

Chp -4 The Colonial Era IN India

Answer Key

GEAR UP

PAGE 63

Students will do it by themselves.

PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 81

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (✓) | 2. (✗) | 3. (✓) | 4. (✗) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 82

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sepoy Mutiny | 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar |
| 3. pig | 4. British Raj |

LET US PRACTISE

PAGES 85–86

- A.** 1. (b) Portuguese 2. (b) 1498
3. (c) Jahangir 4. (c) *Bhagavad Gita*
- B.** 1. sea 2. the Second World War
3. coconut shells 4. 1560
- C.** 1. Colonialism is a system in which a powerful country controls another region and imposes its political, economic and cultural systems on it.
2. Four major European colonial powers were the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British.
3. The main goal of Macaulay's education policy was to create Indians who could serve the British administration as clerks and junior officials.
4. The main cause of the Indigo Revolt was the forced cultivation of indigo at very low prices.
- D.** 1. The British expanded their control through war, diplomacy and political strategies such as:
(i) They won decisive battles such as Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764).
(ii) They obtained Diwani rights to collect revenue in Bengal.
(iii) They used the policy of Divide and Rule to weaken Indian rulers.
(iv) They applied the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse to annex states.
2. Famines became more frequent during colonial rule due to the following reasons:
(i) Peasants were forced to grow cash crops instead of food crops.
(ii) High land revenue demands burdened farmers.
(iii) Food grains were exported even during shortages.
(iv) Relief measures were inadequate during times of crisis.
3. The aim of introducing English education in India can be explained as follows:
(i) To create a class of Indians who would assist British administration.
(ii) To produce clerks and officials for government offices.

- (iii) To promote Western knowledge and ideas.
 - (iv) To strengthen colonial control through education.
- 4.** British forest laws affected tribal communities in the following ways:
- (i) Forests were declared government property.
 - (ii) Tribals were restricted from hunting and collecting forest produce.
 - (iii) Shifting cultivation was prohibited.
 - (iv) Their traditional livelihood and way of life were disrupted.
- E. 1.** The political, economic and cultural impacts of colonial rule can be described as follows:
- Political Impacts:
- (i) Traditional rulers lost authority as British administration expanded.
 - (ii) Indian states were annexed through policies such as the Doctrine of Lapse.
 - (iii) Traditional systems of governance were replaced by centralised British administration.
- Economic Impacts:
- (i) Indian rulers lost real authority over revenue and military matters.
 - (ii) Drain of wealth from India to Britain.
 - (iii) Indigenous industries such as textiles declined sharply.
 - (iv) Heavy taxation increased rural poverty.
- Cultural Impacts:
- (i) English education weakened traditional learning systems.
 - (ii) Spread of Western ideas and legal systems.
 - (iii) Local culture was marginalised while European values were promoted.
- 2.** The approaches of the Portuguese, Dutch and French towards Indian society can be compared as follows:
- Portuguese:
- (i) The Portuguese interfered in religion and imposed the Goa Inquisition.
 - (ii) They controlled trade through force and the cartaz system.
- Dutch:
- (i) The Dutch focused mainly on trade and avoided territorial rule.
 - (ii) They rarely interfered in Indian society or religion.
- French:
- (i) The French aimed at political influence but mostly avoided religious interference.
 - (ii) They used diplomacy and military training of sepoys to expand influence.
- 3.** The strategies used by the British East India Company can be explained as follows:
- (i) They exploited rivalries among Indian rulers through Divide and Rule.
 - (ii) They defeated Bengal in the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
 - (iii) They imposed the Subsidiary Alliance to control princely states.
 - (iv) They stationed British Residents in Indian courts.
 - (v) They introduced the Doctrine of Lapse to annex states.
 - (vi) They controlled revenue and administration.

4. The reshaping of India's economy by the British can be described as follows:

- (i) India was turned into a supplier of raw materials.
- (ii) Indian markets were flooded with British goods.
- (iii) Heavy taxes were imposed on farmers.
- (iv) Traditional industries declined.
- (v) Railways served British trade and military needs.
- (vi) Indian revenue financed British administration and wars.

F. 1. The British promoted cash crops to supply raw materials to British factories.

2. High land revenue forced farmers into debt and poverty.

3. Cheap British machine-made goods destroyed Indian handicraft industries.

ASSERTION-REASON

PAGE 86

1. (a) B0010oth (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

2. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

PAGE 87

1. The British built railways to transport raw materials, move troops and distribute British goods.

2. Railways helped British factories receive cheap raw materials and sell goods in India.

MAP SKILLS

PAGE 87

- 1. (i) Satara
- (ii) Jhansi
- (iii) ..Udaipur
- 2. (i) Bombay
- (ii) Madras
- (iii) Calcutta



Traditional Indian industries collapsed after British goods entered the market. This decline can be explained as follows:

- (i) Heavy import duties were imposed on Indian textiles entering Britain, making them expensive and uncompetitive.
- (ii) British machine-made cloth entered Indian markets with very low taxes, flooding local markets.
- (iii) Britain controlled sea routes and exchange systems, which prevented Indian traders from exporting easily.
- (iv) As a result, India's textile exports fell sharply while British imports increased rapidly.
- (v) Skilled artisans lost their livelihoods and were forced to return to farming on heavily taxed land.
- (vi) Governor-General William Bentinck remarked in 1834 that 'the bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India', showing the severe impact of these policies.

These examples show that the collapse of Indian industries was the result of deliberate colonial economic policies.

LIFE SKILLS**PAGE 87**

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A. Project Work

Page 87

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B. Gathering Information

Page 87

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GIVE IT A TRY**PAGE 88**

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