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Start Time: 12:45 pm

End Time: 2:18 pm

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: $10 \times 3 = 30$

"The East India Company was left merely as a shadow of its earlier political and economic power in India through the Regulating Act (1773), the Pitt's India Act (1784) and eventually the Charter Act of 1833." Critically examine [10 Marks]

"रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट (1773), पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट (1784) और अंततः 1833 के चार्टर एक्ट के माध्यम से ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी भारत में अपनी प्रारंभिक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक शक्ति की छाया मात्र बनकर रह गई थी।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें [10 अंक]

British parliament gradually enhanced its control over East India Company administration through passing of subsequent Acts like Regulating Act, Pitts India Act and Charter Act.

Shadow of its earlier political power

1. Regulating Act 1773

- 1.1 establishment of governor general of Bengal as supreme over governors of Bombay & Madras
- 1.2 establishment of Supreme court of British subjects

2. Pitts India Act 1784

- 2.1 Creation of Board of control for political and economic affairs and Court of Directors for commercial affairs.
- 2.2 was a fear by other governors only by approval of Bengal general governor.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2.3 greater control over Home government of Company.

3. Charter Act 1833

- 3.1 creation of post of governor general of India with ultimate legislative, executive & financial powers of India.
- 3.2 other provinces made subordinate to him

SHADOW OF ECONOMIC POWER

- ① The monopoly of company of its trade with India was gradually ended by 1813 Act and only trade with China and tea trade monopoly left.
- ② The influence of free traders, liberated led to end of company monopoly in Charter Act of 1833 and opened for all commercial companies.

The process which started in Regulating Act 1773 of centralisation reached its peak in Charter Act 1833.

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Q.1 (b)

"In agrarian areas, increasing polarization of classes was brought by the passing of the land from the hands of the peasant proprietors into the hands of non-cultivating landlords." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"कृषि क्षेत्रों में, किसान मालिकों के हाथों से भूमि के गैर-खेती वाले जमींदारों के हाथों में चले जाने से वर्गों का धुवीकरण बढ़ गया था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Land revenue system introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 called Permanent Settlement and other settlement later called Ryotwari led to increased alienation of land from peasant hands causing polarisation of Agriculture.

Impact of New Land Revenue System

- ① The demand for increased fix revenue at 10/11 was extremely high to pay by zamindars or New landlords.
- ② It led to exploitation of peasants and sack-suiting.
- ③ Between 1793-1815, more than half of traditional zamindars lost their zamindari rights due to rigid sunset law.
- ④ The passing of land to new classes - Company officials, Merchants,

money lenders, bankers. who were
urban based social class.

- ⑤ The sub-infeudation by new money urban classes led to rise of intermediaries.
- ⑥ There was no interest in promoting of agriculture by urban class.
- ⑦ This led to no proper revenue system but extreme pauperisation of peasants which were reduced to status of landless labour and tenants.
- ⑧ Differentiation of peasantry happened because of big and small peasants.
- ⑨ Commercialisation of agriculture further led to peasant struggles because of lack of money.
- ⑩ wide gulf existed between cultivator and landlord increasing social inequality.
The expression of polarisation reflected in peasant revolts and movements.

Q.1 (c)

"The Battle of Plassey (1757) marked the beginning of political supremacy of the English East India Company in India." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"प्लासी की लड़ाई (1757) ने भारत में अंग्रेजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के राजनीतिक वर्चस्व की शुरुआत की।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Battle of Plassey fought between English company and Sirajuddaula, Nawab of Bengal led to victory of English company. The vast resources of Bengal lay at the feet of English company.

Beginning of political supremacy of company

① Economic resources

1.1 Bengal was very rich, fertile province, surplus and positive flow of trade. The riches of Bengal were at company control.

1.2. Establishment of Mir Jafar as Nawab as puppet ruler

② Political measures

2.1 Company got the diwani rights of 24 parganas.

2.2. Supplies of men, materials and resources at crucial times against French

3. Anglo-French struggle

- 3.1 First and second Carnatic wars did not lead to any decisive victory of any side.
- 3.2. The tide turned in English company's favour when Bengal was conquered.
- 3.3 7 years war and third Carnatic war (1750-53) led to English victory after defeat of French forces in Battle of Wandiwash (1760).

4. Anglo-Dutch struggle

Battle of Bedara (1759), Dutch were defeated decisively.

Limitations of Battle of Plassey

Battle of Plassey was a mere skirmish and no real military fight. Had the British defeated in any successive battles, it would have remained a mere small episode in history.

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Q.2 (a) / Are th

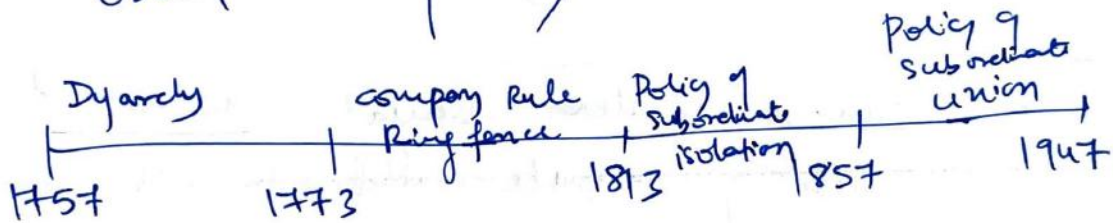
Q.3 (a)

Give an account of nature and growth of British Paramountcy over the Princely States from 1757 onwards. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

1757 के बाद से रियासतों पर ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता की प्रकृति और विकास का विवरण दीजिए। [20 अंक]

British paramountcy policy with regard to princely states was marked by differences in different periods of British conquest. It reflected the indirect control of British company & crown over princely states.



Phase - I 1757 - 1773

- The early phase of British company marked by struggle with princely states of Mysore (Anglo-Mysore war), Hyderabad, Canatic, Bengal.
- Policy of Dyarchy
After battle of Buxar, Treaty of Allahabad was signed by Clive and dual rule was established. i.e. Rule on 2 lines.

③ Nizamat under Nawab but Dy-subedar appointed by company. Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa under company.

④ This system of British Company control over resources without any responsibility. Direct rule was not established.

Phase-2 1773 - 1813

① Duality under Bengal was ended because of mistake and Warren Hastings became the governor of Bengal.

② Direct control over Bengal established.

③ Policy of avoiding wars was followed.

④ Due to circumstances, policy of king fence was devised by Warren Hastings and Awadh was created as buffer state.

⑤ 1st Anglo-mysore war led to end of Tipu Sultan and Mysore as independent kingdom.

⑥ Subsidiary alliance treaty signed with Hyderabad, Mysore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bundi.

Phase 3 1813 - 1857

Policy of subordinate isolation

- ① The policy was to conquer and annex whenever and wherever possible.
- ② Practical control established over princely states but in principal rule not established.
- ③ Hastings (1813-23) annexed Kurnool, Gorkhal,
- ④ Anglo Burma war led to Lower Burma annexation.
- ⑤ Doctrine of lapse instrument of Dalhousie led to annexation of Udaipur, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, Satara,
- ⑥ Awadh annexed under misgovernance
- ⑦ Sindhy was annexed in 1843 by Charles Napier.

Phase 4 (1858 - 1947)

Policy of subordinate union

- ① The revolt of 1857 changed the expanding policies of English.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- ② The rights, privileges of princely rulers were recognised owing to their support in 1857 revolt suppression.
- ③ New order of knight was created.
- ④ Paramountcy in principle established.

1947

- ① Paramountcy ended by passing of India Independence Act 1947.
- ② Princely states given 3 choices

Princely states acted as support and backbone to British rule throughout the period.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 (b)

"India had been the Lancashire of the Eastern world for hundreds of years." Critically examine. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"भारत सैकड़ों वर्षों तक पूर्वी दुनिया का लंकाशायर रहा था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

During 16-17th and ~~early~~ ^{mid} 18th century, Indian textile production was supplying one-fourth of global production. The flourishing textile industry dominated the world market for hundreds of years. So it is said India was Lancashire of east for hundreds of years.

India's textile and India as Lancashire

- ① The established textile craft based industry from medieval period.
- ② Support of rich nobility and ruling class and working of karkhanas for high quality textile production.
- ③ The textile industry supported major part of population and acted as complement to increase support peasant income.

- ④ The muslin, calicoes, printed cloth
pure white cotton of Burhanpur were
in great demands in Europe.
- ⑤ The major item of European trading
companies was Indian cotton textiles
for European market.
- ⑥ Europeans used Indian textiles
for triangular trade between India,
England and East Indies for spices.
- ⑦ Europeans from 18th century were
wearing cotton cloth before which
wool dominated.
- ⑧ Bullion flowed into provinces of
Bengal because of favourable balance
of trade.
- ⑨ Agra, Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Patna
Muzil'dabad, Dhaka acted as
important ~~centres~~ centres of craft production.

European penetration

- ① Rising mercantilist policies and merchant capitalism, the Europe especially Britain imposed tariff policies not suitable for Indian textiles.
- ② The growth of Industrial Revolution in 1780s led to rising tariff and from 1780s to 1820s, Indian textile lost their European market.
- ③ After 1820s, growth of free trade movement, laissez faire, utilitarian ideology opened the Indian market for machine made cheap Lancashire cloths.
- ④ By 1850s and end of 19th century, India was flooded by European British textiles and indigenous crafts suffered and declined.
- ⑤ Some modern industries and factories were established in 1850s.

- ⑥ From a producer of high quality textiles, India became a supplier of raw cotton.
- ⑦ It led to peasant poverty, increased pressure on agriculture and landless labour rise.

Indian industry of textile was destroyed without providing a substitute modern industries.

Q.3 (c)

Was the Santhal Hool of 1855-56 the most effective tribal movement in pre-1857 India? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

क्या 1855-56 का संथाल हूल 1857 से पहले के भारत में सबसे प्रभावी आदिवासी आंदोलन था? [10 अंक]

Santhal Hool was one of the greatest, large scale, most violent tribal movement. It was conflict between santhals of Rajmahal hills and British officials, govt and outsiders (Dikus).

Most effective tribal movement

- ① Sidhu and Kanho emerged as tribal leaders.
- ② The land revenue policy of English company, passing of lands to moneylenders, outsiders sikhs and muslim peasants led to dissatisfaction.
- ③ The threat to cultural and religious practices also played role.
- ④ The scale of participation was huge around 60000 santhals mobilised.

- ⑤ British had to deploy best officers and use military to crush the rebellion.
- ⑥ The fast mobilisation of forces led to crushing rebellion in better way

Various other tribal movements

- ① Period before 1857 was marked by many tribal movements like Paika rebellion, Kol uprising, Revolts in Khasi Hills.
- ② The scale of participation was unprecedented in South Indian rebellion.

K Suresh Singh says that the tribal movements reflected the struggle from below that is subaltern historiography and real nationalism.

Q.4 (a)

"The Mutiny was not inevitable in 1857, but it was inherent in the constitution of the Empire."
 Comment. [20 Marks]

"1857 में विद्रोह अपरिहार्य नहीं था, लेकिन यह साम्राज्य के संविधान में अंतर्निहित था।" टिप्पणी करें।
 [20 अंक]

SN Sen said that mutiny was not inevitable in 1857 but was inherent in constitution of empire.

Background of mutiny

- ① The exploitative revenue, agricultural policies, religious-cultural, missionary activities, fear of loss of religion all led to collective fear and dissatisfaction in Indian minds.
- ② There were hundreds of peasants civil and tribal rebellions from 1757 to 1857 like Kol rebellion, Paik rebellion, Sanyasi revolt etc.
- ③ The date 1857 is not important but because of the policies, the revolt was bound to happen in future.

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Mutiny was not inevitable

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- ① The princely states supported the British rule as their privilege depended on colonial rule.
- ② The middle class intelligentsia did not support the revolt because of backward looking ideology.
- ③ Leaders like Nana saheb and Ravi Daxmibai entered the revolt late and on the threat by rebels.
- ④ Nana saheb's visit to Lucknow and Awabta cannot be said as pre-planning for revolt.
- ⑤ Not all the soldiers participated and not all the regions participated.
- ⑥ But the taluqdars were dissatisfied because of loss of their customary rights to nahalwari settlement.
- ⑦ Soldiers were 75000 from Awabta and unhappy because of territory annexation.

Revolt inherent in constitution of company

① Military policies

- 1.1 Racial discrimination faced by Indian sepoys.
- 1.2. Less salary Rs 7 / month and limited promotional avenues till only subedar.
- 1.3 End of Bhatta (Allowance) for serving in Punjab, Sind and Afghanistan.
- 1.4. Abolition of use of sectarian symbols and missionary priest in Army.
- 1.5 Threat of religious cultural loss due to reform measures like abolition of sati, promoting widows remarriage.

② Economic issues

- 2.1 Sepoy was peasant in uniform. The 'mahalwari' settlement led to extreme loss of revenue land and income.
- 2.2. The loss of crafts trade due to entry of cheap cotton textile from Manchester was issue for weavers.

Finally, the immediate background was provided by ~~Rottal~~ Enfield Rifle and use of cartridge made of pork/cow meat and threat of religious conversion.

According to SM Sen, the revolt was not nationalistic but it was a war of independence.

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Q.4 (b) Did the Western education led to the cultural awakening or it was just an instrument of colonial hegemony? Discuss. [20 Marks]

क्या पश्चिमी शिक्षा से सांस्कृतिक जागृति आई या यह केवल औपनिवेशिक आधिपत्य का एक साधन मात्र थी? चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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British policy of western education lead various intended and unintended consequences. In the long run, it led to cultural awakening versus undemised cultural ideological hegemony of colonial rule.

Western education for cultural Awakening

- ① The rise of western ideas of rationalism, focus on reason, science, empirical studies, equality, liberty, democratic ideas impacted the educated class.
- ② It led to realisation of defeat at the hands of foreign power and introspection of strength and weakness by enlightened Indians.

- ③ Educated Indians realised the important task of defending the Indian culture against colonial culture and reform it from inside.
- ④ To counter the ideological hegemony of colonial rule, there was a need for educating the Indians.
- ⑤ The focus on social reform and religious reform was understood.
- ⑥ Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore, Ishwari Chandra Vidyasagar started women upliftment movements.
- ⑦ Religious ideas of discarding idol worship, custom and universal monotheism was promoted.
- ⑧ Social reforms like Abolition of sati, promoting widow remarriage, infanticide abolition.

① The trend to take support of Upanishads, Vedas to counter archaic medicinal practices.

The western education led to Indian Renaissance.

Instrument of colonial hegemony

Macaulay said - English education will create Indian in colour and race but English in taste and ideas.
M. Elphinstone said that the English education will make the rule easier.

- ① Administrative need of large no. of educated Indians to staff the lower posts.
- ② To meet the financial prudent policy of living Indians.
- ③ using government jobs as method to create separate class interest and promote communalism.

④ To act as medium between the rulers and millions of Indians.

But, the western education led to creating of middle class intelligentsia which led to formal banner of Indian National movement.

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Q.4 (c) 'The Treaty of Amritsar of 1809 between British East India Company and Ranjit Singh was important for its immediate as well as potential effects'. Comment. [10 Marks]

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'ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी और रणजीत सिंह के बीच 1809 की अमृतसर की संधि अपने तत्काल और संभावित प्रभावों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण थी।' टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Treaty of Amritsar (1809) extended the rule of Ranjit Singh and brought peace between British and Ranjit Singh for 30 years.

Provisions of treaty

- ① Treaty of friendship and both will act as allies during incursion by any third party.
- ② Treaty checked the ambition and expansion of Ranjit Singh in cis-sutlej region i.e. south of sutlej in Punjab.
- ③ ~~It led to~~ The treaty will create Punjab as buffer between British empire and Afghanistan and Persia.

Immediate and potential effects

- ① It led to expansion of Ranjit Singh towards North-west and Kashmir side.
- ② It allowed British to focus and consolidate its gains in India.
- ③ British allowed to consolidate the Marathas, Burma, Assam, Nepal territory.
- ④ The British leveraged the Ranjit Singh for diplomatic relations with Sindh and Afghanistan.
- ⑤ British got access to inland transport.
- ⑥ Afghan attack launched without any resistance from Punjab.

It is said by historians that Treaty of Amritsar was yielding in part of Ranjit Singh and it passed on British struggle to future generations.