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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

1: pm
Start Time:

3 pm
End Time:

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

"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 ideology of paternalistic benevolence emerged from the Utilitarian thinking and British belief in White man's burden.
However this paternalistic benevolence was not true character of Raj.

Criticism of ideology of paternalistic benevolence

- ↳ ① British continued policy of Racism
- Controversy surrounding Vernacular Press act, and ilbert-bill controversy highlighted the deep seated racism against Indians.
 - Civil service was not opened till late 19th century.

② Modernization was an aborted
modernization.

↳ Education was brought to suit their own administrative needs.

- Railways were introduced to suit their economic needs.
- industrialization ruined traditional handicraft industry.

③ Paternalistic benevolence was aristocratic

- Benefited upper class of Indians.
- Revenue system ruined peasantry
- military top posts were reserved for Britishers.

Hence in a nutshell paternalistic benevolence was designed to exploit Indians and legitimize their own rule in India.

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 was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, as a reformist organisation that preached puritanical Hinduism.

Arya Samaj activities and work

- ↳ preached reform in Hindu society i.e. against polygamy, child marriage, Sati and social evils.
- Criticised Puranic Hinduism and gave slogan "Go back to the Vedas"
- Started Shuddhi movement to bring people in Hindu fold
- Started Cow protection movement and advocated for education in society.

However it didn't capture the imagination of Modern India

↳ ① Its Shuddhi movement draws Criticism and alienated Muslims.

② Cow protection movement led to riots in northern India during 1890's

③ was denounced by conservatives for its reformative zeal.

④ The slogan "Go Back to Vedas" didn't capture people's imagination as Puranic gods and rituals were still popular.

However Dayanand's emphasis on education (DAV school) and anya samraj work for equality is still relevant in the modern Indian history.

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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 (1848-1856) was considered as a great moderniser of india for his innovative works.

Lord Dalhousie founder of modern india

↳ ① Started Railway in india

- Railway Minute of 1853, led to foundation of Railway (Bombay to Mumbai)
- Later railway emerged as a great unifier for nation.
- It also brought economic integration.

② Started postal lines

- Dalhousie brought postal service in india in 1852.
- It improved administration as letters could be exchanged.

• Later postal services act as revenue generation source for the govt.

• it also benefited common mass.

③ He Brought Telegraphy

• Introduction of electrical telegraph lines in 1854. improved communication network.

• ~~So~~ from Bombay to Calcutta & from Peshwar to Multan, it was easy to send messages.

④ Education Modernization

• Woods dispatch of 1854 led to opening of universities in Calcutta and Bombay.

Lord Dalhousie's reign was marked by escheat, lapse and annexation, but due to his modernizing outlook he is considered as founder of modern India.

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]

Britishers based on their ideology of paternalistic benevolence introduced modern education system in India.

Charter act of 1813 - grant of 1 Lakh rupee and Macaulay Minute of 1825 were major development for the promotion of Education in India.

Educational policy of East India Company

↳ ① In the early days of East India Company orientalist dominated, they to propagate oriental education.

= Warren Hastings, William Jones.

Jonathan Duncan, HT Colebrook, they

all advocated for vernacular education.
- Calcutta Madrasah, Sanskrit college were established.

among natives.

It was thought that oriental knowledge should be given rightful place and it was important for company officials to learn natives, customs, traditions, laws.

② However after charter act 1813, Anglicist versus orientalist debate started for spending grant of 1 lakh rupee.

③ Macaulay and Lord William Bentinck were utilitarians who thought that vital English education was crucial for civilizing the barbarians.

④ Macaulay Minute of 1835 laid the foundation of direction of education in India — English was recognized

as the medium of education in
India.

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Objective of Education Policy

↳ ① Designed to serve colonial administrative needs

↳ to produce cheap clerks, judges, and company servants who would be Indian in blood but colour but English in taste and blood.

② To serve commercial needs

↳ English educated population would be a market for British made goods.

③ To serve religious interest

missionaries thought that English education would bring idolaters to Christianity and it will civilize them.

④ English Education would create a class of loyalist, who would hold the banner of Raj forever.

Its Success

→ Education brought transformation in the Indian Society → Social reform, Sati ban, etc.

→ Helpful in National integration

→ Growth of literacy in rural areas

→ Education later played crucial role in raising Nationalist consciousness among Indian masses.

Hence Education policy was brought to some imperial needs and it affected positively and negatively in both way to Indian Society.

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]

The modern education and British policies brought Indian Renaissance in the early 19th century, and it also adopted universalist approach in reform movements.

Universalist approach beyond philosophical inquiry of Reform movements

↳ ① Brahmo Movement and Raj Ram Mohan Roy

↳ He had global outlook, while criticising polytheism of Hinduism, he denounced trinitarianism of Christianity.

• He criticised Religious practices in Hinduism and advocated vedantic tradition, based on Upanishad which eliminated the need for poverty class.

- Apart from philosophical inquiry Rammohan Roy advocated Social reform
 - filed petition for abolition of Sati got success in 1829.
 - advocated for English education - established Hindu college in 1817.
 - advocated widow remarriage and women upliftment.
 - Contributed to journalism → Mirat-ul-akbar
Sarada Kaur preached radical ideals.
 - was a renowned internationalist -
He celebrated Spanish revolutions in Latin America, supported Irish cause.
 - Gave opinions to British government for social reforms.
Here his views were universalist beyond mere philosophical inquiry.

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② Later reformers Keshab chandra Sen,
vedhasalingam, puntulu, shree chandra,
vidyasagar were prominent
figure that worked for social
reform.

③ In Bombay, Atmaram pandurang,
MG Ranade, DK Karve preached
against social discrimination and
promoted equality.

④ Dayanand Saraswati didn't
confined himself to religious
discussions, he also preached
reform against the evils prevalent
in the Hindu society such as —
untouchability, child marriage,
sati, illiteracy etc.

⑤ Syed Ahmed Khan preached for reform and education in Muslim Society against the bigotry of Ulemas.

⑥ Sri Sri Vivekanand was Universalist.
He believed that devotion will lead to same god.

- He linked Social Service to devotion and was an revolutionary figure in linking Social Service to mankind a part of religion.

Hence, early reformers were not only involved in philosophical discussion and inquiry but worked for the people to uplift their status and bring change in the Society.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Subsidiary alliance system was brought by Lord Wellesley to extend the company's foothold in the frontier areas of company's dominions.

Subsidiary alliance

- ↳ ① East Indian company garrison would be kept in native states and would be managed out of state resources.
- ② failure to paymen → result in ceding of territory by company.
- ③ British residents were to be kept in native rulers' court.
- ④ Rulers can't enter into treaty without Resident permission.
- ⑤ can't employ foreigners in service.
- ⑥ Resident will be mediator in

Case of conflict

Merits

↳ ① British gained newer territories as terms imposed were harshed → Nizam and Awadh Nawabs accepted the alliance.

② It was British design against Russophobia.

③ Native rulers could manage external threat due to Company's help.

Demerit

→ ① Line between protected ally and dependent state was very thin.

② It became a policy of annexation

③ led to resentment among native rulers.

However Subsidiary alliance proved to be boon for Company as Company presence extended all over India.

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

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

The Indian traditional handiwork industry faced ruin after the advent of colonial rule.

The above theory is propagated by R.C. Dutta, Dadabhai Naoroji in their economic critique of colonialism.

Decline of traditional handiwork - causes

↳ ① Advent of colonial rule - it changed the structure of economy.

earthen, chintz, patolas, silk, muslins were in great demand in European market, but after the industrialisation in Britain it got changed.

② Industrialisation impact on Indian Handicraft :-

- factory made cheap textiles flooded Indian markets.
- demand for locally produced textiles declined.
- traditional caste such as Tantis in Bengal, Jalahas in north India, Devangas in South loose their occupation.

③ IT led to loss of patronage from local ruling class:

- ↳ British made goods replaced Indian products in native State, Handicrafts artisans loose their patronage.
- IT led to poverty and penury among artisans.
- IT increased the burden on agriculture.

④ Deindustrialisation led to
qualisation of artisans, it caused
Conditions of Hunger and poverty.

John Sullivan - "the plains of Bengal
were bleached by bones of weavers".
It highlighted the harsh situation
of the artisan community.

However, Colonial Historians
have argued that decline of
traditional industry was inevitable.

↳ ① British policy of Commercialisation
and mass production linked
Indian economy to Global world.

② Integration was inevitable
as traditional industry was
based on feudal lines.

- The innovation in machinery would have surely cause decline in traditional occupation.
- Deindustrialization was not universal everywhere, some regions such as coastal areas and Madras prospered.
- There were regions of progress and prosperity and Indian Handicraft wouldn't have survived long with factory made goods.

However the Colonial Character of economic and one-way free trade policy was responsible for such ruination of handicraft industry.

Q.4 (b)

How did the British establish their control over Maharashtra in the first two decades of the 19th century? Why did the Marathas 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]

British Confrontation with the Marathas started after the two Anglo-Maratha wars, which brought Britishers close to the Maratha dominions and later they established their control.

British adventure in Maharashtra

↳ ① The first Marath war with British (1775-82), started after Raghunath Rao asked for British help for claiming peishwaship

- Britishers faced defeat in their advance

• Governor general & Council were against the the British involvement in Maharashtra.

② The war ended with the treaty of Salbai:

- Raghunath Rao left his claim on Peshwaship.

- Britishers gained Salsatte and Bassein and later territories were exchanged.

③ The 2nd Anglo-Maratha war in (1802-05) → Peshwa Bajirao II asked for Maratha protection after defeat from Holkars.

- British agreed to the treaty of Bassein.

- They gained access to western Coast.

- British garrisons were allowed to station at Surat and Pune.

② Hence the British control over Maharashtra was established because of internal rivalries among Maharashtra Marathas and British seized the opportunities to capture it.

③ In the 3rd Anglo-Maratha war of 1818 Britishers ousted the Marathas and established their control in Maharashtra.

Collapse of Maratha challenge

↳ ① Internal rivalry among Marathas.
Sardhars, Shastri, Yolkars, Gaekwad have mutual jealousy and fought with each other.

② Lack of modernisation of Maratha Army - it was stuck in Medievalism against the Superior British forces.

③ Marathas have alienated Rajputs, Nizam and other rulers because of their forward policy and plunder. It led to collapse of Marathas against British.

Maratha rule once lasted from Attock to Cuttack fall before British due to their own internal weakness and lack of foresight in administration.

Q.4 (c)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Sri Narayan Guru was a social reformer from Kerala who worked for the upliftment of lower classes.

Major works of Sri Narayan Guru

↳ ① Established his own temple when he was denied entry into temple.

② He was born into Ezhava caste considered untouchables in the Kerala society. His medical ideas were source of inspiration for the community.

③ He established Sri Nayan guruv
Dharma paripalan Samithi (SNOP) with
the objective of social upliftment
of lower Caste.

④ He gave the slogan of
"one caste, one religion, one god"
for the markind.

⑤ He worked for untouchability
removal, education propagation
among lower caste.

⑥ His work promoted Temple entry
Movement in South India.

Sri Nayan guruv was revered
figure ~~is~~ across the world
for his social message and
work for equality.