

THEME – 10

COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

Key concepts in nutshell

- Bengal - Establishment of colonial rule - New land revenue, Auction system under Warren Hastings – 1793, Permanent Revenue settlement in Bengal by Lord Cornwallis.
- Crises in village economy, revenue demand of the state was fixed.
- The rise of the Jotedars, Their land was cultivated through share croppers.
- Resistance of Zamindars, their land was auctioned frequently.
- The fifth report –report submitted to British parliament 1813
- The Hoe and the Plough – Shifting agriculture, expensive of village economy.
- Paharias -hunters food gathers connected with forests, invaded settled farmers 1770
- Santhals – Settled in bangal- practiced cultivation land demarcated to them known as Daman-i-koh.
- Conflicts with unsettled paharias -1850 – they resisted the British – Santhal revolt.
- Revolt in the Bombay and Deccan - 1875
- Burning of account book of money lenders and shop keepers
- New revenue System – Ryotwari system in Bombay Deccan – Direct settlement , land assessed for 30 yrs subject to periodic revision
- Experience of injustice by peasants.

2 Marks Questions-

- Q.1 What was Permanent Settlement? 2
- Ans. The practice of collecting land revenue introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is known as permanent settlement. In this system the land was given to landlords (Zamindars) permanently. The amount of revenue had been fixed in permanent settlement.
- Q.2 Explain the ryotwari system of revenue. 2
- Ans. The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as ryotwari. In this system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. The average incomes from different types of soil was estimated. The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.
- Q.3 What was Deeds of hire? 2

Ans. When debts mounted the peasants were unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. They had no option but to give over all land under their possession, carts and animals to the money lenders. But without animals they could not continue to cultivate. So they took land on rent and animals on hire. Now they had to pay for them which had originally belonged to them. He had to sign a Deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to them.

Q.4 Who were santhals? What are the two features of their lives? 2

Ans. They were the tribes living in the foothills of Rajmahal hills. They cultivated their fields by plough and much civilized than the Paharias.

Q.5 What do you understand by Deccan riots commission?

Ans. The commission which was set up to investigate the riots of Deccan's farmer in 1875. It was set up by the government of Bombay due to immense pressure of Government of India. Its report was presented in 1878 before the British Parliament.

Q.6 Who were Jotedars? 2

Ans. The group of rich farmers were known as Jotedars. They controlled local trade as well as money lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivator's of the region.

5 Marks Questions-

Q.7 Why Zamindars defaulted on payments? 5

Ans. The reasons for this failure were various-

- (i) The initial demands of tax were very high, because the company felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come they would never be able to claim for high shares in the condition of increased income.
- (ii) This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar. If the Zamindar could not collect the rent, how could he pay the company?
- (iii) The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.
- (iv) The permanent settlement initially limited the power of the Zamindars to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari.

Q.8 Why did the Santhals revolted against the British rule? 5

Ans. The Santhals were revolted against the British rule due to following reasons-

- (i) The land that Santhals had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.
- (ii) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, money lenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest.
- (iii) Moneylenders were taking over the land from Santhals when debts remained unpaid, and Zamindars were asserting control over the Damin – i - koh area.
- (vi) By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, money lenders and the colonial state in order to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule.

It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 sq. miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

Q.9 Discuss about the life of hill folk of Rajmahal hills, Paharia. 5

Ans. (i) Paharias lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.

- (ii) They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth on these patches, enriched by the potash from the ash, the Paharias grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.

- (iii) They scratched the ground lightly with hoes, cultivated the cleared land for few years, then left it fallow so that it could recover its fertility, and moved to a new area.

- (iv) From the forests they collected Mahua (a flower) for food, silk cocoons and resin for sale, and wood for charcoal production.

The life of the Paharias – as hunters shifting cultivators, food gatherers, charcoal producers, silkworm rearers - was thus intimately connected to the forest.

10 Marks Questions-

Q.10 What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants? 10

Ans. Following are the problems in using official sources in writing about the history of peasants.

- (i) The official sources reflect only British official concerns and interpretation of all events from the outlook and angles of the English.

For example, the Deccan riots commission was specifically asked to judge whether the level of Government revenue demand was the cause of the revolt.

(ii) Most of the events, revolts and happening have been presented in a biased manner.

(iii) The colonial Government and official had their own political, economic religious, cultural and social interest. They had always tried to present the picture of Indian society, people, tradition, culture and even the achievements.

(iv) The sources have been presented and recorded by such clever and naughty people who have intentionally presented things with false evidences also. For example, the Deccan Riot Commission presenting all the findings with such evidences which were utilized to give authenticity to the report of the commission. The commission has presented this fabricated fact that the Government demand was not the cause of the peasants anger. It was the moneylenders (again Indian) who were to be blame for such argument is found very frequently in British colonial records. This shows that there was a persistence on the part of the colonial government to admit that popular discontent was ever on account of Government action.

(v) Official reports, thus are invaluable sources for the reconstruction of history. But they have to be always read carefully and compared with evidence form newspapers, unofficial accounts, legal records and where possible oral sources.

Q.11 What were steps taken by the British East India Company to control the Zamindars? 10

Ans. The British East India Company took the following steps mainly to maintain its control over the Zamindars.

(i) The zamindar's troops were disbanded custom duties were abolished.

(ii) Their cutcheries (Courts) brought under the supervision of collector appointed by the company.

(iii) The power to deliver local judgment was also taken away from zamindars. In fact zamindars held their control and leadership through

local courts and other panchayats. They lost their power to organize local police. Over time, the collectorate emerged as an alternative center of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do.

(iv) In case a Raja (powerful zamindars) failed to pay the land revenue, a company official was speedily dispatched to his zamindari which explicit instruction “to take charge of the District and to use the most effectual means to destroy all the influence and the authority of the zamindar and his officers.

(v) Some of the scholars believe that some trouble creators were also used as tools to reduce the influence of Rajas. For example, when the zamindars dispatched their amlah (collector of revenue or representative of zamindar). Some naughty people used to create problem for zamindars. Some ryots and village headmen jotedars and mandals-were only too happy to see the Zamindar in trouble. The zamindar could therefore not easily assert his power over them.

12. Passage Based Questions.

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated.

The revenue was not realized with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796 - 1797, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28, 70, 061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18, 756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90, 416,. In 1204 corresponding with 1797-98 the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26, 66, 191 the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 21, 47, 580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officer, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

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| Q1. | Why did Zamindars default on payments? | 3 |
| Q2. | Name some of the oldest families who were defaulters in payment? | 2 |
| Q3. | What was fifth report? | 3 |

Ans. (1) 1. The revenue demand was very high.

2. The high demand was imposed the 1790's, a time when the prizes of agriculture produce were depressed making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindars.

3. The revenue was invariable regardless of the harvest and had to be paid regularly.

Ans (2) The Rajas of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all district of Bengal) were some of the defaulters could not pay revenue in time,

Ans (3) (1) Fifth report is one amongst a series of report of the administrative activities of the East India company sent to the British parliament.

(2) It content 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors, statistically reports on revenue returns and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras, written by officials.

THEME-11

REBELS AND THE RAJ

Key concepts in nutshell

- Rebels and the Raj – The revolt of 1857 and its representation Pattern of Rebellion - People from different walks of life plunged into the revolt – due to their hatred against the oppressive policies of the British Centres of the Revolt – Lucknow, Kanpur, Barrelly, Meerut, Arrah in Bihar.
- Leaders – Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, nana Saheb, Kunwar Singh, Bakt Khan, Begum Hazret Mehals, Tatya tope.
- Awadh revolt – direct annexation policy of Dalhousie – 1856. Hatred provoked – dispossessed taluqdars of Awadh , Injustice done to Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh embittered the people.
- Revolt of the sepoys : 1) Policy of social superiority of British
2) Interference in religious matters – greased cartridges issues.
- The vision of unity : 1) Hindu Muslim unity
2) Search for alternative powers
3) Rebels established parallel administration, in Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur after capturing centres of British power. Later they failed.
British policy of repression.
- Repression – 1857 – North India was brought under strict law to prolonged attacked of British – one from Calcutta to North India, another from Punjab to recover Delhi, 27000 Muslims hanged.
- Image of the Revolt – Pictorial images produced by British and Indians – posters and cartoons.
- The performance of terror : 1) Execution of rebels
- Nationalist imageries: 1) Inspiration to nationalists
Celebration as first war of Independence – leaders depicted as heroic figures.

Very short Questions (02 marks each)

Q1. Which Governor-General introduced the Subsidiary Alliance? Name the four major powers accepting it. 2

Ans. Subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Tanjore, Surat, etc were the four major powers who accepted it.

Q2. Which English lady defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur?

Ans. Miss Wheeler defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur. 2

Q3. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? Where was he sent on Pension? 2

Ans. Wajid Ali Shah was last Nawab of Awadh. He was sent to Calcutta on pension.

Short Questions (05 marks each)

Q4. What were the policies and administrative causes of the Revolt of 1857? 5

Ans. (a) Imperialist policy of the British administrators.

(b) Doctrine of Lapse

(c) Abolition of pensions and Titles.

(d) Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor.

(e) Annexation of Awadh

(f) Misuse of Subsidiary alliance.

Q5. What were the causes of the failure of the 1857 Revolt? 5

Ans. (a) Breaking out before of the fixed date.

(b) Co-operation of the native states to the British.

(c) Lack of co-operation from the Elite.

(d) Limited resources of the Rebels.

(e) Absence of a common ideal.

(f) Diplomacy of the British.

Q6. Discuss the nature of revolt of 1857 5

Ans. (a) Only a Sepoy mutiny –

- (i) The main ground for the uprising had been prepared by the soldiers.
 - (ii) Important and immediate causes of the revolt was the use of greased cartridges.
 - (iii) The revolt did not spread throughout the country.
 - (iv) The revolt did not enjoy the cooperation and support of the common people.
- (b) First war of Independence – Lakhs of artisans, farmers and soldiers struggled united against the British rule.
- (c) Hindu and Muslim took actively part in the movement.
- (d) The masses took active part in the struggle against the British at almost all centres of uprisings.
- (e) It had country wide presence.

Long Questions (10 marks each)

Q7. What were the social, economical religious and military causes of 1857 revolt? 10

Ans. Economic Causes :- (a) Drain of wealth

- (b) Destruction of Indian industries, trade & commerce.
- (c) Exorbitant rate of land revenue.
- (d) Resumption of Inami or rent-free lands.
- (e) Unemployment and poverty among the masses.

Social Causes :- (a) Maltreatment of the Indians.

- (b) Interference in the social life of Indians.
- (c) Spread of Western Education.
- (d) propagation of Christianity.

Military Causes :- (a) Unrest among the Indian soldiers.

- (b) Increase ratio of Indian soldiers.
- (c) faulty distribution of troops.
- (d) General Service Enlistment Act.
- (e) Greased cartridges.

Q.8 **How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th-17th centuries.** 10

Ans :-1.The business encouraged forest clearance zamindars and jotedars turned uninitiated lands in to rice fields to the British, extension of settled agriculture why necessary to enlarge the sources of land revenue. produce crops for export and establish the basis of a settled, ordered society.

2. The British saw forest people as savage impurely and primitive and difficult to govern, so they felt that the forest had to be leaped settled agriculture established and forest people dammed civilized and persuaded to give up hunting and take to plough agriculture.
3. in the 1770s the British embarked on a brutal policy to extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them then by 1780s, Augustas Cleveland the collector of Bhagalpur purposed a policy of polification. The Paharias chief were given an annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of their man.
4. Some Paharia chief refused the complains continued, the Paharias withdraw deep into the mountains insulting themselves from Lositle forces and carrying on a war with the outbidders- so when Buchanan travelled through the region in the winter of 1880/1881, the Paharia naturally viewed him with suspicion and distrust.
5. The Santhals themselves were powering into area, cleaning forest, cutting down timber, ploughing land and growing rice and cotton, this leads why Sindhus Manjhi.

Q9. What explains the anger of the Deccan ryots against the moneylenders? 10

ANS:-

1. By 1830s prices of agricultural products fell sharply.
2. Decline in peasants income revenue could rarely be paid without a loan from money lenders.
3. Ryots found difficult to pay it back, debt mounted.
4. Ryots needed more loan to buy their everyday needs.
5. Sahukar's export merchants in Maharashtra stopped long term credit and started demanding repayment of debt.
6. Petition after petition, Ryots complained of the injustice of insensitiveness and the violation of custom.
7. The Ryots came to see the money lenders as devious and deceitful.
8. Limitation law was passed to check the accumulation of interest overtime.
9. Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.

10. Source based Questions :-

Read the following passage and answer the following questions given below: 8

We get significant information from Azamgarh proclamation. 25 Aug, 1857 as to what the rebels wanted.

Section III. Regarding Public servants

It is not a secret things, that under the British Government, native employed in the civil and military service have little respect, low pay and no manner of influence; and all the post of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen Therefore, all the native in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and adjuring their loyalty to the English side with the Badshahi Government and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees for the present, and be entitled to high post in the future.....

Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is entitled that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so

that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English Service.

Q1. How did the introduction of English affect the artisans? 2

Ans. The Artisans were deprived of their employment. The cheap machine-made goods of Britain captured the Indian markets. Consequently, the every description of native artisan was reduced to beggary.

Q2. How would the condition of the artisan improve under the Badshahi Government? 2

Ans. Under the Badshahi Government, the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas and the rich.

Q3. Why were the public servants dissatisfied with the British Government? 2

Ans. Under the British government, natives employed in the civil and military service had no respect. Their salaries were low and they had no power or influence.

Q4. What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? 2

Ans. The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed that the Indians should take care of their religion and interests and they should take care of their religion and interests and they should side with the Badshahi

THEME : 12

COLONIAL CITIES

URBANISATION, PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

Key concepts in nutshell

Sources :- (I) Records of the East India company.

(ii) Census reports

(iii) Municipal reports.

- The urban population increased from about 10 % to 13 % during the period 1900-1940.
- During the end of the 18th century Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had developed into important ports.
- The ruling elite built racially exclusive clubs, race courses and theatres.
- The development of new modes of transportation such as horse drawn carriages, trams, buses etc. facilitated peoples to live at distant place from the places of their work.
- The rulers everywhere try to express their power through buildings. Many Indian adopted European styles of architecture as symbols of modernity and civilisation.
- The settlement of the local peoples were named “Black Town”. A fortification was built around the “ White Town” to separate it from the “ Black Town”.

Difficulties in collecting datas :-

(i) Peoples were unwilling to give correct informations.

(ii) Figure of mortality and diseases were difficult to collect.

Ports :- Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

Forts :- St. George in Madras and Fort William in Calcutta.

Q.1 To what extent are census data useful in reconstruction patterns of urbanization in the colonial context ? (2)

Ans. Census data are very useful in reconstructing pattern of urbanization in the colonial context.

- (i) These data are useful of know exact number of population as well as the total population of white and blacks.
- (ii) These data also tell us upto what extent total number of people or total population had been affected adversely by the fearful or deadly diseases.

- (iii) Census data provide us complete information about total number of different communities, their language, their works and means of livelihood as well as about their caste and religion also.

Q. 2 What were Civil Lines during the colonial rule? (2)

Ans. After the Revolt of 1857 British attitudes in India were shaped by a constant fear of rebellion. They felt that towns needed to be better defended, and white people had to live in more secure and segregated enclaves, away from the threat of the “natives”. Pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared, and new urban spaces called “Civil Lines” were set up. White people began to live in the Civil Lines.

Q3. Why did the records of the colonial cities were preserved? (2)

Ans. (i) To know the change of population.
(ii) For reconstructing the history of growth of the colonial cities.

Q4. Write a common characteristics of the three colonial cities Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ? (2)

Ans. The English East India Company established their administrative and trade centres in these cities. Ports developed near these cities.

Q5. Write the names of any three hill stations established by the British in India? (2)

Ans. Shimla, Mount Abu and Darjeeling.

Q6. What were the new kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? what function did they serve ? (2+1+1+1 = 5)

Answer

1. (1). By the 18th century, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay had become important points and cities. The settlement that came up here were convenient points for collecting goods. The English East India Company built its factories (i.e. mercantile offices) there and because of competition among European companies fortified their settlement for protection. In Madras, Fort St. George, in Calcutta Fort William and in Bombay the Fort marked out the areas of British settlement which were known as ‘White town’. The Indian Merchants, artisan and other women who had economic dealings with Europeans merchants lived outside their fort. These forts in settlement of their own known as ‘Black Towns’.

(2). After 1850s cottons mills were setup by Indian merchants and enterprenants in Bombay and European – owned jute mills were established in Rishra (1855) on the outskirts of Calcutta.

(3). Kanpur , Specializing in leather ,wooden and cotton textile and Jamshedpur , specializing in steel were prominent.

(4). In 1864 Viceroy John Lawrence officially moved his councils to Shimla

Q7. Why were the hill stations developed in India by Britishers ?

Ans.

1. Need of British army.
2. Strategic places of Army.
3. Cool climate temptation for Britisher.
4. Free from epidemics.
5. Healthy climate
6. Home away home for Britishers.

Any five points are required

Q. 8 Assess the impact of health and defence needs on town planning in Colonial Calcutta. (5)

Ans. In 1756, Sirajudula the Nawab of Bengal sacked the small fort which the British traders had built to house their goods. Consequently when Sirajudaula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey, the British built a new fort. Fort William could not be easily attacked.

Around Fort William, a vast open space was left which came to be known as the Maidan or garer-math. This was done so there would be no obstructions to a straight time of fire from the Fort against an advancing enemy army. Soon the British began to move out of the Fort and build residences along the periphery of the Maidan. This was how the English Settlement in Calcutta started taking shape. The vast open space around the Fort became Calcutta's first significant town planning measure.

Lord Wellesley was concerned about the conditions that existed in the Indian part of the city the fith, overcrowding and the poor drainge. He wrote a minute (an administrative order) in 1803 on the need for town planning and set up various committees for this purpose.

It was believed that creating open places in the city would make the city healthier. Consequently many bazaars, ghats, burial ground and tanneries were cleared or removed.

After Wellesley's departure, the Lottery Committee carried on with the work of Town Planning. In its drive to make the Indian areas cleaner, the committee cleared the river bank of encroachment and pushed the poor to the outskirts of Calcutta.

The outbreak of cholera and plague epidemics in the 19th century gave a further impetus to town planning. The government believed that there was a direct link between living conditions and the spread of disease. Densely built up areas were regarded as insanitary as it obstructed sunlight and circulation of air.

Q. 9 What was the condition of the cities during the colonial rule in India?

(5)

- Ans.**
1. New class of laborious poor and workers were emerging. Rural labourers were migrating to the cities for employment. Many were migrating due to the attractive city life.
 2. Colonial rulers conducted surveys. They collected the statistical data and published the governmental reports time to time.
 3. Maps of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were quite different from the old ones. Architecture of the buildings were changed.
 4. A large number of labours were coming to the hill stations where plantation of tea and coffee were done.
 5. There were a number of opportunities for women in the cities. Some social reformers supported women education which was opposed by the orthodox. Gradually the participation of women in public places increased. They entered into the new occupations of the cities as maid, factory labourers, teachers, actresses etc.

Q. 10 How did prominent Indian merchants establish themselves in the colonial city?

(10)

- Ans.** Prominent Indian merchant establish themselves in colonial city in different phases. They establish themselves in all the three metro colonial cities i.e., Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai) and Calcutta (Kolkata).

First of all these Indian merchants tried to establish their relation of the agents of the company. As there all colonial cities were trade centre and administrative official. Therefore the Indian merchants could easily get establish their relation with the Europeans. These cities were having different types of comforts such as modern hotels, restaurant, lodging,

boarding, transport facilities, roadways and shipping.

Later on Bombay became a major trade centre of opium with China. Prominent Indian merchants played an active role in collecting opium from different places of Rajasthan and Malwa. They used to bring opium on the back of horses, ponies, camels by road transport etc. They used to earn a lot of money as middle men between farmers and companies, agents and officials. Not only East India Company but some of the government officials and later on other Europeans also participated in the illegal trade of opium. The prominent Indian merchant became very rich. They constructed big buildings in all big cities of the colonial period.

As the industrial revolution in England started and expanded. These colonial cities became an entry point for British manufactured goods and for the export of Indian raw materials (which was to be used in large scale industries and factories of England). The prominent Indian merchant also participated in these trade activities.

The introduction of railways in 1853 meant a change in the fortunes of towns. Economic activity gradually shifted away from traditional towns which were located along old routes and rivers. Every railway station became a collection depot for raw materials and a distribution point for imported goods. For instance, Mirzapur on the Ganges, which specialized in collecting cotton goods from the Deccan, declined when a railway link was made to Bombay. With the expansion of the railway network, railway workshops and railway colonies were established. Railway towns like Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.

The Indian merchants included the people of different communities and castes such as Parsi, Marwari, Konkani, Arabs, Gujarati, Baniyas, Boras and Jews. Some of the members of this community invested money in modern big industry, shipping and Airlines also. They donated money for construction of inns, wells, tanks, temples, Mosques, Churches and other places of religion and worship.

Q.11 Describe the growth of cantonments in India ?

(10)

Ans. For the defence of their Empire, the British Government established cantonments at strategic places. They also built cantonment on the borders of the many important native states to check the disturbance in these states and to control the activities of the rulers. In 1765, Lord Robert Clive initiated the policy of building cantonments for British troops to keep them “cantonment” in one place, to enforce discipline and military way of life and also to keep them in a sanitized environment. During that time there were 62 cantonments in India. In the 18th

and 19th centuries, the most important colonies in India were at Lahore, Peshawar, Ferozpur, Agra, Bareilly, Jalandhar, Jhansi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The newly established cantonment at Bhatinda is the largest of the 62 cantonments in the country. The Director General of Defence Estates is the apex body of the Defence Estates organization having its offices in various parts of the country. It is entrusted with the task of administration of cantonments and management of defence lands both inside and outside the cantonments.

The cantonments are administered by the Cantonment Boards. The Cantonment Boards are autonomous bodies functioning under the overall control of the Central Government in the Ministry of Defence under the provisions of Cantonments Act, 1924. Cantonment Boards comprise of elected representatives besides ex-officio and nominated members, with the station Commander as the President of the Board. The Central Government provides financial assistance by way of grants in aid to a certain extent to a number of cantonments to balance their budget and for discharging their mandatory civic duties like provisions of public health, sanitation, primary education, street lighting, etc.

Q. 12 What are the different colonial architectural styles which can be seen in Bombay city ? **(10)**

Ans. The different colonial architectural styles which can be seen in Bombay city

(A) The new classical / The neo-classical

Its characteristics included construction of geometrical structure fronted with lofty pillars. It was derived from a style that was originally typical of buildings in ancient Rome, and was subsequently revived, re-adapted and made popular during the European Renaissance.

- 1 The Town Hall in Bombay
- 2 Elphinstone Circle / Horniman Circle

(B) The neo-Gothic

It is characterised by high-pitched roofs, pointed arches and detailed decoration. The Gothic style had its roots in buildings, especially churches, built in northern Europe during the medieval period.

- 1 The Secretariat
- 2 University of Bombay
- 3 High Court of Bombay
- 4 Victoria Terminus

(C) The Indo-Saracenic A new hybrid architectural style which combined the Indian with the European style. “Indo” was shorthand for Hindu and “Saracen” was a term Europeans used to designate Muslim.

- 1 The Gateway of India
- 2 The Taj Mahal Hotel

Q.13 Passage based question :-**(8)**

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows :-

“Escaping to the Countryside”

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857: Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down ... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi – were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men’s faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

- (i) Who was Mirza Ghalib ? (1)**

Ans. Mirza Ghalib was a famous poet.

- (ii) What was happening in Delhi in 1857 and why ? (2)**

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, Delhi was besieged by the rebels. But soon it was recovered by the British army.

- (iii) Which three gates were under the rebels, while British army was occupying Delhi? (2)**

Ans. The three gates were – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi.

- (iv) What was the condition of the people of Delhi ? (3)**

Ans. The colour fled from men’s faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

THEME - 13

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND BEYOND

Key points in nutshell:-

- Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle of India.
- In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India after spending two decades in South Africa.
- It was in South Africa he first focused the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha and Promoted harmony between religions.
- On Gokhale's advice he spent one year traveling around British India to know the land and its peoples.
- His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.
- Here in his speech Gandhiji Charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor .
- He successfully organized Satyagraha at Champaran (Bihar in 1917); Ahmedabad and Kheda in 1918.
- In 1919 Gandhiji called for a century wide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act". It was the Rowlatt Satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.
- In 1920 After Jalianwala Bagh Massacre he called for a campaign of non cooperation with British Rule and joined hands with the Khilafat movement.
- The British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.
- Non-cooperation movement was suspended in 1922 after Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Causes of Gandhiji's popularity among Indians-he dressed like them lived like them and speak their language.
- Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924 devoted himself in constructive work like promotion of home-spun cloth khadi, abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity etc.
- In 1928 Gandhiji began to think of reentering politics. After the failure of Simon Commission in its annual session at Lahore Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26th January 1930 as Independence Day.

- 12th March 1930-Dandi Satyagraha, Salt March.
- On 6th April 1930 broke the salt law.
- Across large parts of India peasants breached forest laws, factory workers went on the strike, lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government run educational institutions.

1930- First Round Table conference- Gandhiji did not attend.

1931- Gandhi-Irwin pact, 2nd Round Table Conference- Gandhi attended but it failed.

1935- Government of India Act

1937- Provincial Election, Congress formed ministries in 8 out of 11 provinces.

1939- World War II broke out, Individual Satyagraha.

1940- Two Nation Theory put forward by Jinnah.

1942- Failure of Cripps Mission.

9th August 1942- Quit India Movement by Gandhiji. Gandhiji along with all prominent leaders sent to jail.

1946- Cabinet Mission- Failed to get the Congress and the League to agree on the federal system.

16th August 1946- Direct Action Day and Communal riots in Bengal, Bihar, U.P and Punjab.

1947- Mountbatten was appointed as viceroy.

15th August 1947- Formal transfer of power, announcement of partition and India got her independence.

The last heroic days of Gandhiji:-

- On 15th August 1947 Gandhiji was not at Delhi to witness the festivities. He was at Calcutta and undertook a 24 hour fast.
- Due to initiative of Gandhiji and Nehru Congress passed a resolution on the rights of the minorities.

After working to bring peace to Bengal Gandhiji shifted to Delhi from where he hoped to move on to the riot-torn districts of Punjab. On 30th January 1948 Gandhiji was shot dead by Nathuram Godse.

Sources to know more about Gandhiji:-

1. Public voice and private scripts.
2. Series of Personal letters published by Gandhiji in his journal Harijan.
3. A bunch of old letters edited by Nehru.
4. Fortnightly Reports of the Home Department.

5. From newspapers.

Very short questions(02 marks)

Q.1 Who were Lal-Bal-Pal?

Ans- All three were early extremist leaders, who led the nation-wide Nationalist movement.
Lal-Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal- Bal Ganga dhar Tilak and Pal- Bipin Chandra Pal.

Q.2 Name one movement launched for farmers and peasants by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

Ans. 1. Champaran Satyagraha 1917 for indigo peasants.
2. Ahmedabad mill labour movement 1918.

Q.3 State the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University?

Ans:- 1. Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
2. He worried about the contrast between the rich and poor. He felt salvation of India lay in the farmers.

Q.4 What is meant by Rowlatt Act?

Ans:- Anybody could be arrested on the basis of suspicion and put in prison without trial.
This Act was made by Rowlatt to suppress the freedom struggle.

Q.5 Why was charkha chosen as a national symbol?

Ans:- 1- Symbol of self-reliance and self confidence.
2. Source of employment for thousands of poor and unemployed.

Q.6 What was the significance of Lahore Session of Congress?

Ans:- 1- Declaration of Poorna Swaraj as the main objective of Congress.
2- 26 January 1930 to be celebrated as Independence Day.

Q.7 Describe the Gandhi –Irwin Pact of 1931?

Ans:- 1- Gandhiji postponed Civil Disobedience movement.
2- Irwin agreed to release all prisoners and allowed to make salt along the coast.
3- Gandhiji agreed to go to second round table conference.

Q.8 What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the second world war?

Ans:- 1- Both Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were against Hitler and Nazis.
2- They promised Congress support to the war effort if the British in return promised to grant India Independence after the war.

Short questions (05 marks)

Q9. Why did Gandhiji start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

Ans:- - To oppose Rowlatt Act.

- To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.
- To support the Khilafat Movement.
- To attend Swaraj.
- Violence at Chauri-Chaura – He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura
- Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

Q10. Explain the significance of Dandi March?

Ans:- 1. Violation of Salt law- a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.
2. Large scale participation of women.
3. Civil law violated across large part of India.

Q11. What was the problem of separate electorates? What were the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue?

Ans:- Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate Electorates like muslims.

In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference Dalit leader Dr.B.R.Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

- He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.
- Gandhiji opposed the separate electorates.
- Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress.

Long questions (10 marks)

Q12. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

Ans:- 1. Simple lifestyle
2. Use of Hindi for communication
3. Role of Gandhiji in three mass movement.
4. Emphasis on Truth and non-violence
5. swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj.
6. Importance on Charkha and Khadi.

7. Upliftment of women, poor down trodden.
8. Hindu-Muslim unity
9. Abolition of untouchability.
10. Balancing each and every section of society.

Q13. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi and the history of National Movement of India.

Ans:-

- Auto-biographies and biographies.
- Contemporary newspapers.
- Official and police records.,
- Public speeches
- private letters.

Q.14 “Where ever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous power.” Explain with examples.

Ans:-

- 1-The ascetic life style,
2. Use of dhoti and charkha
3. Use of Hindi for communication made Gandhiji very popular.
- 4- Where ever he went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.
 - a- Sent by King to redress the grievances of the farmers.
 - b- Had power to overrule all local officials.
 - c- Gandhiji was superior to the British.
- 5- Fight against untouchability.

Q.15 **Source based questions:-**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Why the salt satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has being designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it can not sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this

wicked dog-in-the-manager policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people.

The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nation produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown his folly, and unheard-of takes of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people.

This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

Q1- Why was salt the symbol of protest?

2

Ans- Salt was the symbol of protest because salt was used by everyone even by the poorest Indians.

In every Indian household salt was indispensable yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.

Q2- Why was salt destroyed by the Colonial Government?

3

Ans- The salt tax had been wickedly designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which was at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroyed the salt it could not sell profitably.

Q3- Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?

3

Ans- Gandhiji considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes because salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. The salt tax was at times even fourteen times its values. The Government destroyed the salt it can not sell profitably. Wherever there was likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people salt officers were posted for destruction. In this way national property was destroyed at national expe

THEME 14

UNDERSTANDING PARTITION POLITICS, MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES

Key concepts in nutshell

- Sources – Incidents narrated by people.
- Partition or holocaust (i) Communal riots
(ii) refugee problem
- The power of stereotypes – The stereotypes of the extra territorial and Pan Islamic loyalty confused with other objectionable ideas.
- Why partition took place - (i) Mr Jinnah's two nation Theory
(ii) Hindu Muslim conflict
(iii) British policy of divide and rule
(iv) Communal electorates
- Post war development –Muslim league emerged as sole representative of Indian Muslims in the provincial elections.
- Cabinet mission proposal in 1946.
- Direct action day by Muslim league in 1946
- Gendering partition – women were raped, abducted and sold. Families were uprooted.
- Preserving honor – where the men feared that their would be molested by the enemies, they killed their own women.
- Sources : Oral testimonies – narrations, memories, diaries, family history and hand written accounts

Q.1 What do you mean by the term Holocaust? (2)

Ans. Holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale. Many scholars have used this term for loot, Arson, killings during the partition.

Q.2 What was Lucknow pact? (2)

Ans. The Lucknow pact of December 1916 was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim league. The congress accepted separate electorates.

Q.3 What is Pakistan resolution? (2)

Ans. In 1940 the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the muslim majority areas.

Q.4 What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards second world war? (2)

Ans. The Indian National Congress was ready to help Britain if they makes a clear declaration to free India after the second world war.

Q.5 What was the impact of separate electorates for Muslims on the communal politics?

Ans. i)The Muslims could elect their own representatives in reserved constituency. (2)
ii)They can favour the people belonging to their own religious groups.

Q.6 The partition of India was a holocaust. Justify? (5)

Ans.

- i) A large number of people were killed.
- ii) Lakhs of people had became refugees.
- iii) A large number of people were rendered homeless.
- iv) There were killings, loots, arson and rape.
- v) People lost their properties and all their assets.

Q.7 What are the merits and demands of Oral history? (5)

Ans.

- i) It helps us grasp experience and memories in detail.
- ii) It enables historians to write richly textured, vivid accounts of events like partition.
- iii) Oral history also allows historian to broaden the boundaries of their discipline.
- iv) Many historians argue the uniqueness of personnel experience makes generalization difficult.
- v) They think Oral accounts are concerned with tangential issues.

Q.8 Why Cabinet missions was sent to India? What were the main features of its plan? (10)

Ans. Cabinet mission was sent to India to suggest a solution for the Indian problem.

-The mission recommended a loose three of her confederation.

-India would have a federal government including princely states and provinces of British India.

- Federal government would be dealing with Defence, Foreign affairs and communication.
- Provisions was made for the grouping of provinces.
- The representation of all three groups meet in a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution.
- Congress and League rejected the cabinet mission's proposal.

Q.9 What was the impact of partition on Indian women. (10)

Ans. Impact of partition of India on Indian Women :

- (1) Harrowing experience of women – Abduction, sold, forced to settle down to a new life etc.
- (2) They were brutally tortured and beaten.
- (3) They found the government of both India and Pakistan insensitive to their problems.
- (4) Government's insensitivity to the feelings of women .
- (5) Women not allowed to voice their opinion.
- (6) Killing of women in the name of saving honour of women .
- (7) Forcing women to commit suicide to save themselves from falling into the hands of enemies.
- (8) Their suicide was treated as martyrdom.
- (9) Dishonouring women of a community seen as dishonouring the community itself and a mode of taking revenge.
- (10) They were not allowed to re-settle their life on their own wish.

Q.10. Read the following passage given carefully. Answer the questions that follow. (8)

“ WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED ”

This is what moon wrote :

For over twenty-four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The . . . District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all. . . .

1. To which event does the source refer to? Describe what the mobs were doing ? (2)

2. Why did Amritsar became the scene of bloodshed later in 1947 ? (3)
3. What was the attitude of the soldiers and policeman towards the mob ? (2)
4. Give one example to show how Gandhiji tried to bring about communal harmony? (1)

Ans. (1) It refers to an events held at the time of partition .

The mob were looting the market and trade centers.

Ans. (2). The British officials did not act to stop these unlawful and violent activities. The district administration had no control over the city.

Ans. (3). The Indian soldiers had started behaving as Hindu , Muslims or Sikhs. They were helping the people of their community only.

Ans. (4). He advised the people of Hindu and Muslim communities at Delhi to maintain trust on each other.

THEME -15

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Key concepts in nutshell

- The Indian constitution was framed between Dec.1946 & Dec.1949.
- The Indian constitution came into effect on 26th Jan.1950.
- The members of the constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
- The total member of the constituent Assembly were 300.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee, and played important role in the constituent Assembly.
- on the 13 Dec.1946 Nehru moved the “Objective Resolution” in the constituent Assembly.
- An interim Government was made under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- There was a vigorous debate in the constituent Assembly on the topic of the central Government and the state.
- The language issue was debated for many months within the constituent assembly.
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that every one should talk a language which even common man could be able to understand

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER –

Q.1 Who did move the crucial ‘Objectives Resolution’? 2

Ans. The Crucial Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.2 Why was the new constitution of Independent India introduced on 26 January 1950 ?

Ans. Because it was the 20th anniversary of the historical day on which the Congress had declared Complete Independence as its final goal.

Q.3 Which were the two main dissents of the Indian Constitution? 2

Ans. i) Its being written primarily in English.

ii) Requirement of no educational qualification for any of the post enshrined in it.

Q.4 When was the Drafting Committee formed? Who was its chairman? 2

Ans. The Drafting Committee was formed on 29 August 1947. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was its chairman.

Q.5 When and under which scheme the Constituent Assembly was formed ?

2

Ans. The Constituent Assembly was formed in October 1946 as per the Cabinet Mission Scheme.

Q.6 When and under whose Presidentship the first session of all India States People's Conference was held ? 2

Ans. The first session of all India States People's Conference was held in 1927 under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur, M. Ramchan Rai the renowned leader of Ellore.

Q.7 Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the National language? 5

Ans. By the 1950s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language. Mahatma Gandhi felt that every one should speak in a language that common people could easily understand.

Hindustani – a blend of Hindi and Urdu – was a popular language of a large section of the people of India, and it was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures. Over the years it had incorporated words

and terms from very many different sources, and was therefore understood by people from various regions. This multi – cultural language, Mahatma Gandhi thought would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities: it could unify Hindus and Muslims, and people of the north and south.

Q8. Why is the Indian constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today? 5

Ans:

a) The Indian Constitution is acceptable to all because it was based on a broad consensus and did not reflect the views of the drafting committee alone.

- b) Even though there was no universal adult Franchise at that time. The constituent assembly consisted of people of all regions and communities making it a miniature India.
- c) Eminent people like Maulana Azad and women like Sarojini Naidu played an important part in the constituent assembly as did people of all casts and creeds.
- d) Furthermore, the constituent assembly worked in a systematic and open manner.
- e) The basic principles were agreed upon, then a draft constitution was prepared for discussion.
- f) The draft constitution was discussed thoroughly clause by clause for nearly 3 years before being finalized.
- g) Every individual is free to follow. Preach, or profess his/her own religion. There is no state religion.

Q.9. How was the term minority defined by different groups? 5

Ans. The term minority was defined by different groups in the following ways:

- i. Ambedkar demanded separate group for the minority races.
- ii. Hindus and Sikhs, live in so-called Pakistan were not considered as minority race.
- iii. Members demanded the representation on behalf of the minority in the Constitution.
- iv. Nagappa demanded minority status for the Harijans.
- v. Ambedkar demanded separate Constitution for the minorities.

Q 10. What was the 'language controversy, before the Constitution Assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy? 5+5=10

Ans.

Language Controversy:

- Hindustani (Hindi+Urdu) started getting separate due to communal parties.
- Language became politicized for communal identity.
- R.V. Dhulkar supported Hindi to be made language of the Constitution.
- It created a furor (debate) in the Constituent Assembly which was mediated by Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru.

Solutions:

- Proceeded slow to make Hindi as the National Language.
- Some supported official work to be continued for 15 years in English.
- After implementation of the Constitution and Provinces to choose regional language for daily work.
- Constituent Assembly : i. Hindi – Not National Language.
ii. But not Rajbhasha

Q.11 What was the Objectives Resolution? What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolution? 2+8=10

Ans. It was Jawaharlal Nehru who presented Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946. He proposed that the National Flag of India be a 'horizontal tricolour of saffron , white and dark green in equal proportion', with a wheel in navy blue at the centre. It outlined and defined the ideals and objectives of the Constitution which are as follows:

1. India was declared as independent sovereign Republic.
2. It assured justice , equality, liberty and fraternity to all its citizens.
3. It provided adequate safeguards to minorities.
4. It referred to the well being of the backward and depressed classes.
5. India would combine the liberal ideas of democracy with socialist idea of economic Justice.
6. India would adopt that form of government which would be acceptable to its people. No imposition from the British would be accepted by the Indian people.
7. India would be a federation.
8. India would work for world peace and human welfare.

Q 12. SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS –

Read the given passage carefully and answer the Questions that follow –

“Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become a loyal citizen. People had focusing only on the community and the self. For the success of Democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There can not be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.”

Q1. Give three attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to G. B. Pant.

2

Ans. i) He must train himself in the art of self discipline.
ii) He should care less for himself and more for others.

Q2. What do you understand by 'Separate Electorate' ?

2

Ans. Under provisions of the government of India Act, 1909. Separate electorates were made for the Muslims. Only Muslims could be elected from these

constituencies. According to the British Administrators it was done in order to safe guard the interests of the Muslims minority.

Q3. Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the Constitution? 2

Ans. Some members of the Constituent Assembly felt that a meaningful participation of the minorities in the governance could be ascertained only by the system of separate electorates. They made a strong plea to continue this system.

Q4. Why was G. B. Pant against this demand? Give two reason. 2

Ans. Govind Ballabh Pant felt that –

- i) If, by the system of the Separate Electorate, the minorities are isolated for ever, they can never be able to convert themselves into a majority.
- ii) The minorities, if they are returned by Separate Electorates, can never have any effective voice in the governance.