

SOCIAL STUDIES

REVISION and MODEL QUESTIONS

III. Answer the following

8) Give a brief note on the Purification Movement.

Ans: The caste system and rigid beliefs of the Hindu religion had pushed people towards other religions. In this context, with an intention to integrate the Hindu society, Dayananda Saraswati reinterpreted the Vedas and advocated caste and gender equality. He began a Purification Ceremony to bring back to the Hindu religion all those who had got converted to other religions. Those who came back underwent the Purification ritual and were accepted by Hinduism. Thus he strengthened the Hindu religion.

9) How Historically Communalism in India?

Ans:- The ‘Divide and rule policy’ of the British Government has considered the interests of religious groups above national interest. This hampers the unity and the very strength of the nation. Communal harmony is vitiated due to this philosophy as it spreads hostile atmosphere. So proper precaution has to be taken to curb communalism

10) Illustrate the concern for social equality of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Ans:- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar strongly believed that political independence was meaningless without social independence. He maintained that if a person from the lowest of the low classes did not get social and economic freedom, political freedom did not matter at all; it remained only a mirage. He did not see India as only a non-living political entity, but as one which had a living side to it, with feelings and emotions too. He carried out a study of the caste system and came up with a plan to eradicate it. In order to prove that the untouchables had been denied basic facilities, he started many movements. like ‘Mahad’ and ‘Kalmady’ temple movements to fight against social inequality

11) Describe the Black hole tragedy.

Ans:- In 1756, Siraj-ud-daula occupied Qasim Bazar and St. Fort David of Calcutta and lodged 146 British soldiers imprisoned in a small room. The very next day 123 were dead due to the suffocating heat in the room. This came to be known as the Black hole tragedy.

12) What are the results of the Battle of Plassey?

Ans:- The results of the Battle of Plassey were –

1. This war brought out the immorality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
2. Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
3. The company gained exclusive rights to trade in Bengal.
4. Mir Jaffar had to pay Rupees seventeen crores

and seventy lakhs to Siraj-ud-Daulah as war indemnity for the attack of Fort William.

13) What were the reasons to breakout of Third Anglo-Maratha War ?

Ans:- The main reason to breakout of Third Anglo-Maratha War were the Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour. The Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the English. In 1817 the Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down. Appa Saheb of Nagpur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British

14) What were main highlight of Doctrine of Lapse policy?

Ans:- Doctrine of Lapse policy whereby the adopted children of Indian Kings were refused of their right to throne. According to this policy, “If any Indian ruler died childless, his adopted children had no legal right over the throne”. Such a state was merged with the British Empire. Princely states like, Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under this policy

15) Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company.

Ans:- Two types of courts were established in each district: ‘*A Diwani Adalat*’ as a civil court and ‘*A Fouzadaari Adalat*’ as a criminal court.

In these civil courts Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and the Muslims as per the Shariyat. Slowly, the British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts. Civil courts came under the administration of European officers. Though the criminal courts were under the control of ‘Qajis’, they were functioning under the supervision of European officers

16) Write a brief note on Indian Government Act 1858.

Ans:- This act needs to be understood in the backdrop of civil and military unrest that took place in 1857. India came under the direct rule of British government. The Queen of England, Victoria, announced that all round development of India would be ensured by the British government on November 01, 1858.

The following are the important features of this act: 1. The license of East India Company was cancelled and India was brought under the direct administration of the Queen.

2. The post of Governor General was changed into ‘Viceroy’. Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.

3. A new post called ‘Secretary Of State for India’ was created in the British government. The secretary was part of British cabinet and was responsible for the administration of India.

4. A Council of India was created in order to assist the secretary in the administration. The council had fifteen members