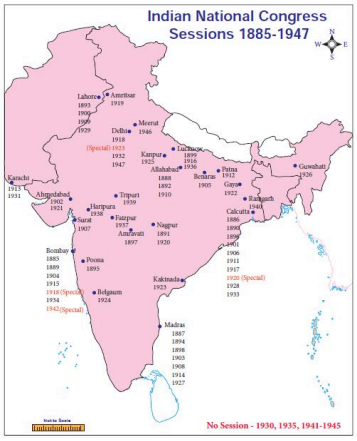
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Answers Key:

Maps

1.



3 Marks

2. 1) The colonial government aided the spread of modem education in India for a different reason than educating and empowering the Indians.
2) With this aim, the English Education Act was passed by the Council of India in 1855. T.B. Macaulay drafted this system of education introduced in India,
3) Consequently, the colonial administration started schools, colleges and universities, imparting English and modem education, in India.
4) Universities were established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in 1857.
5) The colonial government expected this section of educated Indians to be loyal to the British and act as the pillars of the British Raj.
6) The British created an educated Indian middle class for their own ends but sneered at it as the Babu class.
7) That every class, however, became the progressive intelligentsia of India and played a leading role in mobilising the people for the liberation of the country.
3. 1) The MNA petition was discussed in the Parliament in March 1853. H.D. Seymour, Chairman of the Indian Reform Society, came to Madras in October 1853.
2) He visited places like Guntur, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.
3) However, as the Charter Act of 1853 allowed British East India Company to continue its rule in India, the MNA organised an agitation for the transfer of British territories in India to the direct control of the Crown.
4) MNA sent its second petition to British Parliament, signed by fourteen thousand individuals, pleading the termination of Company rule in India.
4. 1) The introduction of printing press in India was an event of great significance. It helped people to spread, modem ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.
2) The press became the critic of politics. It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country.
3) Raja Rammohan Roy's Sam bad Kaumudi (1821) in Bengali and Mirat-Ul-Akbar (1822) in Persian played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.
4) Later on a number of nationalist and vernacular news papers came to be launched to build public opinion and they did yeomen service in fostering nationalist consciousness.
5) Among them Amrit Bazaar Patrika, The Bombay Chronicle, The Tribune, The Indian Mirror, The Hindu and Swadesamitran were prominent.
5. 1) The introduction of plantation crops such as coffee, tea and sugar in Empire colonies such as Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Mauritius, Fiji, Malaya, the Caribbean islands, and South Africa required enormous labour.
2) The abolition of slavery in British India in 1843 also facilitated the processes of emigration to Empire colonies. In 1837 the number of immigrant Tamil labourers employed in Ceylon coffee estate was estimated at 10,000.
3) The industry developed rapidly and so did the demand for Tamil labour.
4) In 1846 its presence was estimated at 80,000 and in 1855 at 128,000 persons. In 1877, the famine year, there were nearly 380,000 Tamil labourers in Ceylon.
6. G. Subramaniam, Viraraghavachari, Ananda Charlu, Rangiah, Balaji Rao and Salem Ramaswamy.
7. 1) In 1815, the Governor of Madras received a communication from the Governor of Ceylon asking for "coolies" to work on the coffee plantations.
2) The Madras Governor forwarded this letter to the collector of Thanjavur, who reported that the people were very much attached to the soil and unless some incentive was provided it was not easy to make them move out of their native soil.
3) But the outbreak of two famines (1833 and 1843) forced the people, without any prompting from the government, to leave for Ceylon to work as coolies in coffee and tea plantations under the indentured labour system.
8. 1) Dadabhai Naoroji's major contribution to the Indian nationalist movement was his book Poverty and Un-Bntish Rule of the British in India (1901). In this book, he put forward the concept of 'drain of wealth'.
2) He stated that in any country the tax raised would have been spent for the wellbeing of the people of that country.
3) But in British India, taxes collected in India were spent for the welfare of England Naoroji argued that India had exported an average of 13 million pounds worth of goods to Britain each year from 1835 to 1872 with no corresponding return.
4) The goods were in lieu of payments for profits to Company shareholders living in Britain, guaranteed interest to investors in railways, pensions to retired officials and generals, interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses for the British conquest of territories in India as

well as outside India
5) All these, going in the name of Home Charges, Naoroji asserted, made up a loss of 30 million pounds a year.

2 Marks

9. 1) Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to a nation
2) It is a consciousness or tendency to exalt and place one nation above all the others, emphasising promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations.
10. 1) The British fixed the land revenue in cash without any regard to various contingencies, such as failure of crops, fall in prices and droughts or floods.
2) Moreover, the practice of sale in settlement of debt encouraged money lenders to advance money to landholders and resorting to every kind of trickery to rob them of their property.
11. 1) The indigo revolt of 1859-60 was one of the responses from the Indian farmer to the oppressive policy of the British.
2) Indian tenants were forced to grow indigo by their planters who were mostly Europeans. Used to dye the clothes indigo was in high demand in Europe.
12. 1) Abolition of custom duty on cotton manufactures imported from England and levy of excise duty on cotton fabrics manufactured in india created nationwide discontent.
2) During the viceroyalty of Ripon the indian judges were empowered through the IIbert Bill to try the europeans.
3) Bit in the face of resistance from the Europeans the bill was amended to suit the European interests.
13. 1) The English Education act was passed by the council of india in 1835.
2) T.B Macaulay drafted this system of education introduced in India.
3) Consequently, the colonial administration started schools, Colleges and Universities, imparting English and modern education, in India.
4) The colonial government Expected this section of educated Indians to be the loyal to the british and act as the pillars of the british Raj.
14. 1) In a Petition submitted in December 1852, the MNA pointed out that the ryotwari and zamindari systems had thrown agricultural classes into deep distress.
2) It urged the revival of the ancient village system to free the peasantry from the oppressive interference of the Zamindars and the company officials.
3) The Petition also made a complaint about the judicial system which was slow, Complicated and imperfect.
4) It pointed out that the appointment of the judges without assessing their judicial knowledge and competence in the local languages affected the efficiency of the judiciary.
15. Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.
Indian Society - 1865
East Indian Association - 1866
Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS) on 16 May 1884
16. Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

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QUESTION BANK 365

Multiple Choice Question

17. (a) 1915
18. (b) 1835
19. (d) Aurobindo Ghose
20. (a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
21. (b) 3, 1, 4, 2
22. (c) Madras Native Association - 1852
23. (c) A.O. Hume
24. (d) W.C. Bonnerjee
25. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
26. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
27. (a) A is correct but R does not explain A
28. (d) All of the above
29. (c) iii, iv, i, ii