

SYLLABUS
SEMESTER-V HISDSM301
HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1707 TO 1947 CE

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UNIT – 1

ONE MARK:

1. Who were the main rivals in the Anglo-French conflict in India?

Answer: The British East India Company and the French East India Company.

2. When did the first Carnatic War take place?

Answer: The first Carnatic War took place in 1746.

3. What was the main cause of the Anglo-French conflict in India?

Answer: The struggle for political and commercial supremacy in India.

4. Who led the French forces during the Carnatic Wars?

Answer: Dupleix led the French forces.

5. Who led the British forces during the Carnatic Wars?

Answer: Robert Clive and Major Stringer Lawrence led the British forces.

6. What was the main reason for the French failure in India?

Answer: Lack of naval and financial support from France.

7. In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought?

Answer: The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.

8. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?

Answer: Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal.

9. Who was the British commander at the Battle of Plassey?

Answer: Robert Clive.

10. What was the main cause of the Battle of Plassey?

Answer: Misunderstanding and conflict between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British over misuse of trading privileges.

11. Which event marked the beginning of British rule in India?

Answer: The Battle of Plassey in 1757.

12. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey?

Answer: Mir Jafar.

13. What was the result of the Battle of Plassey?

Answer: British victory and establishment of political control in Bengal.

14. When was the Battle of Buxar fought?

Answer: The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

15. Who were the three Indian rulers who fought against the British in the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and Shah Alam II.

16. Who led the British forces in the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: Major Hector Munro.

17. What was the main cause of the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: The conflict between Mir Qasim and the British over trade privileges and revenue disputes.

18. What was the result of the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: The British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and Shah Alam II.

19. Which treaty followed the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: The Treaty of Allahabad (1765).

20. What was the significance of the Battle of Buxar?

Answer: It confirmed British supremacy in Bengal and granted them the Diwani rights.

21. What do Diwani rights mean?

Answer: The right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

22. Who granted the Diwani rights to the British East India Company?

Answer: Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

23. What was the impact of the Anglo-French wars on Indian politics?

Answer: They weakened French influence and established British dominance.

24. Which European power lost its political hold in India after the Carnatic Wars?

Answer: France.

25. What was the outcome of the Anglo-French conflict in India?

Answer: British East India Company became the supreme European power in India.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the main reason for the Anglo-French conflict in India?

The Anglo-French conflict arose due to the rivalry between the British and French East India Companies over political and commercial supremacy in India. Both powers aimed to control trade, territory, and influence Indian rulers to expand their colonial dominance in the subcontinent.

2. Mention the main causes of the French failure in India.

The French failed in India mainly because of poor naval strength, lack of financial support from France, internal rivalry among officers, and ineffective leadership after Dupleix. The British had stronger naval power, better organization, and greater political support from the British government.

3. What was the result of the Anglo-French conflict?

The result of the Anglo-French conflict was the complete defeat of the French and the rise of British supremacy in India. After the Third Carnatic War (1760), France lost its political influence and was restricted to trading at a few ports like Pondicherry.

4. Who was Dupleix and what was his role in the Carnatic Wars?

Dupleix was the French Governor-General in India who played a key

role in the Carnatic Wars. He tried to expand French influence by involving in local succession disputes and supporting Indian rulers. However, his ambitious plans failed due to British resistance and lack of French support.

5. What was the importance of the Carnatic Wars?

The Carnatic Wars were important because they determined the fate of European powers in India. These wars established British dominance over the French and marked the beginning of British political control in India, laying the foundation of their colonial empire.

6. When and between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought?

The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June 1757 between the British East India Company led by Robert Clive and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal. The betrayal of Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander Mir Jafar led to the British victory in this decisive battle.

7. What were the main causes of the Battle of Plassey?

The main causes were the misuse of trading privileges by the British, fortification of Calcutta without Nawab's permission, and sheltering of enemies by the British. Siraj-ud-Daulah's mistrust and the Company's interference in Bengal politics also led to the outbreak of the war.

8. What was the result of the Battle of Plassey?

The Battle of Plassey resulted in the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah and the victory of the British. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal, and the British gained enormous wealth and political control, marking the start of their rule in India.

9. How did Mir Jafar help the British in the Battle of Plassey?

Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah's army, secretly allied with the British and did not fight during the battle. His betrayal ensured the defeat of the Nawab and enabled the British to win easily, leading to his installation as the new Nawab.

10. Why is the Battle of Plassey considering a turning point in Indian history?

The Battle of Plassey is considered a turning point because it marked the beginning of British political dominance in India. After this battle, the British East India Company gained control over Bengal's administration, revenue, and trade, which paved the way for British colonial rule.

11. When and between whom was the Battle of Buxar fought?

The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between the British East India Company led by Major Hector Munro and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Awadh; and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

12. What were the main causes of the Battle of Buxar?

The causes included disputes between Mir Qasim and the British over trade privileges and revenue collection. Mir Qasim wanted to assert independence from the Company's control, but his reforms angered the British, leading to open conflict and the decisive Battle of Buxar.

13. What was the result of the Battle of Buxar?

The British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and Shah Alam II at Buxar. This victory confirmed British military supremacy in India and led to the Treaty of Allahabad, which granted the British Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

14. What was the significance of the Battle of Buxar?

The Battle of Buxar was significant as it established the British as the supreme power in Northern India. It ended Mughal authority, made Indian rulers dependent on the Company, and officially gave the British the right to collect revenue from Bengal through Diwani rights.

15. What were the main terms of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765)?

The Treaty of Allahabad, signed in 1765, granted the British East India Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. It confirmed British authority and reduced the Mughal Emperor to a mere pensioner.

16. What were Diwani rights and why were they important?

Diwani rights referred to the right to collect revenue and administer civil justice in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. These rights gave the British East India Company full financial control, marking the beginning of direct British administrative power in India.

17. How did the Battle of Buxar strengthen British rule in India?

The Battle of Buxar gave the British control over Bengal's revenue and administration, ensuring a steady income and military dominance. This victory consolidated their political position in Northern India and laid the foundation for British colonial expansion.

18. What was the impact of French failure on Indian politics?

The French failure eliminated a major European rival, allowing the British to dominate India's trade and politics. Indian rulers lost the chance to balance one European power against another, leading to unchecked British expansion in the Indian subcontinent.

19. What role did Robert Clive play in British expansion in India?

Robert Clive played a crucial role in establishing British supremacy in India. He led the British forces to victory in the Battle of Plassey and later restructured the Company's administration, ensuring firm British control over Bengal's political and economic affairs.

20. How did the Carnatic Wars pave the way for British rule in India?

The Carnatic Wars weakened French influence and allowed the British East India Company to gain control over South Indian politics. Their victories enhanced British prestige, trade, and military confidence, leading to the gradual expansion of their power across India.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes, course, and results of the Anglo-French conflict in India.

The Anglo-French conflict in India was one of the most significant events in the 18th century that decided the destiny of India. The British and French East India Companies were the two main European trading powers that came to India for commerce. However, trade gradually turned into political ambition, and both powers competed for territorial and political dominance. This rivalry, known as the **Carnatic Wars**, ultimately led to the downfall of French influence and the rise of British supremacy in India.

Causes of the Conflict:

The primary cause of the Anglo-French conflict was the struggle for commercial and political supremacy. Both countries wanted to control Indian trade, which was immensely profitable. The decline of the Mughal Empire created a power vacuum that both the British and French tried to fill. Internationally, Britain and France were old rivals in Europe, and their hostilities naturally extended to India. The French,

under Governor Dupleix, tried to establish their political influence by supporting local Indian rulers in succession disputes, which brought them into direct conflict with the British East India Company.

Course of the Conflict:
The conflict took the form of three major **Carnatic Wars (1746–1763)**.

- The **First Carnatic War (1746–1748)** began as part of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe. Dupleix captured Madras, but the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended the war, returning Madras to the British.
- The **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)** was fought due to disputes over the succession of the Nawab of Arcot and the Nizam of Hyderabad. Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang, while the British supported Anwar-ud-Din and Nasir Jang. The British victory strengthened their influence in South India.
- The **Third Carnatic War (1758–1763)** coincided with the Seven Years' War in Europe. The French general Count de Lally was defeated by the British at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760, which marked the end of French political ambitions in India.

Causes of French Failure:
Several factors led to the French failure. The French government gave inadequate financial and military support to its Indian colonies. The British, on the other hand, had strong naval power and financial stability. The French Company was under state control, which slowed decisions, whereas the British East India Company operated independently with quick responses. The death of Dupleix and the lack of capable successors also weakened French strategy.

Results of the Conflict:
The Anglo-French conflict ended with the British emerging as the supreme European power in India. France lost all political influence and was restricted to trading at limited ports such as Pondicherry and Chandernagore. The British gained control over South Indian politics

and expanded their trade and military power, paving the way for their future domination of the entire Indian subcontinent.

Conclusion:

The Anglo-French conflict was a turning point in Indian history. It marked the beginning of British political ascendancy and ended the dream of French imperialism in India. The victory of the British in the Carnatic Wars laid the foundation of their empire, which continued to expand for nearly two centuries.

2. Explain the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey (1757). Why is it considered a turning point in Indian history?

The **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was a landmark event that changed the course of Indian history. It marked the beginning of British political control in India. Fought between the British East India Company led by **Robert Clive** and **Siraj-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Bengal, it resulted in a decisive British victory that laid the foundation for colonial rule in India.

Causes of the Battle:

Several causes led to the Battle of Plassey. Firstly, there were constant conflicts between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British over the misuse of trade privileges granted by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar. The British fortified Calcutta without the Nawab's permission, which Siraj saw as an act of rebellion. Secondly, the Company sheltered political fugitives, including Krishna Das, which angered the Nawab. Thirdly, Siraj-ud-Daulah's young age and his strict measures against corrupt officials created internal enemies, including powerful nobles like **Mir Jafar**, who secretly conspired with the British. Finally, Robert Clive's ambition to expand British influence in Bengal provided the immediate trigger for conflict.

Course of the Battle:

The Battle of Plassey was fought on **23rd June 1757** near the village of Plassey (Palashi) on the banks of the Bhagirathi River. The Nawab's

army had nearly 50,000 men, while Clive's forces were about 3,000. However, a secret agreement had been made between Clive and Mir Jafar, who commanded a major portion of the Nawab's army. During the battle, Mir Jafar and other commanders remained inactive, leading to Siraj-ud-Daulah's defeat. The Nawab fled but was later captured and executed by Miran, Mir Jafar's son.

Results of the Battle:

The British East India Company gained an enormous victory with minimal loss. Mir Jafar was installed as the new Nawab of Bengal, becoming a puppet ruler under the Company's control. The British received vast sums of money and trade privileges, strengthening their financial position. The Company also gained political control over Bengal's administration, which was one of the richest provinces in India.

Significance of the Battle:

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive turning point in Indian history. It marked the transformation of the British East India Company from a commercial body to a political power. With control over Bengal's revenue, the Company financed its army and further expansion. The battle also demonstrated how Indian disunity and betrayal helped foreign powers establish control.

Conclusion:

The Battle of Plassey established the foundation of British rule in India. It not only gave the British immense economic and political power but also symbolized the beginning of two centuries of colonial domination. Hence, it remains one of the most important milestones in Indian history.

3. Describe the causes, course, and significance of the Battle of Buxar (1764).

The **Battle of Buxar**, fought on **22 October 1764**, was another turning point that consolidated British power in India. It was fought between

the British East India Company, led by **Major Hector Munro**, and the combined forces of **Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal)**, **Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh)**, and **Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor)**.

Causes:

The main cause of the Battle of Buxar was the conflict between Mir Qasim and the British over trade and administrative control. Mir Qasim, appointed as Nawab after Mir Jafar's removal, tried to assert independence by abolishing internal trade duties, which angered the British traders who enjoyed privileges. He also reorganized his army and refused to act as a puppet of the Company. The British interference in internal matters and revenue collection finally led to open hostility.

Course of the Battle:

Mir Qasim formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II to expel the British from Bengal. The combined army of over 40,000 men faced the British at Buxar. The British army, though smaller in number, was well-trained and better equipped. Under Major Munro's leadership, the British won a decisive victory due to superior discipline and strategy.

Results:

The Battle of Buxar firmly established the British as the supreme power in Northern India. Mir Qasim fled, Shuja-ud-Daulah surrendered, and Shah Alam II sought peace. The **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** was signed, under which the Mughal Emperor granted the British East India Company **Diwani rights**—the right to collect revenue—in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Significance:

The Battle of Buxar was more significant than the Battle of Plassey because it confirmed British political and economic supremacy. The Company became the actual ruler of Bengal, controlling both military and financial resources. It marked the beginning of direct British administration and the end of effective Mughal authority in India.

Conclusion:

The Battle of Buxar completed the process that began at Plassey. The

Company's power was now unchallenged, and it became the dominant political force in India. It laid the groundwork for the British colonial administration that ruled India for nearly 200 years.

4. Evaluate the historical significance of the Anglo-French conflict, the Battle of Plassey, and the Battle of Buxar in the rise of British power in India.

The 18th century witnessed a series of events that led to the establishment of British supremacy in India. The **Anglo-French conflict**, followed by the **Battle of Plassey (1757)** and the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, were the three decisive milestones that transformed the British East India Company from a trading body into the ruler of India.

The **Anglo-French conflict** eliminated France as a political rival. The British victory in the Carnatic Wars gave them control over South India and assured naval dominance. The French were confined to trading posts, which ensured that no European power could challenge British expansion in India again.

The **Battle of Plassey** gave the British a foothold in Bengal, one of the richest provinces. Through Mir Jafar's betrayal, the Company gained not only victory but also immense wealth and political power. Bengal's resources provided financial support for future military conquests across India.

The **Battle of Buxar**, however, confirmed British supremacy. By defeating the combined Indian forces, the British secured the Diwani rights, giving them control over revenue and administration. This victory transformed the Company into a territorial power with political authority.

Together, these three events marked the rise of British imperialism in India. They showcased the weaknesses of Indian rulers—disunity, internal betrayal, and lack of modern military organization. The British combined political diplomacy with military strength to establish their rule.

In conclusion, the Anglo-French conflict, the Battle of Plassey, and the Battle of Buxar were not isolated events but connected stages in the establishment of British dominion in India. They changed India's history forever by replacing Indian and European rivals with a single, powerful colonial authority—the British Empire.



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UNIT – 2

ONE MARK:

1. Who introduced the Dual System of Administration in Bengal?

Answer: Robert Clive introduced the Dual System of Administration in Bengal.

2. In which year was the Dual System of Administration established in Bengal?

Answer: It was established in 1765.

3. What did the Dual System of Administration mean?

Answer: It meant that the British had real power without responsibility, while the Nawab had responsibility without power.

4. Who granted the Diwani rights of Bengal to the British?

Answer: Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights.

5. Which treaty granted Diwani rights to the British?

Answer: The Treaty of Allahabad (1765).

6. What were Diwani rights?

Answer: The right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

7. What was the main defect of the Dual System of Administration?

Answer: There was no coordination between the British and the Nawab, leading to corruption and chaos.

8. When was the Dual System of Administration abolished?

Answer: It was abolished in 1772 by Warren Hastings.

9. Who was Ranjit Singh?

Answer: Ranjit Singh was the founder and ruler of the Sikh Empire in Punjab.

10. When was Ranjit Singh born?

Answer: Ranjit Singh was born in 1780.

11. When did Ranjit Singh become the ruler of Punjab?

Answer: He became the ruler of Punjab in 1799.

12. What was the capital of Ranjit Singh's empire?

Answer: Lahore was the capital of Ranjit Singh's empire.

13. Name one important conquest of Ranjit Singh.

Answer: The conquest of Amritsar in 1802.

14. What was the title given to Ranjit Singh?

Answer: He was known as the "Lion of Punjab."

15. What was the official religion of Ranjit Singh's empire?

Answer: Sikhism was the official religion, but he practiced religious tolerance.

16. Which famous army did Ranjit Singh organize?

Answer: The Khalsa Army (also called Fauj-i-Khas).

17. Who was Ranjit Singh's French military advisor?

Answer: General Jean-François Allard.

18. What was the Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: A system under which Indian rulers accepted British protection and maintained British troops in their territory.

19. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798.

20. What was the main aim of the Subsidiary Alliance?

Answer: To bring Indian states under British control without direct annexation.

21. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer: A policy that allowed the British to annex any princely state without a natural heir.

22. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer: Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.

23. When was the Doctrine of Lapse introduced?

Answer: It was introduced in 1848.

24. Name one state annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Answer: Jhansi was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

25. What was the main result of British expansionist policies?

Answer: The British established complete political control over India by the mid-19th century.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Dual System of Administration in Bengal?

The Dual System of Administration was introduced by Robert Clive in 1765. Under this system, the British East India Company had the power to collect revenue (Diwani), while the Nawab retained responsibility for civil and criminal administration (Nizamat). It created confusion and inefficiency in governance.

2. What were the main features of the Dual System of Administration?

The main features were divided authority and dual control. The Company enjoyed the right to collect revenue, while the Nawab maintained law and order. However, the British were the real rulers, and the Nawab had no actual power, leading to corruption and mismanagement.

3. What were the main defects of the Dual System?

The Dual System led to administrative chaos and exploitation. The Nawab was powerless, and the British avoided responsibility for governance. Peasants suffered due to high taxation and corruption. The system failed to maintain law, order, and economic stability in Bengal.

4. Who abolished the Dual System and why?

The Dual System was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772. It was ended because it caused administrative confusion, financial loss, and public suffering. Hastings brought Bengal under direct Company rule,

making the British responsible for both revenue and civil administration.

5. What was the significance of the Dual System in Bengal?

The Dual System marked the beginning of British administrative experiments in India. Though unsuccessful, it gave the Company experience in revenue collection and governance. It also exposed the weaknesses of indirect rule and led to the establishment of direct British administration.

6. Who was Ranjit Singh?

Ranjit Singh was the founder of the Sikh Empire in Punjab. Born in 1780, he united the Sikh misls and became the ruler of Lahore in 1799. Known as the “Lion of Punjab,” he established a powerful and secular kingdom in North-West India.

7. What were the main conquests of Ranjit Singh?

Ranjit Singh expanded his empire through several military conquests. He captured Amritsar in 1802, Multan in 1818, Kashmir in 1819, and Peshawar in 1834. His conquests unified Punjab and made it one of the strongest kingdoms in India before the British annexation.

8. Describe the administration of Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh’s administration was efficient and secular. He maintained a strong central government, reorganized the army on European lines, and appointed both Hindus and Muslims to high offices. He focused on justice, revenue reform, and military modernization to strengthen his kingdom.

9. What were the main features of Ranjit Singh’s army?

Ranjit Singh’s army, known as the Khalsa Army, was modern and

disciplined. He trained it under European officers like Allard, Ventura, and Court. The army used modern weapons and was organized into infantry, cavalry, and artillery units, making it one of India's strongest forces.

10. What policy did Ranjit Singh follow toward the British?

Ranjit Singh followed a cautious and diplomatic policy toward the British. He signed the **Treaty of Amritsar (1809)**, recognizing British control over the Sutlej region. He avoided direct conflict with them and maintained peace to strengthen his own empire internally.

11. What was the Subsidiary Alliance?

The Subsidiary Alliance was a political system introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. Under it, Indian rulers accepted British troops for protection and paid for their maintenance. In return, they had to surrender control over foreign affairs, becoming dependent on British power.

12. What were the conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance?

The main conditions were: rulers had to accept a British Resident at their court, maintain British troops, and not form alliances without British permission. They had to bear the cost of the troops, and if they failed, part of their territory was taken away.

13. Name two Indian states that accepted the Subsidiary Alliance.

Several states accepted the Subsidiary Alliance. Hyderabad was the first to join in 1798, followed by Mysore, Awadh, and the Maratha states. Through this system, the British gained indirect control over most Indian princely states without direct annexation.

14. What was the main objective of the Subsidiary Alliance?

The main objective was to expand British political and military influence over Indian states. It allowed the British to control Indian rulers indirectly, prevent alliances against them, and ensure steady revenue for the maintenance of British troops stationed in India.

15. What were the effects of the Subsidiary Alliance?

The Subsidiary Alliance made Indian states lose independence. They could not maintain their own armies or make foreign policies. The burden of maintaining British troops weakened their economies, and ultimately, the system paved the way for British territorial expansion.

16. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie in 1848. According to it, if a ruler died without a natural male heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British. The policy ignored the traditional right of adoption followed by Indian princes.

17. What were the main objectives of the Doctrine of Lapse?

The main objectives were to expand British territories and establish direct control over Indian princely states. Dalhousie justified it as a measure for administrative efficiency, but it was mainly a tool to annex more Indian kingdoms into the British Empire.

18. Name some states annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Several states were annexed under this policy, including **Satara (1848)**, **Jhansi (1853)**, **Nagpur (1854)**, and **Udaipur (1852)**. The annexation of Jhansi led to strong resentment and played a major role in sparking the Revolt of 1857.

19. What was the impact of the Doctrine of Lapse on Indian rulers?

The Doctrine of Lapse caused anger among Indian rulers and nobility. They saw it as an attack on their sovereignty and traditional rights. It led to widespread dissatisfaction, which later became one of the major causes of the Revolt of 1857.

20. How did British expansionist policies affect India?

British expansionist policies like the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse brought large parts of India under British control. These policies destroyed Indian sovereignty, centralized power under the British, and caused resentment among rulers, which contributed to the rise of nationalism.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Explain the Dual System of Administration in Bengal. Discuss its features, defects, and results.

After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the British East India Company became the real master of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the **Diwani rights** (right to collect revenue) to the Company under the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**. Robert Clive introduced a new system known as the **Dual System of Administration** in Bengal from 1765 to 1772. Under this system, the **Company exercised real power without responsibility**, while the **Nawab held nominal authority without power**.

In this system, the **Company collected revenue (Diwani)** from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, whereas the **Nawab was responsible for civil and criminal administration (Nizamat)**. Thus, power was divided between two authorities — the British had financial control and the Nawab had administrative duties. The Company appointed Indian officials, called “Naib Diwans,” to collect revenue on its behalf. The

Nawab continued as the nominal head but had no independent power or army.

The main **features** of the Dual System included: (1) Separation of power between the Company and the Nawab, (2) The British gained financial control, (3) The Nawab had no military or administrative power, (4) Dual authority led to confusion and corruption.

The **defects** of this system were serious. There was no coordination between the two authorities, leading to administrative disorder. The British officials exploited the people for revenue without taking responsibility for governance. Corruption among revenue collectors increased, and the peasants suffered due to over-taxation. The Nawab, deprived of real power, became a puppet ruler.

The **results** of the Dual System were disastrous. Bengal faced severe economic distress and famine (1770) due to mismanagement and revenue greed. The British realized the failure of this system, and in 1772, **Warren Hastings abolished the Dual System**, taking full control of Bengal's administration under Company rule. Thus, the Dual System of Administration marked the beginning of direct British governance in India.

2. Discuss the achievements and administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780–1839) was one of the most remarkable Indian rulers in the early nineteenth century. He was the founder of the **Sikh Empire in Punjab**, which lasted from 1799 to 1849. Ranjit Singh unified various Sikh misls (confederacies) and built a strong, centralized, and modern state in northern India.

Ranjit Singh's **conquests** began with the capture of **Lahore in 1799**, which became his capital. He extended his rule over **Amritsar (1802)**, **Multan (1818)**, **Kashmir (1819)**, **Peshawar (1823)**, and other regions. By the 1820s, he had created a powerful kingdom stretching from the Sutlej to the Khyber Pass. His army, known as the **Khalsa Army**, was

organized and trained on European lines. He recruited several European officers like **General Allard, Ventura, and Avitabile** to modernize his forces.

In administration, Ranjit Singh displayed remarkable efficiency and tolerance. His government was based on **centralized authority**, with departments for finance, military, and civil administration. He appointed both **Sikhs and non-Sikhs**, including Hindus and Muslims, in high positions. His administration was marked by justice, discipline, and absence of religious discrimination.

Ranjit Singh promoted **trade, agriculture, and industry**, maintained peace, and strengthened his empire's economy. He also built beautiful buildings, temples, and gurdwaras, including the renovation of the **Golden Temple at Amritsar**.

Ranjit Singh's rule was known for its **religious tolerance and stability**. He respected all faiths and prohibited religious persecution. He never allowed the British to interfere in Punjab affairs during his lifetime. After his death in 1839, however, internal conflicts weakened the Sikh Empire, leading to British annexation in 1849.

Thus, Ranjit Singh's reign is remembered as the **“Golden Age of Punjab,”** marked by efficient administration, military strength, and religious harmony.

3. Explain the British Expansionist Policy in India with special reference to the Subsidiary Alliance.

The British expansion in India during the late 18th and early 19th centuries was guided by various political strategies. One of the most effective among them was the **Subsidiary Alliance System**, introduced by **Lord Wellesley** in **1798**. The main objective of this policy was to bring Indian states under British control without direct annexation.

Under this system, Indian rulers had to accept **British troops** within their territories for protection. They had to pay for the maintenance of

these troops or cede part of their territory to the British. The rulers were not allowed to maintain any alliance with other powers or wage wars without British permission.

In return, the British promised to protect them from external or internal threats. Though it appeared as a protective arrangement, in reality, it turned Indian rulers into **subordinate allies** of the British, reducing them to political dependence.

Many Indian states, including **Hyderabad (1798)**, **Mysore (1799)**, **Awadh (1801)**, and **Tanjore**, were brought under this system. It allowed the British to expand their political influence without bloodshed.

The **results** of the Subsidiary Alliance were significant. The British gained complete control over the Indian states' foreign and military affairs. Indian rulers lost their independence and became puppets in British hands. The system also created financial burdens on Indian states, leading to discontent and eventual annexations.

Thus, the Subsidiary Alliance played a crucial role in establishing **British supremacy in India** and laid the foundation for further imperial expansion in the nineteenth century.

4. Discuss the Doctrine of Lapse and its impact on British expansion in India.

The **Doctrine of Lapse** was another major instrument of British expansion in India during the nineteenth century. It was introduced by **Lord Dalhousie** in **1848**, and it enabled the British to annex Indian states that lacked a natural male heir.

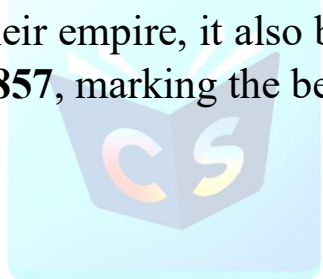
According to this doctrine, if a ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would “lapse” to the British East India Company, and the adopted son would not be recognized as successor without British approval. This policy violated Indian traditions of adoption and inheritance.

Several important states were annexed under this policy, including **Satara (1848), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), and Awadh (1856)**. The annexations created widespread resentment among Indian rulers and subjects.

The Doctrine of Lapse had **far-reaching consequences**. It expanded British territory rapidly but also increased dissatisfaction among Indian princes, soldiers, and the general population. Many Indian rulers lost their kingdoms and privileges, and the people suffered due to new administrative systems and revenue demands.

One of the most famous victims of this policy was **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**, whose adopted son was not recognized. Her resistance during the **Revolt of 1857** symbolized opposition to British imperialism.

Thus, while the Doctrine of Lapse helped the British in consolidating their empire, it also became one of the **major causes of the Revolt of 1857**, marking the beginning of strong nationalist resistance in India.



The Learning App

UNIT – 3

ONE MARK:

1. What was the main cause of the Kol Rebellion?

Answer: The Kol Rebellion was caused by the exploitation of tribal people by moneylenders, landlords, and British officials.

2. In which year did the Kol Rebellion take place?

Answer: The Kol Rebellion took place in 1831–1832.

3. In which region did the Kol Rebellion occur?

Answer: It occurred in the Chotanagpur region of present-day Jharkhand.

4. Who were the Kols?

Answer: The Kols were tribal people living in the Chotanagpur plateau region.

5. What was the immediate cause of the Kol Rebellion?

Answer: The transfer of tribal lands to outsiders and interference in their traditional system of governance.

6. Who led the Kol Rebellion?

Answer: The rebellion was led by Buddho Bhagat.

7. What was the result of the Kol Rebellion?

Answer: The rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British, but it exposed the injustices of British policies.

8. When did the Santhal Rebellion take place?

Answer: The Santhal Rebellion took place in 1855–1856.

9. Where did the Santhal Rebellion occur?

Answer: It occurred in the Rajmahal Hills of present-day Jharkhand.

10. Who were the leaders of the Santhal Rebellion?

Answer: Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu were the main leaders.

11. What was the main cause of the Santhal Rebellion?

Answer: The oppression of Santhals by moneylenders, zamindars, and British revenue officials.

12. What was the outcome of the Santhal Rebellion?

Answer: The rebellion was suppressed, but it led to the creation of the Santhal Pargana district in 1856.

13. What did the Santhals aim to achieve through their revolt?

Answer: They aimed to free their land from outsiders and restore their traditional way of life.

14. What was the first major revolt against British rule in India?

Answer: The First War of Independence, 1857.

15. When did the Revolt of 1857 begin?

Answer: It began on 10th May 1857 at Meerut.

16. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer: The introduction of greased cartridges rumored to contain cow and pig fat offended both Hindus and Muslims.

17. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Answer: Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who first revolted against the use of greased cartridges at Barrackpore.

18. Name two important leaders of the Revolt of 1857.

Answer: Rani Lakshmi Bai and Bahadur Shah II.

19. Who led the revolt in Delhi during 1857?

Answer: Bahadur Shah II (the last Mughal Emperor) was proclaimed the leader.

20. Who led the revolt in Kanpur?

Answer: Nana Saheb led the revolt in Kanpur.

21. Who led the revolt in Lucknow?

Answer: Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in Lucknow.

22. What was the nature of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer: It was both a military revolt and a popular uprising against British rule.

23. What was the result of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer: The revolt was suppressed, leading to the end of the East India Company's rule and the beginning of direct British Crown rule.

24. In which year was the British Crown formally given control of India?

Answer: In 1858, through the Government of India Act.

25. What was the historical importance of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer: It marked the first large-scale attempt by Indians to overthrow British rule, known as the First War of Independence.

TWO MARK:

1. *What were the main causes of the Kol Rebellion?*

The Kol Rebellion (1831–32) was caused by the exploitation of tribal people by landlords, moneylenders, and British officials. The British introduced new land policies that allowed outsiders to seize tribal lands, disrupting their traditional social and economic life, which led to a violent uprising.

2. *Where did the Kol Rebellion take place?*

The Kol Rebellion occurred in the Chotanagpur region of present-day Jharkhand. The tribes of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, and Palamau participated. The Kols rose in revolt against British rule and the intrusion of outsiders into their land and traditional governance system.

3. *Who led the Kol Rebellion?*

The Kol Rebellion was led by **Buddho Bhagat**, a courageous tribal leader from Chotanagpur. He organized various tribal groups and led them against the British authorities and their local agents who exploited the tribal people. His leadership symbolized tribal unity and resistance.

4. *What were the results of the Kol Rebellion?*

The rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British army, and many tribal leaders were executed. Although it failed militarily, it exposed the growing resentment of tribal communities against British economic and administrative exploitation in eastern India.

5. *When and where did the Santhal Rebellion occur?*

The Santhal Rebellion took place between **1855 and 1856** in the **Rajmahal Hills** of present-day Jharkhand. The Santhals revolted against the oppressive rule of zamindars, moneylenders, and British officials who exploited them through heavy taxes and unfair practices.

6. *Who were the leaders of the Santhal Rebellion?*

The Santhal Rebellion was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, two brave brothers who inspired their community to rise against the British and moneylenders. Their leadership made the revolt one of the most powerful tribal uprisings in India before 1857.

7. *What were the main causes of the Santhal Rebellion?*

The Santhal Rebellion broke out due to the economic exploitation of the Santhals by zamindars, moneylenders, and British officials. The introduction of the zamindari system, loss of traditional land, and forced labor made the Santhals rebel for freedom and dignity.

8. *What was the result of the Santhal Rebellion?*

The rebellion was crushed with great violence, but the British realized the grievances of the Santhals. Consequently, the **Santhal Pargana district** was created in 1856 to give administrative recognition to their region and reduce future unrest.

9. *What is the historical importance of the Santhal Rebellion?*

The Santhal Rebellion was a landmark in tribal resistance movements in India. It showed the unity and courage of tribal people against colonial and feudal exploitation and inspired later struggles against British imperialism in eastern India.

10. *What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?*

The immediate cause was the introduction of new **Enfield rifles** whose cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, hurting Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments. This triggered anger among Indian soldiers and led to open rebellion.

11. *Where and when did the Revolt of 1857 begin?*

The Revolt of 1857 began on **10th May 1857** at **Meerut** when Indian soldiers (sepoys) mutinied against British officers. The revolt soon spread to Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and other parts of North India.

12. *Who was Mangal Pandey?*

Mangal Pandey was a sepoy in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry who attacked his British officers at Barrackpore in March 1857. He was executed for his actions and became the first martyr of the Revolt of 1857.

13. *Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Delhi?*

In Delhi, the revolt was led by **Bahadur Shah II**, the last Mughal emperor, who was proclaimed the symbolic leader of the uprising. His leadership united rebels from different regions under the banner of restoring Mughal authority.

14. Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur?

In Kanpur, the revolt was led by **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He revolted against the British when his pension was stopped, seeking to restore Maratha rule in Kanpur.

15. Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Jhansi?

The revolt in Jhansi was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai**, who fought bravely against British forces. She resisted the annexation of her state under the Doctrine of Lapse and became a symbol of courage and patriotism.

16. Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Lucknow?

In Lucknow, the revolt was led by **Begum Hazrat Mahal**, who declared her son Birjis Qadr as the ruler. She organized strong resistance against the British and played a significant role in the uprising.

17. What was the nature of the Revolt of 1857?

The Revolt of 1857 was both a **military mutiny** and a **popular uprising**. It included soldiers, peasants, rulers, and common people who united against British rule for political freedom and protection of traditional rights.

18. What were the major causes of the Revolt of 1857?

The major causes included political annexations like the Doctrine of Lapse, economic exploitation, military grievances, and religious interference by the British. The immediate cause was the use of greased cartridges in Enfield rifles.

19. What were the results of the Revolt of 1857?

The revolt was suppressed by 1858, leading to the **end of East India**

Company rule. The **British Crown** took direct control of India through the Government of India Act, marking the start of the British Raj.

20. Why is the Revolt of 1857 called the First War of Independence?

It is called the First War of Independence because it was the first large-scale, united attempt by Indians to overthrow British rule. Although unsuccessful, it awakened national consciousness and inspired future freedom movements.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Describe the causes, course, and results of the Kol Rebellion (1831–1832).

The **Kol Rebellion (1831–32)** was one of the earliest tribal uprisings against British rule in India. It took place in the **Chotanagpur region** (present-day Jharkhand), where the **Kol tribes**, including the Hos, Mundas, Oraons, and Bhumijis, revolted against British authority and the growing domination of outsiders.

The **causes** of the rebellion were both political and economic. Before the British arrival, the Kols had their own traditional system of self-governance, under tribal chiefs called **Mundas** and **Mankis**. The British introduced a new land revenue system, replacing traditional leaders with **zamindars and moneylenders** (known as Dikus). These outsiders exploited the tribal people, seized their lands, and forced them into bonded labor. The interference of British officials in the local administration further destroyed the traditional tribal structure.

The **immediate cause** of the rebellion was the transfer of land from tribal chiefs to moneylenders and merchants. The British courts supported outsiders in land disputes, creating resentment among the Kols. Moreover, the imposition of high taxes and the loss of livelihood pushed them to revolt.

The rebellion began in 1831 under the leadership of **Buddho Bhagat**, who united different tribes of Chotanagpur. The rebels attacked the houses of landlords, moneylenders, and British officers. They destroyed property and killed those who exploited them. The rebellion spread rapidly across Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Singhbhum districts.

The **British government**, alarmed by the spread of the uprising, sent military forces to crush it. The British troops used superior weapons and brutally suppressed the movement by early 1832. Many tribal leaders, including Buddho Bhagat, were killed.

The **results** of the Kol Rebellion were tragic for the tribals. The British re-established their control and executed several leaders. However, the revolt forced the British to pay attention to the problems of the tribal population. They later made administrative changes to prevent similar uprisings.

The **significance** of the Kol Rebellion lies in its expression of early resistance to colonial exploitation. Though unsuccessful, it marked the beginning of tribal assertion against British policies and inspired future tribal movements in India.

2. Discuss the causes, leadership, and consequences of the Santhal Rebellion (1855–1856).

The **Santhal Rebellion (1855–56)** was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in Indian history. It was organized by the **Santhal tribes** of the Rajmahal Hills, who rose in revolt against the British, moneylenders, and zamindars.

The **causes** of the rebellion were mainly economic and social. The Santhals were traditionally cultivators and hunters who lived freely in their ancestral lands. The British introduced the **Permanent Settlement**, which allowed zamindars and moneylenders to take over tribal lands. The Santhals, unfamiliar with written contracts, lost their

land due to debt and deceit. They were reduced to bonded laborers and suffered under high taxes and interest rates.

The **oppression of moneylenders**, the forced collection of revenue, and the destruction of traditional society created anger among the Santhals. The British administration did not protect their rights and instead supported landlords and traders. The **immediate cause** was the continuous harassment by outsiders and police, which pushed the Santhals to take up arms.

Under the leadership of **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, along with their brothers **Chand and Bhairav**, the Santhals organized thousands of tribal people. In June 1855, they declared open revolt at Bhagnadih village. Sidhu and Kanhu proclaimed that God had commanded them to drive out the British and outsiders from their land.

The **course of the rebellion** was fierce. The Santhals attacked government offices, railway stations, police posts, and moneylenders' houses. They were armed mainly with bows, arrows, and axes but fought bravely against the British army. The British responded with large-scale military action, using firearms and artillery to crush the rebels.

By early 1856, the rebellion was completely suppressed. Thousands of Santhals were killed, and their villages were destroyed. Sidhu and Kanhu were captured and executed.

The **consequences** of the Santhal Rebellion were significant. The British realized the failure of their policies toward tribal people. In 1856, they created a new administrative unit called **Santhal Pargana**, recognizing the distinct identity of the Santhals and providing limited autonomy.

The **Santhal Rebellion** is remembered as a heroic struggle for justice and independence. Though it ended in defeat, it inspired future tribal movements and showed the determination of India's indigenous people to resist exploitation and preserve their rights.

3. Examine the causes and nature of the Revolt of 1857.

The **Revolt of 1857** was the first large-scale uprising against British rule in India. It is often called the **First War of Indian Independence** because it united soldiers, peasants, and rulers against colonial domination.

The **causes** of the revolt were varied — political, economic, military, and religious. Politically, the British annexed many Indian states under the **Doctrine of Lapse**, depriving rulers of their kingdoms. States like Jhansi, Satara, and Awadh were annexed, creating deep resentment among the princes and nobles.

Economically, the British land revenue policies and the exploitation of peasants through heavy taxes ruined agriculture and traditional industries. Artisans lost their livelihood due to British imports. Socially, the British tried to interfere with Indian traditions through reforms like widow remarriage and conversion activities by missionaries, which angered conservative Indians.

The **military causes** were equally important. Indian sepoys in the British army faced discrimination in pay, promotions, and service conditions. The introduction of the **Enfield rifle**, whose cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, deeply hurt Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments.

The **immediate cause** was the incident at **Meerut on 10th May 1857**, when Indian soldiers refused to use the cartridges and were punished. They revolted, killed British officers, and marched to Delhi, proclaiming **Bahadur Shah II** as the emperor of India.

The **nature of the revolt** was both military and popular. It spread rapidly to Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Gwalior. Important leaders included **Rani Lakshmi Bai**, **Nana Saheb**, **Tantia Tope**, and **Begum Hazrat Mahal**. Peasants and common people also supported the rebels.

However, the revolt lacked proper coordination, modern weapons, and leadership unity. The British suppressed it by 1858 with superior military power and reinforcements from Britain.

In nature, the revolt was not just a sepoy mutiny but a **national uprising**. It represented the first organized attempt to overthrow foreign rule and restore Indian authority.

4. Discuss the consequences and significance of the Revolt of 1857.

The **Revolt of 1857**, though unsuccessful, marked a turning point in Indian history. It had far-reaching **political, administrative, economic, and social consequences** that reshaped British rule in India.

Politically, the revolt ended the rule of the **East India Company**. The British Parliament passed the **Government of India Act, 1858**, transferring control of India to the **British Crown**. A new post of **Secretary of State for India** was created in London, and a **Viceroy** replaced the Governor-General in India.

Queen Victoria issued a **Proclamation in 1858**, assuring Indians of non-interference in religion and equal treatment under British law. The princes and chiefs who remained loyal were assured that their territories would not be annexed.

Administratively, the British reorganized the army to prevent future revolts. The proportion of Indian soldiers was reduced, and only loyal groups were recruited. European officers were given more control, and artillery remained mostly in British hands.

Economically, the British continued their exploitation of India's resources but became more cautious. They expanded railways, telegraphs, and irrigation systems to strengthen control and prevent rebellions.

Socially, the British adopted a policy of **divide and rule**, promoting differences between Hindus and Muslims to weaken unity. They realized that united Indian resistance was a threat to their empire.

The **significance** of the revolt was immense. It ended the era of Company rule and began direct British administration, leading to major policy changes. The revolt also awakened Indian nationalism and inspired later freedom movements.

Although the revolt failed militarily, it was successful as the **first organized expression of Indian resistance** against British imperialism. Leaders like Rani Lakshmi Bai and Nana Saheb became symbols of bravery and patriotism.

Thus, the Revolt of 1857 stands as a milestone in India's struggle for freedom, marking the beginning of a new phase of national awakening that ultimately led to India's independence in 1947.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – 4

ONE MARK:

1. In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?

Answer: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.

2. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress.

3. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?

Answer: The first session was held at Bombay (Mumbai).

4. Who presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: W.C. Bonnerjee presided over the first session.

5. What was the main aim of the Indian National Congress at the time of its foundation?

Answer: Its main aim was to promote unity and represent Indian interests before the British government.

6. What does the term 'Moderates' refer to in Indian politics?

Answer: 'Moderates' were early Congress leaders who believed in peaceful reforms through petitions and discussions.

7. Name two early moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress.

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee.

8. When was Bengal partitioned by the British?

Answer: The Partition of Bengal took place in 1905.

9. Who was the Viceroy of India during the Partition of Bengal?

Answer: Lord Curzon was the Viceroy during the Partition of Bengal.

10. What was the main reason given by the British for the Partition of Bengal?

Answer: The British claimed it was for administrative convenience.

11. What was the real motive behind the Partition of Bengal?

Answer: The real motive was to divide Bengal on communal lines and weaken national unity.

12. When was the Swadeshi Movement launched?

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement was launched in 1905.

13. What was the main slogan of the Swadeshi Movement?

Answer: "Boycott foreign goods and use Indian goods."

14. Name two leaders associated with the Swadeshi Movement.

Answer: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.

15. When was the Partition of Bengal annulled?

Answer: The Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911.

16. When was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched?

Answer: It was launched in 1920.

17. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi led the Non-Cooperation Movement.

18. What was the main aim of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Answer: Its aim was to attain Swaraj through peaceful non-violent resistance.

19. What incident led to the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Answer: The Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 led to its suspension.

20. What is meant by 'Civil Disobedience'?

Answer: Civil Disobedience means the deliberate refusal to obey certain laws as a form of peaceful protest.

21. When was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched?

Answer: It was launched in 1930.

22. What event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) marked its beginning.

23. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi led the Civil Disobedience Movement.

24. What was the main demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: The main demand was the abolition of the salt tax and complete independence from British rule.

25. What was the outcome of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: It popularized the idea of complete independence and strengthened the national movement.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main objectives behind the foundation of the Indian National Congress?

The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 with the objective of promoting political unity among Indians, discussing their problems, and presenting their demands peacefully to the British government. It aimed to create a platform for dialogue between Indians and British authorities.

2. Who founded the Indian National Congress and why?

A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, founded the Indian National Congress in 1885 to provide a safe outlet for Indian political aspirations and prevent violent uprisings. He believed organized political expression would help maintain peace and allow reforms under British supervision.

3. Where and under whose presidency was the first session of Congress held?

The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in December 1885 under the presidency of W.C. Bonnerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates who represented different parts of India and marked the beginning of organized national politics.

4. Who were the Moderates, and what methods did they follow?

The Moderates were early Congress leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee who believed in peaceful, constitutional means such as petitions, speeches, and discussions to achieve reforms.

They relied on persuasion and loyalty to the British Crown for political rights.

5. What were the major achievements of the Moderates?

Moderates created national awakening among Indians, exposed the exploitative nature of British rule, and demanded administrative reforms, civil rights, and Indian participation in the legislative councils. Their efforts laid the foundation for future mass political movements in India.

6. When and why was Bengal partitioned?

The Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 under Viceroy Lord Curzon. Officially, it was done for administrative convenience, but in reality, it aimed to weaken the growing unity among Hindus and Muslims by dividing Bengal on communal lines.

7. What were the reactions to the Partition of Bengal?

The Partition of Bengal led to widespread anger and protests throughout India. It gave birth to the Swadeshi Movement, which promoted the boycott of British goods and encouraged Indians to use locally made products to assert economic independence.

8. What was the Swadeshi Movement?

The Swadeshi Movement, launched in 1905, encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and promote indigenous industries. It was both an economic and political movement aiming to revive Indian self-reliance, unity, and national pride against colonial exploitation.

9. Who were the prominent leaders of the Swadeshi Movement?

The major leaders of the Swadeshi Movement were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Aurobindo Ghosh.

They inspired people to adopt indigenous products and fight for national self-respect and independence.

10. What were the main results of the Swadeshi Movement?

The Swadeshi Movement helped spread nationalist ideas, revived Indian industries, and united people against colonial rule. It also inspired future movements by linking economic self-reliance with political freedom, laying the foundation for Gandhian movements later.

11. What was the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to protest against British rule, especially after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It urged Indians to withdraw from British institutions, courts, schools, and goods to achieve self-rule peacefully.

12. What were the main aims of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The movement aimed at achieving Swaraj (self-rule) through non-violent means by boycotting British education, courts, and administrative systems. Gandhi wanted to unite Indians against British injustice and make the British government morally and economically powerless.

13. What caused the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The movement was suspended in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, where protesters killed several policemen. Gandhi, believing in strict non-violence, immediately called off the movement, fearing it was turning violent and would harm the national cause.

14. What were the outcomes of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Though it did not achieve Swaraj, the movement successfully united Indians across regions and classes. It marked the first nationwide participation of common people under Gandhi's leadership and strengthened the spirit of self-reliance and nationalism.

15. What is meant by the Civil Disobedience Movement?

The Civil Disobedience Movement, launched in 1930, involved the deliberate violation of British laws as a peaceful protest. It included actions like refusing to pay taxes, breaking salt laws, and boycotting British goods to assert India's demand for independence.

16. What event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

The Civil Disobedience Movement began with Gandhi's Dandi March on 12th March 1930, when he and his followers marched 240 miles to make salt in protest against the British salt monopoly and unfair taxation.

17. What were the main demands of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

The movement demanded the abolition of salt tax, reduction in land revenue, and complete independence. It also sought freedom of speech and the release of political prisoners, challenging the legitimacy of British authority in India.

18. What was the result of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Though the movement was suppressed, it forced the British government to negotiate with Indian leaders. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 was signed, and the demand for complete independence became central to Indian nationalism.

19. How did the Partition of Bengal influence Indian politics?

The Partition of Bengal gave a new direction to Indian politics by shifting the focus from constitutional reforms to mass movements. It awakened national consciousness, encouraged unity, and brought leaders closer to the people through direct action.

20. How did the early nationalist movements prepare the ground for independence?

Movements like the Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation, and Civil Disobedience created national awareness, mass participation, and unity across regions and classes. They taught Indians the power of non-violence, self-reliance, and collective action against colonial rule.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the foundation of the Indian National Congress (INC) — its aims, objectives, and significance in the Indian freedom struggle.

The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 marked a turning point in the political history of modern India. Before its formation, Indian political activities were scattered and lacked a unified voice. The INC became the first organized national political platform that represented the aspirations of the Indian people. It was founded by A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, with the help of prominent Indian leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, W.C. Bonnerjee, and others. The first session of the Congress was held in December 1885 at Bombay under the presidency of W.C. Bonnerjee and attended by 72 delegates from different parts of the country.

The main objectives behind the foundation of the Congress were to create political unity among Indians, promote friendly relations between British rulers and Indian people, and discuss matters of common interest. The early Congress leaders, known as Moderates, believed that the British government could be persuaded to grant

reforms through constitutional and peaceful means such as petitions, meetings, and representations. They aimed at securing greater Indian participation in the administration, the protection of civil rights, and the spread of political education among the masses.

The initial phase of the INC (1885–1905) was dominated by Moderate leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Surendranath Banerjee. They emphasized loyalty to the British Crown while demanding reforms. They worked for the expansion of legislative councils, reduction of military expenditure, and improvement in education and public welfare. Although their methods were slow and moderate, they succeeded in creating national awareness and uniting Indians on a common platform.

The Congress also played a crucial role in developing an all-India political consciousness. It gave Indians a sense of unity that transcended regional, linguistic, and religious boundaries. The spirit of nationalism gradually spread across the country. The early efforts of the Moderates prepared the ground for the more assertive phase of Indian nationalism that began after 1905. The formation of the Indian National Congress, therefore, was not only the beginning of organized politics in India but also the seed that later grew into a massive struggle for freedom.

In conclusion, the foundation of the Indian National Congress was a landmark event in the Indian freedom movement. Its objectives of unity, political awareness, and representation gave direction to the national awakening. Though the Moderates were cautious in their approach, their contributions laid the foundation for future movements under leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.

2. Describe the Partition of Bengal (1905) and the rise of the Swadeshi Movement.

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was one of the most controversial and politically significant acts of the British colonial government. It was

carried out by Viceroy Lord Curzon, who claimed that the partition was for administrative efficiency. Bengal, at that time, was the largest province of British India, with a population of about 80 million people. Curzon argued that governing such a vast region was difficult, and therefore, Bengal should be divided into two provinces — Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Western Bengal.

However, the real motive behind the partition was political. Bengal had become the center of Indian nationalism, and the British wanted to weaken this growing unity. By dividing Bengal on communal lines — the new province of Eastern Bengal having a Muslim majority and Western Bengal a Hindu majority — the British aimed to create division between Hindus and Muslims and weaken the national movement.

The announcement of the partition on 19 July 1905 led to widespread protests. Indians realized the hidden motive behind Curzon's policy and reacted strongly. The opposition to the partition soon developed into a mass movement known as the **Swadeshi Movement**. The term "Swadeshi" means "of one's own country." It called upon Indians to boycott British goods and use Indian-made products. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Aurobindo Ghosh played a vital role in spreading the movement across the country.

The movement was not only economic but also political and cultural in nature. It encouraged the revival of Indian industries, education, and self-respect. People organized bonfires of foreign goods, established national schools, and promoted indigenous industries. The slogan "Boycott foreign goods and use Swadeshi" became a symbol of resistance against colonial rule.

The Swadeshi Movement also led to the rise of extremist leaders within the Indian National Congress who demanded complete self-rule. The differences between Moderates and Extremists led to a split in the Congress at the Surat session in 1907. However, the movement succeeded in awakening national consciousness among Indians. The

Partition of Bengal was eventually annulled in 1911, proving that united public resistance could force the British government to retreat.

In conclusion, the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement marked a major shift in India's freedom struggle. It transformed the movement from petitions to mass participation and self-reliance, preparing the ground for future national movements under Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922).

The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first large-scale movement led by Mahatma Gandhi after World War I. It began as a protest against the repressive policies of the British government, especially the Rowlatt Act (1919), the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the injustices done to Turkey after the war. Gandhi called for a peaceful and non-violent protest to achieve self-rule or Swaraj.

The main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement were to withdraw Indian cooperation from British institutions, courts, schools, and administration. Gandhi urged people to boycott foreign goods, resign from government jobs, and refuse to pay taxes. The movement spread rapidly across the country. Students left British schools, lawyers like Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das gave up practice, and workers and peasants joined in protests.

The movement united people from all sections of society — Hindus, Muslims, peasants, and workers. It was also supported by the Khilafat leaders, Maulana Azad and the Ali brothers, who joined hands with Gandhi to protest British policies toward Turkey. The fusion of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements gave a new strength to Indian nationalism.

However, the movement took a violent turn in February 1922 when a mob in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh) set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi, who believed in strict non-violence,

immediately suspended the movement, fearing that violence would destroy the moral basis of India's struggle.

Although the Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn, it had far-reaching effects. It marked the beginning of mass participation in India's freedom struggle, introduced non-violence as a powerful political weapon, and made Gandhi the undisputed leader of Indian nationalism. It also prepared the ground for future movements like the Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.

4. Discuss the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934) — its causes, main events, and impact.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was a milestone in India's struggle for independence. It began under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 as a direct challenge to British authority. The immediate cause was the British monopoly over salt production and taxation, which affected even the poorest Indians. Gandhi chose the salt tax issue to symbolize resistance against all forms of British oppression.

On 12th March 1930, Gandhi started the famous **Dandi March** with 78 followers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the Gujarat coast, covering 240 miles in 24 days. On reaching Dandi, Gandhi broke the salt law by making salt from seawater. This simple act became a symbol of defiance against colonial rule and inspired millions across India.

The movement spread rapidly. People boycotted foreign cloth, refused to pay taxes, and picketed government offices. Women, students, peasants, and workers participated actively. The British government responded with repression — thousands were arrested, including Gandhi and other national leaders. Despite suppression, the movement continued with great enthusiasm.

In 1931, Gandhi signed the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, agreeing to suspend the movement in exchange for the release of political prisoners and the right to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London.

However, the conference failed to reach any settlement, and the movement was resumed in 1932.

Though the Civil Disobedience Movement did not immediately achieve independence, it united the country and weakened British control. It instilled courage, discipline, and the belief that Indians could challenge the British empire through non-violence. The movement also brought the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) to the forefront of Indian politics.

In conclusion, the Civil Disobedience Movement was not just a protest against unjust laws but a declaration of India's determination to achieve freedom. It strengthened the spirit of nationalism and became a major step toward India's eventual independence in 1947.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – 5

ONE MARK:

1. When was the Quit India Movement launched?

Answer: The Quit India Movement was launched on 8th August 1942.

2. Who launched the Quit India Movement?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement.

3. Where was the Quit India Movement launched?

Answer: It was launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee.

4. What slogan did Gandhi give during the Quit India Movement?

Answer: Gandhi gave the slogan “Do or Die.”

5. What was the main aim of the Quit India Movement?

Answer: The main aim was to demand an immediate end to British rule in India.

6. What was the immediate cause of the Quit India Movement?

Answer: The failure of the Cripps Mission in 1942 was the immediate cause.

7. How did the British government respond to the Quit India Movement?

Answer: The British immediately arrested Gandhi and other top Congress leaders.

8. What was the nature of the Quit India Movement?

Answer: It was a spontaneous mass uprising against British rule.

9. Name one prominent leader who continued the movement underground after leaders were arrested.

Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan continued the movement underground.

10. What was the significance of the Quit India Movement?

Answer: It showed the determination of Indians to achieve complete independence and ended British moral authority.

11. What does INA stand for?

Answer: INA stands for the Indian National Army.

12. Who was the founder of the INA?

Answer: Captain Mohan Singh founded the INA in 1942.

13. Who reorganized and led the INA to prominence?

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose reorganized and led the INA.

14. What was the main objective of the INA?

Answer: The INA aimed to free India from British rule through armed struggle.

15. What was the famous slogan of Subhas Chandra Bose?

Answer: His slogan was “Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.”

16. What was the government established by Netaji called?

Answer: It was called the Azad Hind Government.

17. Where was the Azad Hind Government formed?

Answer: It was formed in Singapore in 1943.

18. What does RIN stand for in Indian history?

Answer: RIN stands for Royal Indian Navy.

19. When did the Royal Indian Navy Revolt take place?

Answer: The RIN Revolt took place in February 1946.

20. Where did the Royal Indian Navy Revolt begin?

Answer: It began at the HMIS Talwar naval establishment in Bombay.

21. What were the causes of the RIN Revolt?

Answer: Poor working conditions, racial discrimination, and British insults to Indian sailors caused the revolt.

22. What was the outcome of the RIN Revolt?

Answer: Though it was suppressed, it showed the growing discontent in the armed forces and accelerated independence.

23. When did the Partition of India take place?

Answer: The Partition of India took place in 1947.

24. Who proposed the plan for the Partition of India?

Answer: Lord Mountbatten proposed the plan for Partition.

25. Name one major factor responsible for the Partition of India.

Answer: The demand for Pakistan by the Muslim League under Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a major factor.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Quit India Movement?

The Quit India Movement was a mass civil disobedience campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942, demanding an immediate end to British rule. It marked the final phase of India's freedom struggle and united people across the country under the slogan "Do or Die."

2. What led to the launch of the Quit India Movement?

The failure of the Cripps Mission, which offered only limited self-government, angered Indian leaders. The growing frustration during World War II, along with the British refusal to grant immediate independence, led Gandhi and the Congress to launch the Quit India Movement.

3. Mention the slogan of the Quit India Movement and its meaning.

Gandhi's slogan "Do or Die" inspired Indians to either free their country or sacrifice their lives in the struggle. It symbolized total commitment to independence and marked the beginning of a revolutionary mass movement against British rule.

4. How did the British react to the Quit India Movement?

The British immediately arrested Gandhi, Nehru, and other top Congress leaders, banning the Congress Party. Despite the crackdown, people across India organized strikes, sabotage, and protests, turning the movement into a spontaneous mass uprising.

5. Discuss the role of women in the Quit India Movement.

Women played a vital role in the movement. Leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, and Sucheta Kripalani actively organized protests, ran underground radio stations, and encouraged people to fight for freedom, symbolizing women's growing role in India's struggle.

6. What was the impact of the Quit India Movement?

The Quit India Movement strengthened India's demand for complete independence. Although suppressed, it demonstrated the people's unity, weakened British moral authority, and prepared India for freedom in 1947.

7. What was the Indian National Army (INA)?

The INA was an armed force formed in 1942 by Indian prisoners of war in Southeast Asia to fight against British rule. It sought India's liberation through military means and later gained strength under Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership.

8. Who was Subhas Chandra Bose, and what was his contribution?

Subhas Chandra Bose was a revolutionary nationalist who reorganized the INA and led the Azad Hind Government. Through his leadership, he inspired Indians with the slogan "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom," encouraging armed struggle against British rule.

9. What was the main objective of the INA?

The INA aimed to overthrow British rule in India with Japanese assistance and liberate the country through armed struggle. It worked under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with the ultimate goal of achieving complete independence.

10. Where was the Provisional Government of Free India formed?

The Provisional Government of Free India, or Azad Hind Government, was established by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore in October 1943. It sought to represent a free Indian government and received recognition from several Axis powers.

11. Describe the slogan ‘Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.’

Subhas Chandra Bose’s famous slogan urged Indians to make sacrifices for their nation’s freedom. It motivated thousands to join the INA and symbolized the spirit of patriotism and courage during India’s struggle for independence.

12. What was the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Revolt of 1946?

The RIN Revolt was a mutiny by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy in February 1946, protesting against poor conditions and racial discrimination. It quickly spread to several cities and became a major challenge to British authority.

13. What were the causes of the RIN Revolt?

Indian sailors were dissatisfied with low pay, racial abuse by British officers, and poor food conditions. Their growing nationalistic feelings after World War II also contributed to the revolt, which expressed solidarity with India’s independence movement.

14. What was the outcome of the RIN Revolt?

The revolt was suppressed by British forces, but it deeply shocked the British government. It showed that even Indian armed forces were no longer loyal to colonial rule and accelerated the decision to grant India independence.

15. What role did the RIN Revolt play in India's independence?

The RIN Revolt of 1946 displayed the unity of Indians in uniform and civilians in demanding freedom. It weakened British control and convinced them that maintaining power in India was impossible, hastening the process of decolonization.

16. What were the factors responsible for the Partition of India?

Religious differences, the rise of communal politics, the demand for Pakistan by the Muslim League, and the failure of political compromise between the Congress and the League were major causes of India's Partition in 1947.

17. Who proposed the Partition Plan of India?

Lord Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy, proposed the Partition Plan in June 1947. It recommended dividing India into two independent dominions—India and Pakistan—based on religious majorities.

18. What was the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the Partition?

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, demanded a separate Muslim homeland, Pakistan. His insistence on the two-nation theory became a decisive factor in the Partition of India in 1947.

19. What were the immediate consequences of the Partition of India?

The Partition led to large-scale communal violence, mass migrations, and the displacement of millions. India and Pakistan emerged as two nations, but the tragedy left deep scars on both sides of the border.

20. How did the Quit India Movement, INA, and RIN Revolt together influence Indian independence?

Together, these movements weakened British authority. The Quit India Movement showed civilian unity, the INA inspired armed patriotism, and the RIN Revolt revealed disloyalty in British-controlled forces. Combined, they made continued British rule impossible, leading to independence in 1947.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes, course, and significance of the Quit India Movement (1942).

The Quit India Movement was one of the most powerful mass movements in India's struggle for freedom. It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress on **8th August 1942**, demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. The movement came at a time when World War II was at its peak and the British were using India's resources and manpower without the consent of Indian leaders. The growing frustration of the Indian masses due to economic hardship, inflation, and British arrogance made the situation explosive.

The **immediate cause** of the movement was the **failure of the Cripps Mission** in 1942. The British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India to gain Indian support in the war by offering post-war dominion status. However, Cripps' proposal fell far short of Indian expectations and was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League. This rejection convinced Gandhi that the British had no intention of granting India real freedom, prompting him to launch a nationwide protest with the slogan **"Do or Die."**

On **8th August 1942**, the All India Congress Committee passed the famous **Quit India Resolution** at Bombay. Gandhi's fiery speech inspired the nation to rise in revolt against colonial rule. However, the British government acted swiftly — the very next day, Gandhi, Nehru, and other top leaders were arrested. Despite the absence of leadership, spontaneous protests erupted across India.

In cities and villages alike, people attacked government offices, damaged railway lines, and hoisted the national flag. Students, workers, and peasants joined the movement, while underground groups carried out secret operations. Notable leaders like **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Usha Mehta**, and **Jayaprakash Narayan** played heroic roles in sustaining the struggle. The movement became a **symbol of unity and resistance** against colonial domination.

Although the movement was brutally suppressed with thousands arrested and hundreds killed, its **impact was historic**. It demonstrated that the British could no longer rule India without the consent of her people. The movement marked the beginning of the end of British colonial rule. The slogan "Do or Die" became the spirit of India's final phase of freedom struggle, and within five years, India finally achieved independence in **1947**.

Thus, the Quit India Movement was not only a political revolt but also a moral awakening. It brought together Indians from all backgrounds and prepared the nation psychologically for self-rule.

2. Evaluate the role of the Indian National Army (INA) and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in India's freedom struggle.

The **Indian National Army (INA)** and **Subhas Chandra Bose** played a remarkable role in India's fight for independence, giving a new dimension to the struggle through armed resistance. The INA was first formed in **1942** by Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese during World War II. Later, under **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's**

leadership, it gained strength and became a powerful symbol of patriotism.

Bose, a brilliant leader and revolutionary, differed from Gandhi's method of non-violence. His belief was that freedom could only be achieved through **military struggle**. After escaping from India in 1941, he reached Germany and later Japan, where he reorganized the INA with the slogan "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.**" His charisma and courage inspired thousands of Indians across Asia.

In **October 1943**, Bose established the **Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind Government)** in Singapore, which was recognized by several Axis powers, including Japan and Germany. The INA's military campaign began in early 1944 when it fought alongside Japanese forces on the **Imphal and Kohima fronts** in northeast India. Although the campaign ultimately failed due to lack of supplies and Japanese defeat, the **heroic efforts of the INA soldiers** deeply inspired Indians back home.

The **INA trials** held at the Red Fort in 1945 created a wave of national sympathy. The British charged INA officers with treason, but massive public protests and demonstrations in support of the soldiers showed how deeply they had touched Indian hearts. Leaders from all political parties, including Congress and the Muslim League, came together demanding their release.

The INA's legacy went far beyond the battlefield. It **revived the spirit of nationalism**, inspired unity among Indians, and even influenced members of the British Indian Army, leading to later revolts like the **Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946**.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose remains one of India's greatest heroes — his vision, leadership, and sacrifices made him immortal in the pages of Indian history. The INA and Bose gave India's freedom struggle a global dimension and helped erode British confidence in their ability to control India.

3. Examine the causes and significance of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Revolt of 1946.

The **Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Revolt of February 1946** was one of the most striking demonstrations of discontent within the British Indian armed forces. It began among Indian sailors in Bombay and quickly spread to other cities, becoming a symbol of national unity and anti-colonial resistance.

The **main causes** of the revolt were the poor working conditions, racial discrimination, and low wages faced by Indian sailors. They were treated harshly by British officers, given inferior food, and denied proper facilities. Moreover, after World War II, many Indian soldiers were disillusioned with the British promises of freedom that remained unfulfilled. The influence of nationalist movements and the INA trials had also awakened patriotic feelings among them.

On **18th February 1946**, sailors of HMIS Talwar in Bombay went on strike, demanding better food, equal treatment, and independence for India. Soon, the revolt spread to other naval ships and establishments in Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, and Vizag. The mutineers hoisted the Indian national flag and shouted slogans such as “Jai Hind” and “Quit India.” They were supported by workers and students in many cities, turning it into a major uprising.

Although political leaders like Gandhi and Nehru appealed for peace, the **RIN Revolt** exposed the fragility of British authority in India. The British government used force to suppress the rebellion, but it realized that its control over the armed forces was slipping. The revolt was significant because it showed that the **British could no longer rely on Indian soldiers and sailors** to maintain their rule.

The RIN Revolt, along with the Quit India Movement and the INA's contribution, convinced the British that India's independence was inevitable. It marked the **final phase of India's struggle**, reflecting the growing unity and national consciousness among Indians in uniform and civilians alike.

4. Analyze the factors responsible for the Partition of India in 1947.

The Partition of India in **1947** was one of the most tragic and defining events in South Asian history. It marked the end of nearly two centuries of British rule but also resulted in widespread communal violence and displacement of millions.

The **root causes** of the partition lay in the **communal divide** that had been gradually deepened by British policies of “divide and rule.” The **Hindu-Muslim divide** was politically exploited to weaken the unity of the national movement. The **formation of the Muslim League in 1906** and the **demand for separate electorates in 1909** encouraged communal politics.

During the 1940s, the demand for a separate Muslim homeland became stronger under the leadership of **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, who propagated the **Two-Nation Theory**, arguing that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations. The failure of political compromises, such as the **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)**, further worsened the situation.

The **British also played a decisive role**. Tired after World War II and facing growing resistance in India, they decided to leave quickly. **Lord Mountbatten**, the last Viceroy, announced the **Mountbatten Plan in June 1947**, proposing the partition of British India into two dominions—India and Pakistan.

The partition resulted in horrific **communal riots**, loss of life, and the displacement of around **15 million people**. Cities like Punjab, Bengal, and Delhi saw unprecedented bloodshed. Although independence was achieved on **15th August 1947**, it came at an enormous human cost.

Despite its tragedy, the Partition of India marked the end of colonial rule and the birth of two sovereign nations—India and Pakistan. It remains a historical reminder of how communal politics and colonial manipulation can divide a great civilization.