforms:

Necessity of stronger Parliamentary oversight

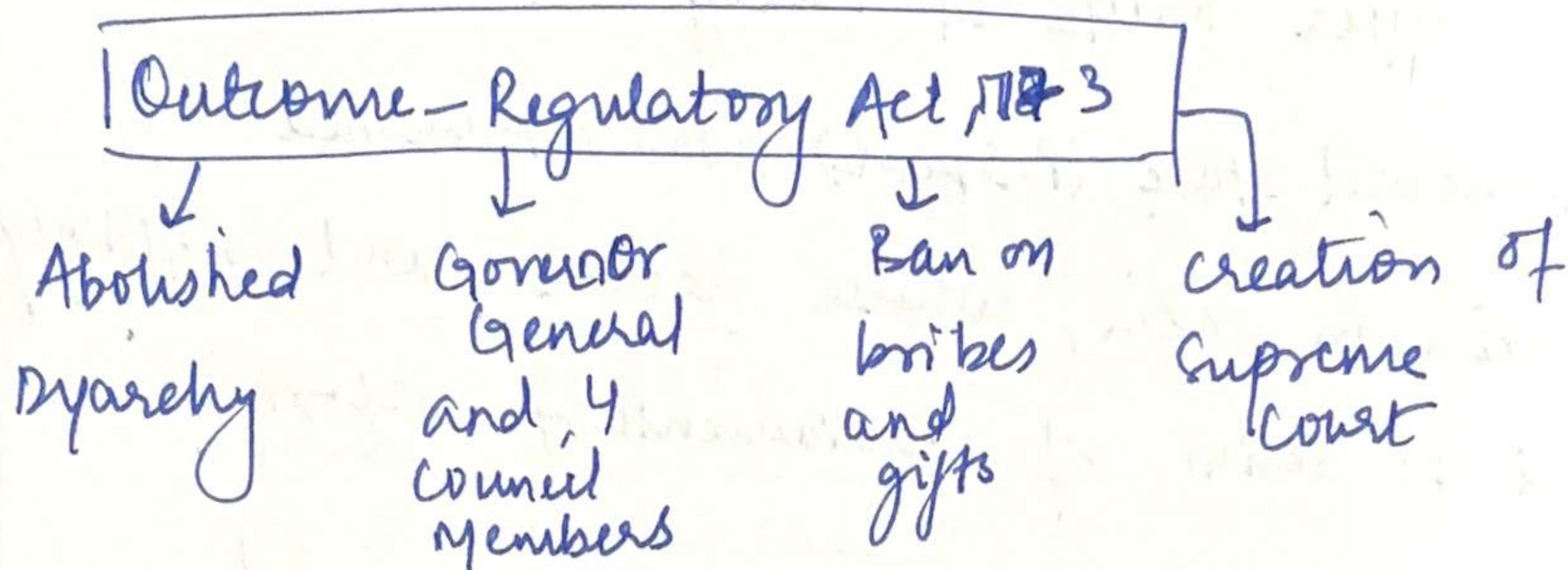
(1) Poor law & order - British acquired all power from Mughals (Dinani) and Nawabs of Bengal (Alizamat) but no responsibility caused anarchy in public life.

(2) Rampant Corruption - While company officials returned with wealth (Nabobs), East India Company filed for Bankruptcy,

(3) Decline in Agriculture and Trade - Poor

investment and cruel collection, led to decline in production

Affected British trade.



Need of further Parliamentary oversight

- (1) Regulatory Act, 1773 - confusion of jurisdiction of Supreme Court & Governor General - In - Council
- (2) Multiple restriction on Governor General - Council was non cooperative, led to deadlock
- (3) could not stop corruption among officials.

Outcome - Pitts Act, 1784

- (1) Established Board of Control to supervise

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administrative functions and Court of Directors for commercial functions -

(2) Secretary State of India - to supervise

Governor General

(3) Court of Directors to provide commercial records to parliament regularly.

The Pitts Act reduced East India Company (EIC) as department of British Parliament

Gradual Transition of EIC to subordinate department of Parliament

(1) Agricultural Reforms - Charter Act 1793

aimed to regularise revenue collection as

per 'physiocratic' philosophy - created permanent

settlement.

(2) Gradual centralisation - From Charter Act

1793 to Charter Act 1833, legislative and

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executive power was concentrated with Governor-General of Bengal (Governor General of India in Charter Act 1853)

(4) Charter Act, 1813 applied restriction in dividends for EIC profitability

Limitations of Parliamentary Oversight

(1) Parliamentary actions upheld goal of colonial exploitation (Drain of wealth)

(2) Poor inclusion of Indians in governance, Indian employees racially discriminated and given low wages and subordinate positions

(3) Lack of efforts in improvement of life of masses - focused more on consolidating control over India

Thus, parliamentary control became important due to corruption and excesses of Company officials, however it acted as tool for exploitation over reforms

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 nationalists like VD Savarkar refer to uprising of 1857 as 'First War for National Independence.' For British rule it signified an event of transformation and change

1857 revolt as Turning Point for British Rule

(1) Proclamation of Queen's Rule - The company's rule in India was dissolved with Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

Direct rule of crown was imposed.

(2) Inclusion of Indians in Governance
India Council Act, 1861 provided non-official participation in Indian Legislative Council.

Indian participation in Civil Services allowed

(3) Abandoned claims of providential mission and Temporary Rule - The initial rationale of British rule of 'civilising Indians' (Utilitarianism by JS Mill) was abandoned.

India as colony was integrated officially in British empire. Social reforms were given up.

(4) Army Recruitments - Included more loyalists sections - from South, West & Punjab. Called them Martial Races.

(5) Divide and Rule policy - Policy of patronising one section over other to create loyalist sections - Eg. Muslims.

(6) Policy Towards Princely States policy of annexations were given up and princes were developed as loyal sections of British rule (Subordinate Union).

Lord Canning - Princes served as buffer to storm (1857 mutiny) that could have swept us away.

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Continuity of British Policies post 1857

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(1) Exploitative Tendencies - continued.

Prevalence of famine with inadequate response by govt, One Way Free Trade and Drain of wealth. (Around £200 billion as per William Digby)

(2) Practice of Civil Services Examination

continued as in 1853 Charter Act. The competitive exams in London, in European subjects became progressively discriminatory to Indians (Age Reductions)

B) The Indian representation in Indian Legislative Council was often name sake, generally appointing loyalists sections and discourage substantive reforms

(4) Function and apparatus of British govt remained same with rechristening title of

Governor General to Viceroy.

However, the British policies post 1857 were mix of continuity and change. They had wide impact on Indians -

(1) Participation in governance of India - which increased with Council Acts and Government of India Acts -

(2) Awareness and consciousness of discriminatory political, administrative and economic policies among educated Indians

(3) Formations of organisations like British Indian Society, Indian Association etc.

Thus, 1857 revolt and British reaction inspired Indians to demand their fair share in governance and ultimately swung from oppressive British rule.

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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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India suffered around famine post

1850s, under Crown rule of Britain, leading to devise and suffering of millions of Indians.

Causes of famines

(i) British policies - (a) Land Revenue Policies -

overestimation; forced collection left little for subsistence.

(ii) forced commercialisation of agriculture

Historians estimate 8% decline in food crops and 8% rise in cash crops

(iii) forest policies - isolated tribals from source of subsistence and livelihood.

(iv) Export policy - Railways exported grains from remote areas - destroyed village

self-sufficiency and did not stop export despite scarcity

(2) Poor logistics for food transportation - As per Horner's nightingale, problem in India was not shortage but poor infrastructure to transport

[British Famine Efforts]

1. Company did not take any responsibility
 2. Kempell Commission - formed during Odisha famine of 1866-67. Shifted onus of action on govt over public authority, as far as exports not affected
 3. Lyall and Strachey Commission - suggested creation of Famine Code, Famine fund, wages linked to inflation etc..
 4. McDonald Commission - under Curzon, to create Agricultural bank, provide good variety of seeds, irrigation, moral support etc..
- However, British famine efforts were often half hearted, delayed and inefficient and had already caused great misery, without concrete efforts for future.

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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]

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

The English East India company has been credited with introducing western science and literature in India, which was dominated by traditional, religious and theological studies in 18th century.

[Education Policy of EIC]

- (1) Between 1773 and 1823 - domination of Orientalist school of thought. Focused on providing Anglican's education
Eg. Calcutta-Madrasa, Sanskrit College
- (2) Macaulay's Minutes - in 1835, resolved Anglicist-Orientalist controversy.
Favored 'Downward Filtration Theory' to create small number of schools. Teaching

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Indian elites

(2) Wood's Dispatch - In 1853, favoured concept of mass education, private participation, teacher's training and rejected concept of 'Downward filtration'

Benefits of English Etc education policy

- (1) Initially provided importance to Indian system of education - research into Indian culture and philosophy by orientalist like Wilson and Princep
- (2) Western Education - modern ideas and rationism was introduced → social reforms
 - i) Employability of Indians improved
- (3) Education was accessible to even women and children of lower castes eg. Prude, Ambabai

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Concerns of Education Policy

- (1) Accessibility - Even though lower castes could access education, small share enrolled
 - i) only higher caste & richer section could enroll
 - ii) concept of pollution and pressure on English officials by local elites
- (2) Degradation of Traditional Education system - As per Ganvi Vishwanatham, indigenous systems lost importance.

Education system & Imperial interest of British

i) Favoured Them - (a) Provided low cost employable staff for lower/subordinate positions - reduce expense of company

(2) Market for British goods - Bentinck

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wanted to create 'Indians in blood and color, English in thoughts and tastes'.

(3) Christian Missionaries used education to spread faith and indoctrinate Indians.

(4) Reconcile Indians to permanent British rule - class of loyalists. Eg. army, zamindars.

(ii) Against - (1) Awareness to modern ideas of freedom, liberty, self-rule allowed Indians to organise themselves and demand participation in governance Eg. Demands of Moderates
(2) Exposure to western society in higher education made Indians distinctly aware of discrimination.

Thus, initially education helped British to establish their rule and consolidate it. But educated Indians laid foundations of nascent nationalism, organisational capability and organisation of masses to demand freedom from British rule.

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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]

"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]

The 19th century saw rise of multiple socio-reform movements owing to reformative tendencies of educated sections, presence of social evils in Indian society and address challenge of British for prevalence of obstruction.

Universalist approach of socio reform movement

(i) Philosophical enquiry

(1) Idea of Monotheism - appealed to thinkers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Founded Calcutta Unitarianism)
Neo-Vedanta under Ramkrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda had universalist

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approach — stress as religions flowing to one destination, sea (God)

(2) founded organisations appealing to religious values of people

Eg: Atmiva Sabha, Tatvadrini Sabha, Ramkrishna Mission

(3) Reorient religion towards rationality

Eg. using religion to write masses against foreign intruders.

(ii) Shaping Political and Social Perspectives

(1) social utility of religion — Gopal Ganesh

Ajapkar claimed religion should serve a social purpose and if not, then religion must be changed

(2) use of religious texts against prevalent social evils — Eg Raja Ram Mohan

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Raj and Shivan Chandra VidyaSagar used Hindu texts to justify abolition of Sati and Videns Remarriage

(3) Rationality in social outlook — Eg. Atmiva Kumar Dutta used science to condemn prevalent socio-religious practices Eg. child marriage criticised by biological explanation

(4) Demand of Swaraj — initiated by writings of Swami Dayanand and Arya Samaj (Satyarth Prakash) — motivated extremists in 1900s

(5) Reformers's awareness of being politically subjugated by foreign powers — used 'socio reform movement' to deny claim of being an inferior civilisation

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(6) created women organisations like Bharatiya Stree Mahamandal and organisations like Justice Party that played significant role in freedom movement of 20th century.

Limitations of socio-Reform Movements

(1) Based on theological and textual interpretation of ancient texts.

(2) Top-down approach and paternalism of weaker sections did not lead to complete overhaul and modernisation of society.

(3) Despite retive participation, women and lower castes remained sidelined in Indian political sphere in early 20th century.

However, socio-religious movement were adventurous towards abolition of inequity and discrimination and supported passive participation in public life.

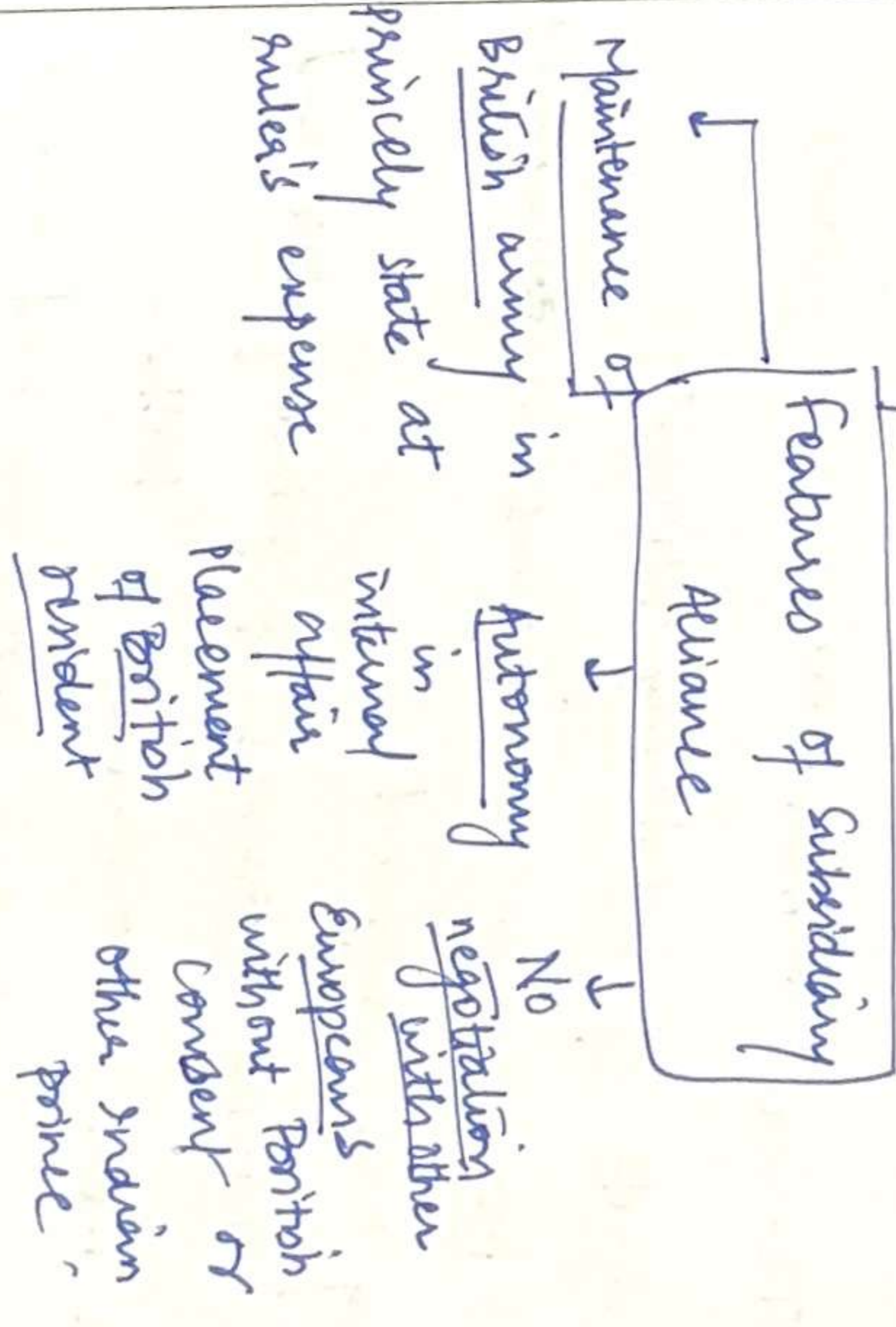
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Q.3 (c)

Was What do you understand by the system of 'Subsidiary alliance'? Examine its merits and defects. [10 Marks]

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

Subsidiary Alliance was imposition of British' paramountcy on military and external affairs of princely states of India, allowing expansion of British control.



Merits of Subsidiary Alliance

- (1) Cost-effective method to maintain military in Indian states.
- (2) Allowed faster mobilisation in case of

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threat to neighbouring British principalities

(3) Wellesley used it to address French
threat of invasion (Napoleon)

Later used to address Russian threat

(4) Prevented Indian princes from becoming
militarily strong or form collusion against
British

(5) Enriched British-revenue from princes

Defects of Subsidiary Alliance

(1) Poor governance - princes became pleasure
loving and inefficient

(2) Drained resources of princely state and
made them subordinate to British

(3) Princes lost their autonomy and brought
princely states under indirect control of British

Subsidiary alliance allowed British to
earn loyalists princes among the mighty houses of
Nizam of Hyderabad, Marathas and expand their rule

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