

**Ans.** • Capital investment in factories.

- Capitalists increased production.
- This made increase in production.
- Production and distribution were controlled by private individuals with the aim to increase profit.
- The advent of large scale industries enhanced capital investment.
- Over production forced them to search for world markets.
- Using political power and military forces Asian and African nations were exploited.

13. What are the factors that forced the capitalist countries to begin production in their colonies in Asia and Africa.

**Ans.** • Cheap labour

- Availability of raw materials.
- Low cost as a result of manufacturing and selling goods in colonies.

14. How did imperialism affect the colonial countries.

**Ans.** • Traditional economic system of the colonies were destroyed.

- Administrative and judicial system were replaced.
- Forced to cultivate cash crops instead of food crops.
- Indigenous art, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.
- Poverty and unemployment increased.
- Natural resources were exploited.

15. How did imperialism affect the colonies?

**Ans.** • Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.

- Administrative and judicial systems were replaced.
- People in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops in lieu of traditional food crops.
- Poverty and unemployment increased.
- Natural resources were widely exploited.
- Indigenous arts, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.

16. How did Industrial Revolution cause conflicts among nations?

**Ans.** • As a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, production was increased on a large scale and domestic markets were not enough to sell them. This brought the

European countries to other continents for market.

- They competed in Europe and other continents to gain markets.
- This competitions lead conflicts among nations.
- Competition and conflict among imperialist nations for colonies and markets led to the outbreak of wars.

17. What were the impact (results) of the First World War?

- Ans.**
- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
  - Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
  - Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
  - Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
  - Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
  - In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.

18. 'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations ' - Substantiate.

- Ans.**
- A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.
  - They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.
  - Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

19. Which were the movements formed in connection with aggressive nationalism?

- Ans.**
- Pan Slav movement, Pan - German movement, Revenge movement
  - To unite the Slav people of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece etc. in Eastern Europe was the objectives of Pan Slav movement.
  - To unite the Teutonic people in central Europe and Balkan provinces was the obective of Pan German movement.
  - The objective of Revenge movement in France was to conquer Alsace-Lorraine which was under the control of Germany.

20. How did the imperialist crises cause the First World War. Explain.

**Ans.** Moroccan Crisis

- A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904 in which Britain accepted the French supremacy in Morocco.
- Germany did not approve it.
- Germany sent battleships to Morocco.

- The problem was solved by giving some parts of French Congo to Germany.

#### Balkan Crisis

- Balkan was a part of the Ottoman empire.
- In 1912, Balkan League defeated Turkey.
- Difference of opinion among Balkan countries started in sharing the benefits of the war.

21. Analyse the results of the First World War.

**Ans.** • Millions of people lost their lives.

- Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Agriculture, industry and communication systems were destroyed.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.

22. What were the consequences of the First World War in Europe?

**Ans.** • As Europe was the focal point of war, it had to bear the major brunt.

- Economically and politically, the European nations suffered set backs.
- Ruling dynasties in Europe, lost power. (Hohenzollern in Germany, Habsburg in Austria - Romanov in Russia)

23. Explain the effects of the worldwide recession in 1929.

**Ans.** • The United States provided massive loans to European countries devastated by World War I

- The basis of the global exchange has been the US dollar instead of the British pound.
- America emerged as the new world economic power.
- The people who were bankrupted by the war were unable to buy goods.
- Goods were kept unsold in factories.
- European nations failed to repay their debts to the USA
- Banks collapsed.
- Inflation became uncontrollable.
- Acute unemployment and poverty.
- To overcome this crisis, the European nations adopted a strategy of imposing heavy taxes on the colonies.

24. "Fascism was a product of the First World War"- substantiate.

**Ans.** • The First World War devastated both the allies.

- Many European governments lost their power.
- People were in misery.
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system.
- Fascism came to power by exploiting this political uncertainty.

25. What are the characteristics of Fascism.

**Ans.** • Antagonism to Democracy. • Opposition to socialism.

- Glorifying the nation. • Adoring the purity of race.
- Justifying war. • Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.
- Deifying the past.
- Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education.
- Military dictatorship. • Destruction of political rivals.

26. America was not affected by the hazards of the First World War. Substantiate the statement.

**Ans.** • War did not take place in the USA

- European nations which were destroyed in war took large scale loans from the USA.
- American dollar overtook British pound on the basis of foreign exchange holding.

27. Name of the leaders who gave leadership to the Non-Aligned Movement are given below. Name the countries they represent?

Jawaharlal Nehru, Marshal Tito, Ahmed Sukarno, Gamal Abdul Nasser

**Ans.** Jawaharlal Nehru - India  
Gamal Abdul Nasser - Egypt  
Marshal Tito - Yugoslavia  
Ahmed Sukarno - Indonesia

28. Write a note on Non-Aligned movement.

**Ans.** • Movement formed after the Second World War

It was a unity of nations which did not become part of capitalist or socialist bloc.

- NAM was formed in the conference held at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.
- First conference was held at Belgrade in 1961.

29. What do you mean by Balfour declaration. Explain.

**Ans.** • Jews helped Britain in the First World War. As a reward for this the British foreign secretary Arthur Balfour declared the establishment of a Jewish nation including palestine in West Asia. This is known as Balfour declaration.

30. What were the aims of Zionist movement and the PLO?

**Ans.** • Objective of the Zionist movement was to form a nation for the Jews.  
• But the objective of the PLO was to establish a nation for the people of Palestine.

31. Evaluate the causes for the disintegration of Soviet Union.

**Ans.** • Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.  
• Over importance to defence.  
• Regulation on freedom of expression and opinion  
• Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.  
• The administrative reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev.

32. What were the changes brought about by the disintegration of Soviet Union in the international level?

**Ans.** • Marked the end of cold war. • Bipolar world destroyed  
• Unipolar world emerged • America became a supreme power

33. What are the strategies adopted by America to retain its dominance over the world?

**Ans.** • By utilising international agencies America provided financial and military aids to countries of the world.  
• Extended military alliances  
• Overthrew the governments disliked by America  
• Media were used to promote America's vested interests.

34. What were the consequences of Second world war

**Ans.** • Over 10 million people died.  
• Economic system of European countries was destroyed.  
• European dominance in world diminished.  
• Freedom movements in Asia and Africa Intensified.  
• America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers.  
• In a bid to preserve and maintain world peace, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed.

35. What is Zionist movement?

**Ans.** • Zionism is an international movement with an objective of the establishment of a

homeland for the Jews.

- In 1948, the nation Israel was formed.
- Consequently, many wars broke out between Israel and the Arab nations.
- Israel seized Palestine.
- The Palestinian refugees migrated to various Arab countries.

36. What are the strategies adopted by America to establish its dominance over the world?

**Ans.** • Utilizing international agencies, America provided financial and military aids to countries of the world.

- Extended military alliances.
- Media were used to promote America's vested interests
- America's imperialist policy paved the way for the Gulf War
- America utilized their military facilities and Technological progress in these wars.

As a result, alliances were formed different parts of the world against American domination.

37. How does neo imperialism affect the economy of Third World countries?

**Ans.** • The multinational companies competed with one another to control the resources and assets of the third world countries.

- They promoted consumerism in third world countries to sell their products.
- Developing nations were considered as the markets for the multinational companies.
- The products of the developed countries reached to the villages of the developing countries.
- Due to the pressure from multinational products and marketing strategies, the economy of many countries started to collapse.

38. How did the competition of multinational companies affect the developing countries?

**Ans.** • They tried to occupy the wealth of third world countries.

- A new consumer culture developed.
- Developing nations became the markets of the multinational companies.
- Indigenous economy collapsed.

39. Liberalisation, privatisation and globaliation are the concepts of neo imperialism. Substantiate the statement.

**Ans.** Globalisation

- Protects the interests of multinational companies.

- Connected nation's economic system with global economic system.
- Trans-border flow of products, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.

#### Liberalisation

- Adoption of liberal regulation to facilitate the import of multinational products and capital.

#### Privatisation

- Privatisation of public sector institutions to promote private sector.

40. Explain how globalisation adversely affected the developing countries.

**Ans.** • Led to the destruction of indigenous culture.

- The intervention of multinational companies over the concept of nation state.
- Price of agriculture products plunged
- Natural resources were looted
- Government withdrew from social service sector.

41. The treaty of Versailles was a one sided treaty. Substantiate the statement by analysing the provisions of the treaty.

**Ans.** • German colonies were divided among allied powers.

- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity
- The allies occupied the rich mines.
- The war guilt was imposed on Germany and she was disarmed.

42. Analyse the results of the economic depression which affected the world in 1929?

**Ans.** • People who became pauper as a result of the war, could not purchase commodities.

- Goods were kept unsold in factories.
- European nations failed to repay their debts to the USA.
- Banks collapsed.
- Inflation became uncontrollable.
- Acute unemployment and poverty.

43. Analyse the circumstances that led the Fascist party into power in Italy.

**Ans.** • Italy got nothing though she was one among the victors of the First World War.

- Destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc.
- Fear of nation moving to socialist revolution.

44. Italy's imperialist ambition led the nations of the world to the another world war.

Substantiate the statement by evaluating the administration of Mussolini.

**Ans.** • Adopted violence.

- Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- Those who opposed the fascist party were executed.
- Aimed to restore Roman empire.
- By using his military force, the 'Blackshirts', he executed enemies.
- Conquered nations like Ethiopia and Albania.

45. What are the factors that helped Hitler to become the ruler of Germany?

**Ans.** • Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.

- Economic crisis and inflation.
- Failure of German governments and the political uncertainty.

46. What are the advantages of globalization?

**Ans.** 1. Globalization opened up many opportunities and possibilities around the world.

2. The dissemination of information technology.

3. The cross-border exchange of goods and services gave rise to the idea of a Global Village.

47. What are the challenges posed by globalization to the developing countries?

**Ans.** 1. The intervention of multinational companies challenged the concept of nation state

2. Led to the destruction of indigenous culture.

3. Price of agricultural products plunged.

4. Public sector undertakings were destroyed.

5. Government withdrew from social service sectors.

6. Natural resources were looted.

48. Nazism was the German version of Fascism. Substantiate.

**Ans.** • Major enemies of Nazism like socialists, communists, Jews and democrats were executed.

- Jews were declared as enemies of Germany.

- Jews were massacred in concentration camps.

- For executing enemies they formed military force 'Brownshirts' and secret police troop - 'Gestapo'



- They argued for the Aryan racial supremacy.
- All the political parties except Nazi party were banned.
- Military service was made compulsory.
- Spread of ideas.

49. The Second World War had left far reaching consequences for the human beings. Evaluate the validity of the statement.

- Ans.**
- Millions of people died.
  - Economic system of European countries was destroyed.
  - European dominance in the world diminished.
  - Freedom movements in Asia and Africa intensified.
  - America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers.
  - To maintain world peace, the United Nations Organisation was formed.

50. What are the important aims of the United Nations Organisation?

- Ans.**
- To save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
  - To protect international treaties and laws.
  - To consolidate activities for the development of the nations of the world.

51. Analyse the causes of decolonisation.

- Ans.**
- Supremacy of imperialist countries was questioned.
  - Freedom movements strengthened in colonies.
  - Super powers like USA and USSR supported freedom movements in colonies.

52. What do you mean by cold war? What was its base?

- Ans.**
- Enemy based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontation between two power blocs was called the cold war.
  - Ideological conflict and political mistrust

53. There were certain similarities between the ideologies put forward by Fascism and Nazism. Substantiate the statement.

- Ans.**
- Hero worship, racism, glorification of the past, war mania, opposition to democracy and socialism.

54. What was the reason for the Moroccan crisis? How was it solved?

- Ans.**
- Germany opposed the claim of France over Morocco.
  - Morocco was given to France.
  - France allowed Britain to interfere in Egypt.

- A part of French Congo was given to Germany.

55. Elucidate the circumstances that led to the formation of military alliances among imperialist nations.

**Ans.** • Balkan crisis, Moroccan crisis and construction of the Baghdad rail by Germany created conflict among imperialist nations and eventually led to the formation of military alliances. This created suspicion and fear among two groups.

56. The reforms of Gorbachev intensified the disintegration of Soviet Union. Evaluate the statement.

**Ans.** (a) Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.

(b) The reforms of Gorbachev led to capitalism.

(c) Internal problems.

(d) Corruption in administration.

57. The Non-Aligned Movement has relevance today even though there are no power blocs.

(1) What were the circumstances that led to formation of the Non-Aligned Movement?

(2) Who were its leaders?

(3) What does the non-alignment aim?

**Ans.** 1. When the world was divided into two blocs, the newly independent nations wanted to stay independent without aligning to any bloc.

2. Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Sukarno

3. Active interference in international issues.

58. Evaluate the circumstances after the Second World War which led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

**Ans.** World was divided into two power blocs under the USA and the USSR. Newly independent nations wanted to stay remain free. In this circumstances the NAM was formed in the Bandung conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.

59. Explain the rise and growth of Fascism in Italy

Hints:

Circumstances that helped the Fascist party to come to power in Italy.

Policies of Mussolini.

**Ans.** **Circumstances helped the Fascist party came to power in Italy.**

- Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.

- Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.

- Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

### **Policies of Mussolini.**

- Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.
- Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.
- Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.
- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
- He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
- Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
- His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
- Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.

### **Factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany**

- The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.
- Economic destruction and inflation.
- Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.
- Hitler's oratory skills and organizational abilities, easily succeeded in gaining popular support.
- He dismissed the government and captured power.

60. Who is the Chief architect of India's Foreign Policy ? Write any two principles of India's Foreign Policy.

**Ans.** Jawaharlal Nehru

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the United Nations Organization
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel principles
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of Non - alignment

61. Identify the year in which India and China signed the Panchsheel principles. Name the leaders who signed the Panchsheel principles.

**Ans.** • The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.

- This agreement was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China.

# 3

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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1. Who appoints the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) Prime Minister      (b) President    (c) Governor    (d) Vice-President

**Ans.** (b). President.

2. Name the category of Indian Civil Service in which Indian Administrative Service is included.

- (i) All India Services                      (ii) State Services  
(iii) Central Services                      (iv) Public Service Commission

**Ans.** All India Services

3. Elucidate what is public administration.

**Ans.** Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government. Public administration is the effective utilization of men & materials for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects. Governmental institutions are part of public administration.

4. What is E-governance ? Write any two examples.

**Ans.** E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.

This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.

Eg. The single window system for admission to Higher Secondary courses.

Online applications for various scholarships.

Common Entrance Test.

5. Elucidate the features of Central Service.

**Ans.** • Recruits at national level

• Appoints in central government departments only

Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service

6. Explain the benefits of E-governance.

**Ans.** • Can receive service with the help of information technology.

• Need not to wait in government offices for services.

• Government services offered speedily and with less expense

• Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

7. How is electronic banking helpful to the customers?

**Ans.** Benefits (merits) of E-Banking

- Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.
- Saves time. • Low service charge.

8. List the different levels of civil services in India.

**Ans.** • All India Service • Central Service • State Service

9. What is considered as corruption by modern society?

**Ans.** • Delayed service, denial of right to service is corruption.

- Making service as a favour

10. A road constructed before six months in your place is damaged now. You became aware that there is some corruption, Prepare an application under Right to Information Act addressing panchayat secretary to get the details of it.

**Ans.** • To Prepare an application under the RTI Act.

11. What are the significance of public administration?

**Ans.** 1. Formulate governmental policies. 2. Ensure welfare of the people.

3. Find out solutions to public issues. 4. Provide goods and Services.

12. What are the significance of bureaucracy ?

**Ans.** 1. Functioning the day-to-day operations of public administration.

2. Make the public administration system dynamic.

3. Deliver all the services of government to the people.

4. Prepares plans for the scientific utilization of human and material resources and implements them effectively.

13. What is administrative Reforms? Give some examples.

**Ans.** A number of steps are taken by the government for increasing the efficiency of the services and to provide service to people in a time bound manner. They are known as administrative reforms. The intention is to make administration people friendly and efficient.

Ex: E-Governance, Right to Information, Right to Service, Lokpal and Lokayuktha, Central Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman

14. What are the benefits of E-governance?

**Ans.** 1. Can receive service with the help of information technology.

2. Need not to wait in government offices for services.

3. Government services offered speedily and with less expense.

4. Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

15. Pick out any two public administration institutions and write about their functions.

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Functions</b>
(a)	Krishi Bhavan	Promotes agriculture
(b)	Police Station	Maintains law and order
(c)	Primary health centre	Provides treatment for illness

16. What are the differences found in the public administration under monarchy and democracy?

**Ans.** (a) In monarchy, the interest of the monarch is the basis of public administration.

(b) In democracy importance is given to the interests of the people.

17. Explain the importance of public administration.

**Ans.** • Ensures welfare of people • Formulates government policies  
• Provides goods and services • Finds out solution for public grievances

18. Explain the importance of bureaucracy in public administration.

**Ans.** (a) Makes the public administration system dynamic.

(b) Services of the government made accessible to the people

(c) Performs the day-to-day administration of the country.

19. What is meant by hierarchical organisation and permanance of bureaucracy ?

**Ans.** • Organization made up of one employee at the top and more towards the bottom.

• Persons once appointed as employee will continue in service till the age of retirement. This is permanancy.

20. Why PSC and UPSC are called as constitutional institutions?

**Ans.** • UPSC and PSC are constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions. So they are called as constitutional institutions.

21. Find out the factors that adversely affect the efficiency of public administration.

**Ans.** • Inefficiency of bureaucracy • Corruption • Shortage of employees

22. Write a brief note on e-Governance implemented as part of administrative reforms?

**Ans.** • e-Governance is the use of electronic technology in administration

• This helps people to obtain governement services quickly and easily

• Information technology is used in the field of public service

• Government service is made available less expensively

23. What are the benefits attained by society as a result of formulation of the Right to Information Act.

- Ans.** (a) Controlled the corruption.  
(b) Increased the responsibility of bureaucrats.  
(c) Functioning of government became transparent.

24. Explain the structure of Information Commission?

- Ans.** 1. Central Information Commission  
2. Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten members.  
3. State Information Commission

25. How the Right to Service Act is helpful to people?

- Ans.** • Ensures government services to people  
• Gets service within time limit  
• Employee should pay fine incase of delay  
• Appoints an officer in charge as per Right to Service Act in all offices to give service.

26. Differentiate the functioning of Lokpal and Lokayuktha?

**Ans. Lokpal**

- Institution constituted to prevent corruption charges at national level
- Has the power to register cases of corruption against employees and public workers.

**Lokayuktha**

- Constituted at state level to hear corruption cases.
- Follow Judicial procedurs

27. From the following select the statement appropriate to central vigilance commission and state vigilance commission?

- (a) Enquires about corruption in state government offices.  
(b) Institution to prevent corruption at national level.

**Ans.** (a) State vigilance commission                      (b) Central vigilance commission

28. How the functioning of Ombudsman helps the public to prevent corruption.

- Ans.** (a) Complaints against corruption among elected representatives and bureaucrats can be filed to Ombudsman.  
(b) People can directly approach Ombudsman to give complaints.  
(c) Ombudsman can enquire into such complaints and recommend actions.

# 4

# BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1. Which was the commission appointed by the British government to study recurring peasant revolts in Malabar.

**Ans.** • William Logan Commission

2. What was the reason found out by the William Logan Commission for the peasant revolt in Malabar?

**Ans.** • Unfair land revenue system of the British.

3. What was the important strategy used by the company to annex the princely states into the British empire.

**Ans.** • The Doctrine of Lapse

4. What was the idea put forward by leaders to prevent the drain of India's wealth?

**Ans.** Swadeshi

5. What was the major strategy adopted in the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905.

**Ans.** Boycott of foreign goods.

6. What were the revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India?

**Ans.** Permanent land revenue settlement, Ryotwari system, Mahalwari system.

7. What was the name of the revenue system implemented by the British in the regions of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?

**Ans.** • Permanent land revenue settlement.

8. What was the name of the revenue system implemented by the British in South India?

**Ans.** • Ryotwari system

9. What was the name of the revenue system implemented by the British in the North western region.

**Ans.** • Mahalwari system

10. Revenue systems implemented by the British in India and its features are given below in table. Arrange them in proper order.

Revenue Systems	Features
(1) Permanent settlement	(a) Village headman collected the tax



(2) Ryotwari system	(b) Zamindars collected the tax
(3) Mahalwari system	(c) Tax was collected directly

**Ans.**

Revenue Systems	Features
(1) Permanent settlement	(b) Zamindars collected the tax
(2) Ryotwari system	(c) Tax was collected directly
(3) Mahalwari system	(a) Village headman collected the tax

11. Certain commercial crops cultivated in India and its important centres of cultivation are given in table below. Arrange them in correct order.

	Crops	Region
1.	Indigo	(a) Assam, Kerala
2.	Cotton	(b) Uttar Pradesh
3.	Tea	(c) Bengal, Bihar
4.	Wheat	(d) Bengal
5.	Jute	(e) Maharashtra, Punjab
6.	Sugar cane	(f) Punjab

**Ans.** 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - f, 5 - d, 6 - b

12. What was the strategy used by the British to force Indian farmers to cultivate indigo?

**Ans.** • Indigo farmers were given money in advance.

13. Revenue systems implemented by the British broke the back bone of the Indian farmers. Evaluate the statement based on Permanent land revenue settlement implemented by the British.

**Ans.** • In this system the tax was collected by the zamindar.

- Right to collect tax from the land and its ownership was also vested on zamindar.
- The zamindars became the owners of land, the actual farmers became tenants.
- 60% of production was given as tax.
- Tax was to be paid in cash before the cut-off date.

14. What was the major difference of the Ryotwari system from the Permanent land revenue settlement?

**Ans.** • In Ryotwari system, the land revenue was collected directly from the farmers.

Ownership of land was vested with the farmers.

15. Evaluate how the revenue system implemented by the British adversely affected the agricultural sector.

**Ans.** • Tax was to be paid in cash. So often peasants had to take loans from money lenders at a high rate of interest. Farmers got money from money lenders by mortgaging land. Moneylenders seized the mortgaged agricultural land of farmers, who couldn't repay

the loan.

16. Evaluate the circumstances that forced Indian farmers to cultivate cash crops.

**Ans.** • High rate of tax                      • Tax had to be paid in cash before the dead line.  
• To meet this situation they cultivated products having higher market price.

17. What were the impact of the British policies

**Ans.** • Farmers were one of the immediate victims of the British rule. It was the land revenue system implemented by the British that destroyed the backbone of the farmers.

- The aim of their tax policy was to maximize the income.
- The land revenue system implemented in various regions under the British rule was different.

18. Differentiate between Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system.

**Ans. Ryotwari system**

1. The Ryotwari system introduced in South India
2. The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots).
3. The ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them
4. The tax rates were frequently increased.

**Mahalwari system**

1. Implemented in North West India.
2. The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax.
3. The tax rate was too excessive.
4. The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.

19. What were the impact of the tax policy implemented by the British in India?

**Ans.** 1. Farmers were unable to pay tax in the form of money before the deadline.  
2. They had to take loan from money lenders at a high rate of interest to pay tax.  
3. The loans were obtained by mortgaging agricultural land.  
4. The agricultural land of the farmers, who could not pay back the loan and interest, was seized by the money lenders.

20. Analyse the factors that led to the miseries of Indigo farmers in India.

**Ans.** • With the Industrial revolution textile industry gathered momentum in England. The demand for indigo increased. British merchants were ready to give money in advance to farmers in order to encourage the cultivation of Indigo. Farmers succumbed to the temptation of the British and were liable to plant indigo in a fixed portion of the land. So the land used for the cultivation of food crops had to be set a part for indigo

plantations. But in the harvest season, the farmers received only a lower price for indigo. With the invention of artificial indigo, demand for natural indigo reduced. This made the plight of the farmers more miserable for they had used much of their land for indigo cultivation.

21. Why is the peasant revolts in the British Malabar region considered as Mappila revolt?

**Ans.** Most of the tenants in Malabar were Mappilas (Muslims in Malabar). So peasant revolts in Malabar were known as Mappila revolt.

22. "The tribal people also became the victims of the British rule". Do you agree with the statement. Explain the reasons.

**Ans.** The Forest laws implemented by the British made their life miserable. The British imposed restriction on tribals to collect forest products and enter into the protected forest. Imposed high taxes on forest products collected by the tribals.

23. Evaluate the circumstances that led to the kurichyas and Kurumbas of Wayanad to turn against the British.

**Ans.** • Imposition of excessive tax by the British      • Paying of tax in cash  
• Seizing of agricultural land for non payment of tax.

24. Analyse the circumstances that led to the deterioration of textile industry which was one of the important traditional industries in India.

**Ans.** • Large scale import of machine made textiles in India.  
• Low price of machine-made textiles      • Expansion of railway  
• Imported textiles could reach the villages.  
• Traditional weavers lost their village markets.  
• Due to high export tax, textiles exported to Britain lost its market.

25. What were the effect of the commercialization of agriculture?

**Ans.** • Traditionally the peasants in India were engaged in agriculture mainly to produce things only to meet the needs of their family and the village.

• During the British rule they were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs. As a result, commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops. This transformation is termed as commercialization of agriculture.

• To meet to pay high rate of tax in the form of cash before the deadline, farmers cultivated the crops that had higher market price.

26. What were the reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry?

**Ans.** • Large scale import of machine-made British textiles was the major reason for the ruin of Indian textile industry.

• The expansion of railway was also responsible for the decline of the Indian textile industry. It helped the British to carry the imported fabrics from port towns to interior

villages. And the cotton collected from villages to the ports for exporting to Britain. Thus Indian weavers lost their business in village market too.

- Due to the higher tax levied, the price of Indian textiles exported to Britain increased. So it lost the British market too.
- The British officers forced the weavers to work at meagre wages and to exchange the products to them at cheaper rate.
- Weavers gave up their work massively due to the exploitation and torture of the British officers. So they searched for other jobs.

27. What were the impact of the 1857 revolt?

- Ans.**
- Millions of rioters were killed. The rioters could not overcome the superior military power of the British and the rebellion was completely suppressed.
  - The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.
  - The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level in the post - 1857 phase.
  - In the second half of the nineteenth century, around two crores of people died spread over twenty four great famines.

28. Evaluate the circumstances that led to the deterioration of village industries like pottery, tannery, carpentry etc.

- Ans.**
- Pottery - Import of aluminium vessels
  - Tannery - Export of raw leather to Europe
  - Carpentry - Use of machines made of metals

29. The British Industrialists exploited Indian labourers. Examine the validity of this statement.

- Ans.**
- Prolonged working hours
  - Meagre wages
  - Unhealthy accomodation

30. What were the early labour strikes in India against the exploitation of British Industrialists.

- Ans.**
- Great Bombay Textile strike
  - Calcutta Jute Mill strike

31. Analyse the circumstances that led the British Indian soldiers to the Revolt of 1857.

- Ans.**
- Poor Salary
  - Abuse by the British officers
  - Rumours connected with newly introduced rifle and its cartridges.
  - Severe punishments given to sepoy who were unwilling to use this cartridges
  - The religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers were wounded.
  - Mangal Pandey, an Indian sepoy was hanged, as he shot a British official

32. The first war of Indian independence in 1857 was entirely different from the early resistance movements held in India so far. Evaluate the validity of the statement.

**Ans.** • Active participation of the common people like farmers and craftsmen.

- Hindu-muslim unity.
- Co-operation existed among the soliders, common people and the leaders.

33. Name of the leaders and centres of the first war of Indian independence in 1857 are given in table below. Arrange them in appropriate order.

Centres of the Revolt		Leaders	
1.	Delhi	a.	Begum Hazrat Mahal
2.	Lucknow	b.	Maulavi Ahammedullah
3.	Kanpur	c.	Bahadur Shah II
4.	Faizabad	d.	Nana Saheb

**Ans.** 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - b

34. According to Dadabai Naoroji how did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

**Ans.** 1. Export of Indian raw materials 2. Salary and pension to the British officers in India  
3. Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India 4. Tax from India.

35. What is 'Economic Nationalism'?

**Ans.** The common people realized that the poverty and exploitation they faced had been the creation of the British. It reinforced their anti-British attitude. The nationalism, grown out of such awareness, is termed by some historians, as 'Economic Nationalism'

36. The use of swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign goods rejuvenated Indian Industry. Substantiate.

**Ans.** A number of textile mills, soap factories, match box companies, national banks and insurance companies were established. The Bengali Chemical store, the Tata Steel Plant in Maharashtra and Swadeshi Steam navigation company in Tamilnadu etc. started during swadeshi movements. Import of British goods to India steadily went down during this period.

37. Explain the factors that led to the decline of traditional industries in India.

**Ans.** Reasons for the decline of traditional industries during British rule

- Indian textile industry - Large scale import of machine-made British textiles
- Pottery - Import of aluminium vessels
- Carpentry - Use of machines made of metals
- Tanning - Export of raw leather to Europe

38. List out any three causes of the First War of Indian Independence, 1857.

**Ans.** • miseries of farmers • dissatisfaction of kings  
• poverty of the craftsmen • miseries of the sepoy

# 5

# CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1. Who worked for the remarriage of the widows in Bengal?

**Ans.** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

2. Match column 'A' with column 'B'

A	B
Asiatic society of Bengal	Jonathan Duncan
Calcutta Madrasah	Lord Lytton
Banaras Sanskrit College	Warren Hastings
The Vernacular Press Act	William Jones

**Ans.**

A	B
Asiatic society of Bengal	William Jones
Calcutta Madrasah	Warren Hastings
Banaras Sanskrit College	Jonathan Duncan
The Vernacular Press Act	Lord Lytton

3. Find out the relationship between the two parts of item 'A' and fill in the blanks of item 'B' accordingly.

(A) Self Respect Movement : E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

(B) Satya Shodak Samaj : \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Brahma Samaj : Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(B) Prarthana Samaj : \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans.** (B) Satyashodak Samaj : Jyotiba Phule

(B) Prarthana Samaj : Atmaram Pandurang

4. Who founded Indian Society of Oriental Arts?

**Ans.** • Abanindranath Tagore (Bengali Painter)

5. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- Hindu widow Remarriage Act
- Haripura session of Indian National Congress
- Vernacular Press Act
- Partition of Bengal

**Ans.** • Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856)      • Vernacular Press Act (1878)

- Partition of Bengal (1905)
- Haripura session of Indian National Congress (1938)

6. What were the two types of protests in ideological and cultural spheres of India during the 19th century?

**Ans.** 1. Protest against inequality, violations of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian society.

2. Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces

7. What was the objectives of the British by implementing English education in India?

**Ans.** • Lord Macaulay Introduced English education in India in 1835 to prepare a generation that favours English life styles.

- The British colonialists realized the fact that an in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural life of the Indians was essential to strengthen their rule. They learned about Indian society from the works in Sanskrit and Persian and by translating them.

- They established several institutions to study more about India, to interfere in Indian education system, and to train their own officers.

- To ensure commercial growth, the British thinkers who favoured free trade argued for strong British intervention in Indian society.

- But, it was not possible to bring about reforms without popular support. Hence, they started English education to nurture a fraction of Indian society that would support Britain.

8. The establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the introduction of English education are examples for two kinds of policies adopted by Britain to establish their domination in India. What are these policies?

**Ans.** • An in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural life of the Indians. It will help strengthen their rule.

- To get the support of a fraction of Indian society through English education.

9. How did the interference of the British in the field of education create a sense of unity among the Indians?

**Ans.** • The Indians who got English education found it necessary to resist the intrusion of the British.

- Those who had English education started national educational institutions.

- Encouraged secular education.

- Jointly worked together against the inequalities of Indian society.

10. Compare the policies of British education and national education during national movement.

**Ans.**

National education	British education
• Opposed inequalities of Indian society	• Tried to create a generation interested in English life style.
• Jointly protested British colonial rule	• Tried to get the support of a fraction of Indian society
• Created national outlook among the Indians	
• Hindi emerged as national language	

11. The protest of a writer against the existing exploitative system of a nation will create a sense of unity among the people of that country. Substantiate this statement on the basis of the works of writers during the British rule.

**Ans.** • Writers described the miseries of the people.

• Created a fellow feeling among the people so that the miseries of the people of other region were considered as their own.

• Writers described the realities of the lives of Indians.

12. How did progress in education contribute to the growth of Indian nationalism?

**Ans.** 1. English-educated Indians became aware of democracy, liberty, rationalism, equality, scientific temper, socialism and civil rights.

2. They ventured to reform the social customs and rituals prevailed in the country, thereby to defend the invasion of English culture.

3. They tried to reform Indian society, language, art and literature.

4. It motivated to protest against inequalities and violation of rights and created a sense of unity among the people.

13. What are the main objectives of the social reform movement in India in the 19th century?

**Ans.** 1. To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.

2. To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code

14. What were the proposals advanced by the social reformers for fundamental changes in the Indian society?

**Ans.** • Eradicate caste system

• Protect the rights of all

• Eliminate discrimination against women

• Provide education to all

• Promote widow remarriage

• Abolish child marriage

• Eliminate the supremacy of the clergy.

15. What kind of attitude might have been created in favour of nationalism by the painting 'Sati' of Nandalal Bose.

**Ans.** • The painting 'Sati' by Nandalal Bose developed an attitude against evil customs



among the Indians.

- An attitude to eradicate discriminations against women.

16. To what extent the ideas, put forward by the social reform movements of India during the nineteenth century were suitable for a social change in India? Evaluate.

- Ans.**
- Eradicate caste system
  - Eliminate discrimination against women
  - Provide education for all
  - Abolish child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy
  - Opposed Brahmin domination
  - Encouraged freedom, equality, free thinking, interdining and intercaste marriage.
  - Argued for the upliftment of women and backward classes.
  - Started educational institutions for backward classes.
  - Social reformers tried to develop national consciousness and unity among the Indians irrespective of caste and religion.

17. Analyse the role of education in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

- Ans.**
- Education helped to oppose British colonial domination and the inequalities existed in the Indian society.
  - National educational institutions fostered national consciousness.
  - Provided secular education.
  - Swadeshi movement led to the growth of national education.
  - Created a sense that modern education is necessary for the social, cultural and political progress of the Indians.
  - Many national educational institutions were set up for the growth of national education.
  - The educational system of Tagore emphasised the International co-operation.
  - The above mentioned factors helped for the development of national consciousness among the Indians.

18. What were the customs abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers and movements?

- Ans.**
1. Prevented child marriage and polygamy
  2. Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years of age
  3. Banned female infanticide
  4. Abolished sati
  5. Permitted widow remarriage
  6. Abolished slavery

19. Explain the role of the Newspapers in educating the Indian people about the British

exploitation and the denial of rights.

**Ans.** • Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country

- Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions
- Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society
- Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality
- Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
- Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions

20. Explain the role of newspapers in propagating the ideas of Indian national movement.

**Ans.** • Criticised the activities of the British government through news papers.

- News papers were published in various languages.
- News papers gave emphasis on nationalism, social reform and democracy.

21. What were the factors that urged Gandhiji to form a plan for vocational education?

**Ans.** • Vocational training during education would help build up a good future.

- Such a generation could resist the British.

22. Visva Bharati University was an example for the international outlook of Rabindranath Tagore. Substantiate the statement.

**Ans.** • Gave emphasis on universal brother hood.

- An education system bridging western and eastern cultures.

23. What were the social evils abolished by law in India as a result of the activities of the social reformers and their movements?

**Ans.** • Child marriage and polygamy, sati, slavery, female infanticide.

- Permitted widow remarriage.

24. Explain the role that painters played in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

**Ans.** 1. Indian painting was liberated from Western influence.

2. It promoted oriental painting that was firmly entrenched in Indian culture and tradition.

3. National symbols that helped to nurture nationalism in Indian minds.

4. The paintings touched Indian hearts and stimulated protest against the social evils.

5. Highlighted the plight of life in Indian villages.

6. They played a crucial role in developing nationalist spirit among Indians.