

**Ans** i. The British divided the Indian army on the basis of caste to make sure that there would be constant conflict

on the ground of caste religion, race territory.

- ii. Their policy was to sell British goods in India and enjoy the profits.
- iii. By imposing heavy taxes on the Indian Industries, the handicraft and textile industries of India were ruined and there was unemployment in India.

**5** The Paikas undertook an armed rebellion against the British.

- Ans**
- i. The Kings granted rent-free lands in Odisha to the paikas for cultivation to earn their livelihood.
  - ii. In return, the paikas were supposed to stand by the Kings side in case of an eruption of war.
  - iii. In 1803, the English conquered Odisha and took away the rent – free lands of the paikas.
  - iv. The paikas became angry and undertook an armed rebellion against the British.

**Q.3 Answer in brief**

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**1** Write down the consequences of the struggle of 1857 ?

- Ans**
- i. The British government realized that there was growing dissatisfaction among the Indians due to company's rule.
  - ii. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1958 and took over the responsibility of ruling over people of India thus bringing an end to company's rule.
  - iii. The queen issued a declaration addressing the people of India.
  - iv. The Governor General was designated as the viceroy of India.
  - v. A new post of secretary of state was created to look after the affairs of India.
  - vi. The British changed the composition of army and its internal policies.

**2** Why did the Indians fail in the struggle of 1857 ?

- Ans**
- i. The struggle was not comprehensive. It did not take place simultaneously all over India.
  - ii. Lack of Central Leadership, there was no commonly accepted leader to fight against the British.
  - iii. Just as the common people suffered due to the British rule, the princes were also suffering, except for a few others who remained faithful to the British.
  - iv. The Indian rebels had a limited arms supply, whereas the British had economic strength, a disciplined army, enough stock of the latest arms, experienced army generals, and good transport and communication.
  - v. The naval strength of the British was vast, whereas the Indian rebels were isolated.

**3** What were the social causes behind the struggle of 1857?

- Ans**
- i. The Indians felt that Britishers interfered in their culture, traditions and customs.
  - ii. The British enacted Sati Prohibition Act and the widow re-marriage Act.
  - iii. These were seen as an interference in the lifestyle of the Indians.
  - iv. Indians resented it as it was regarded as the destruction of the way of life by the British government.

**4** What were the changes in British policy after the struggle of 1857 ?

- Ans**
- i. The British accepted the policy of non-interference in social and religious aspects of the Indians.
  - ii. The British started taking care that the Indian society would not be united on social grounds.
  - iii. They saw to it that there would be constant conflicts on ground of caste, religion, race, territory etc.
  - iv. They adopted the policy of polluting the minds of the Indians by following the 'Divide and Rule policy'.