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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY ASSESSMENT TEST-7

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC308

Name of Candidate :

NEXT IAS Roll No. : **Date of Examination :**

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	14			
8	17			
9	20			
10	23			
Grand Total				

Signature

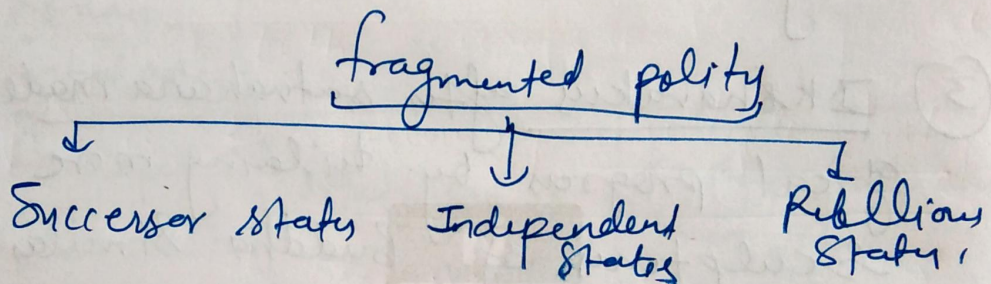
MACRO COMMENTS

Q→1

Clarify how mid eighteenth century was beset with the spectre of a fragmented polity.

Ans

Mid eighteenth Century is beset with Rise of regional kingdoms and decline of mughal power.



① Successor States : They were formed from mughal state and did not challenge mughal sovereignty.

Hyderabad → founded by Nizam-u-mulk

Awadh → founded by Saadat Khan

Bengal → by mushid Quli Khan.

② Independent States

These States were formed after destabilization of Mughal Control.

Mysore → Wodeyar dynasty
later - Hyder Ali & Tipu

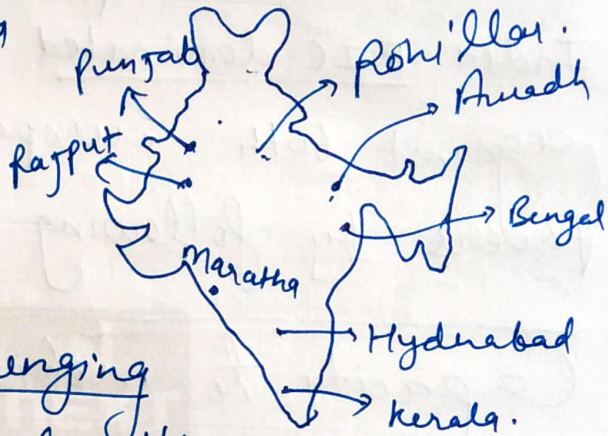
Kerala
↳ by Marthanda
Varma.

③ Rebellious State:

formed by challenging
directly Mughal authority

Marathas → Confederacies ruled.

Jatts → Surajmal, Sikhs → Rajit Singh.



The fragmented polity gave
Britishers an upper hand in
expansion by playing Divide and
rule and exploiting regional
Sentiments.

Q-2

The Success of EIC depended on its capacity to mobilize greater resources than its rivals. Critically Comment on this Statement in context of reasons for the success of East India Company against both European & Indian rivals.

Ans

Of all the Europeans who came to India EIC dominated the scene against both European & regional powers by following multiple strategies.

Capacity to mobilize resources

① Superior arms and artillery
→ regularly updated
e.g. Royal Ordnance.

② Naval Superiority

learned from Portuguese & made more advances. e.g. Engine based

③ use of Debt Instruments

→ Bank of England kept supplying enough funds.

④ Private entity → better

management of resources.

⑤ placing troops at strategic location all over country.

⑥ Industrial revolution 1st came in England → technical superiority of resources.

However there are other reasons as well :

⑦ Stable govt : in England.

⑧ Lesser zeal for religion viz others like portugese

⑨ Civil Discipline & fair selection process in military based on merit.

⑩ Fought for Nationalist pride of Britain & not like sectarian Regional powers.

Success of EIC depended on many factors of which mobilization of resources was most important.

Q-13:

Indian Society's impulse for social change & reforms was a response to its opposition to Colonial rule. Examine.

Ans:

At the beginning of 19th century there was reawakening in Indian society to pursue social reforms.

Response to Colonial rule

- ① Enlightenment in 18th Century Europe painted a picture of stagnant & backward Indian society.
- ② New awareness
Handful of Europeans could colonize India made Indians rethink about social conditions of society & its defects.
- ③ Western Education: flow of new ideas of voltaire,

Rousseau, Mill inspired Indians to take measures.

④ Colonial rule created unified civil, police & judiciary which united people.

⑤ Transportation: Railways, telegram, postal etc connected leaders from different region.

⑥ Era of Rationalism (Raja Ram Mohan Roy), Universalism (Vivekananda) and humanism. etc emerged.

Other reasons → Newly emerging educated middle class.

→ Gain Confidence & Self respect
→ position of women & lower caste very bad → reason for stagnant society.

Initially social reforms was linked to religion & later it got involved into rational movement.

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Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Q-14

The 1857 uprising was the Culmination of recurrent, big & small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding [100] years of British rule. Elucidate.

Ans

1857 revolt shook the foundation of British empire but before that local rebellions fuelled into Simmering discontent.

Events before 1857

- ① Civil uprisings : There are not related to defence/military
for e.g.: Sanyasi revolt,
Peligers revolt (1805)
- ② Peasant movements : against exploitation of farmers
e.g.: pagal pathis revolt
- ③ Tribal revolts : most violent & frequent
e.g.: Santhal, Bhil etc

Q) Military revolts

- (a) Mutiny of Sepoys in Bengal (1754)
- (b) Vellore mutiny (1806)
- (c) 47th native infantry (1824)
- (d) Grenadier Company in Assam (1825)
- (e) Indian regiments in Sholapur (1838) etc.

Reason for these revolts

- ↳ poor treatment of Indian Soldiers.
- ↳ racial discrimination.
- ↳ Payment gap.
- ↳ Lower quality of arms given to Indians.

1857 revolt led to large
scale change in administration of
 military in India and also
 British (Stopped) annexation &
Expansionist policy.

Q-5

Critically examine how the introduction of western education transformed India in unforeseen ways?

Ans

western education under Company rule and crown brought large scale changes in Indian society.

Effect of western education

- (1) Cheap Supply of Educated Indians for Company's administrative.
- (2) Promoting loyalty towards British rule among educated classes.
- (3) Indian markets : Thought that western education will increase the acceptance of British goods in India.

- ④ To strengthen British political Control
eg: Educated Elites in Councils.
- ⑤ Neglected mass education
- ⑥ Ignored women education to
avoid wrath of orthodox.
- ⑦ positive effects
- ⑦ promoted Scientific & technical
education eg: Engineering college
at Roorkee.
- ⑧ Developed Critical thinking
- ⑨ Promoting new values like
Rationalism, Universalism etc
- ⑩ Establishing modern universities
eg: Calcutta, Mumbai etc

English education primarily
aimed ~~at~~ perpetuating the
Colonial rule in India though
there were some positive byproducts

Q-6 How did the social reforms and ideological struggle against backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the 19th Century influence the emergence of a distinct Cultural identity & national consciousness?

Ans

Social reforms and ideological struggle got momentum at beginning of 19th century & brought an era of Renaissance in Indian Society.

Emergence of distinct Cultural identity

① Caste : Social reforms challenged exploitative Caste system & busted myth of "pollution and Purity"

for ex: Jyotiba Phule's ^{Satyadharma} ^{Sarvajanik} ~~1850~~ ¹⁸⁵⁰ and Ambedkar's efforts in 'mooknayak' spoke against Caste.

② Position of women : Efforts to eradicate Sati (Rammohan Roy), Widow remarriage (D.K. Karve), women education (Vidya Sagar), child marriage (B.M. Malabar) improved the status of women & changed traditional image of women.

③ Self respect in India's past : Efforts by Swami Vivekananda (Chicago speech), Tagore painted good picture of Indian culture

④ focused on Modernization and not westernization by using critical thinking.
e.g. Rammohan adopted best practices of Christianity.

Emergence of National Consciousness

- ① Uniting people against colonial rule:
for ex: Shivaji's Ganpati festivals
during Swadeshi movt.
- ② Anglicist Vs. orientalist Controversy
it increased use of vernacular
languages
- ③ Press: used by nationalists to
reach masses against foreign rule
and westernization.
- ④ Swadeshi products promoted by
reforms movements $\Rightarrow$ National
consciousness
for ex: V.O. Chidambaram's Ship
building Industry

Social reforms & ideologies promoted
rationalism, critical thinking &
universalism which led to
transformation in culture &
National identity

Q7 The process of Consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Plassey was more important for the British than Plassey?

Ans Battle of Plassey in 1757 and Battle of Buxar in 1764 laid solid foundation for British expansionism.

Significance of Plassey:

- ① Political Control : over the Bengal region.
- ② Economic resources of Bengal were looted by Britishers without restrictions.
- ③ Model : Battle of Plassey acted as a future role model to be used in other states
for eg: Policy of Divide & rule,
Bribing, Interference in

internal affairs.

- ④ Exposed weaknesses : inherent issues in regional powers were exposed e.g., poor military training ~~weak~~, corruption. etc.

Significance of Boxar

- ① Indian Sovereignty : Combined army of Mughals + Awadh and Bengal defeated by Britishers challenged ~~Indi~~ Sovereignty of whole Country
- ② Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa given to Britishers while in Plassy only Bengals diwani taken.
- ③ Showed strong leadership of Britishers. e.g. Robert Clive.

④ Evolution of policy of subsidiary alliance

eg: Awadh was made a buffer state to protect Bengal.

Was Buxar more important than Plassey?

- ① Both battles were equally important.
- ② Both gave British an upper hand in future course of action.
- ③ Annexation of states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Sindh etc followed these battles.

After Battle of Plassey in 1757, British annexations continued for next 100 years only to be stopped by 1857 revolt.

Q. 8

Examine ^{how} the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy.?

Ans

The self sufficient Indian economy was destroyed systematically by Britishers by destroying its rural economy

Destroying Rural economy

- ① Tariff policy : No duties on British goods entry into India while heavy duty on Indian handmade goods Export to outside.
- ② Patrons disappearing : Traditional patrons of Indian products were Zamindars, Princes etc. They started favoursing British cheap goods.

③ Raw materials : India was turned into Supplier of raw materials to Europe & dumping ground for finished British products.

④ Ruralization : Many ^{urban} artisans left their profession and adopted a agriculture which increased pressure on land.

⑤ Impoverishment of peasantry as Competition for land increased the Rent extracted by Zamindars.

⑥ Transportation : Modern Railways helped in supplying British goods to villages & destroying local industry.

- ⑦ Moneylenders, traders & Bankers helped Britishers in destroying rural industry.
- ⑧ Decline in Artisan & traditional industry was not accompanied by growth in other industries & platforms.
- ⑨ No focus on modernising rural economy.
- ⑩ led to widespread famines
B/w 1857 to 1900 more than 2 crore people died.

Destruction in rural economy caused growth of National Consciousness against foreign rule & inspired freedom struggle.

Q-9 Describe the British govt's approach towards the Indian administration after 1857? How did the administrative changes introduced post 1857 revolt help in Consolidating British Control over India?

Ans After 1857 revolt the crown took over East India Company & brought widespread changes in administration.

Approach towards administration after 1857

- ① Policy of annexation abandoned
- ② No interference in Religious affairs of Natives. Instead supported orthodox elements.
- ③ Reorganization of military
 - ↳ Excluding Indians from higher posts
 - ↳ Creating units based on Caste, Religion, region etc (Divide & Counterpoise)
 - ↳ Reduced number of Indians

In army -

↳ Indians given low quality arms

⑥ Efforts to keep army away from
Civilians.

⑤ Secretary of State for India with
Advisers

⑥ promised equal & Impartial protection
of Indians under law

Administrative changes after 1857 &
Consolidation &

① Increasing Indian representation
in Councils eg: ICA 1881, 1891
C.A.T

② Restoring legislative power to
Bombay & Madras legislatures,

③ Including Indians in Adminis-
tration

④ Giving more powers to provincial
Government eg: 1909 act →
Can discuss budget

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⑤ ~~Using~~ Divide & Rule : Using muslims & depressed classes to Counter nationalist tide
eg: separate electorate (in 1909) for muslims

Consolidation of British rule

- Letting of grievances of Indians increased stability of empire.
- using moderates against Extremists to Counter National movement.
- Ultimate power of veto remained with government on provincial bills ⇒ Harmonious Construction of governance
- Portfolio System : Delegation of work increased efficiency.
- Better training of army ⇒ used in repression.

Consolidation of British power was mix of Strategic and administrative steps and evolved over time

Q 10

What was the real reason behind the British decision to partition the province of Bengal? To what extent did the difference in approach to deal with the issue of partition of Bengal led to Swat Split in 1907?

Ans

Partition of Bengal was turning point in Indian Nationalism. It also led to difference in Opinions in leaders which caused Swat Split in 1907.

Reason behind partition

① Official explanation

↳ very big population of Bengal → difficult to administer.

② Real Reason

(a) Bengal was the nerve centre of voice against

British → partition to weaken it.

(b) Religious Division: Dividing people based on religion.
East ~~part~~ Bengal = muslim majority
& west Bengal = Hindu majority.

(c) Linguistic division: Reducing the Bengali speaking people to minority in west Bengal. As population of Hindi + Oriya speaking more than Bengali.

(d) Above division done to use muslims against Hindus etc.

Surat Split & Partition

(1) Partition caused emergence of two factions i.e. Moderates and Extremists.

(2) Moderates: wanted to limit Swadeshi movement to Bengal while Extremists wanted an all India participation.

③ method of Struggle

<u>Moderates</u>	<u>Extremists</u>
→ limited to Boycott of foreign goods only.	→ wanted to Boycott government law courts, Councils, colleges etc along with goods boycott
→ loyal to government.	

④ People base

<u>Moderates</u>	<u>Extremists</u>
→ thought masses not ready for all India Struggle.	→ thought masses are ready for all India Struggle.
→ (only urban + rural upper class)	

Difference of opinion caused an Impasse between two factions & led to Surat split in 1907. Partition of Bengal led to widespread participation, which defined upcoming struggles.