

Chapter 1

How, When and Where

1. State whether true or false:

- (a) James Mill divided Indian history into three periods - Hindu, Muslim, Christian.
- (b) Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think.
- (c) The British thought surveys were important for effective administration.

Answer 1.

- a. False
- b. False
- c. True

2. What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?

Answer.

The problem with the periodisation of Indian History that James Mill offers is the superiority of British shown over Hindu and Muslim. James Mill periodized Indian History into Hindu, Muslim and British claiming that it was necessary to introduce European manners, arts, institutions and laws in India.

James Mill's views have several defects given below:

- a. He thought that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilisation than Europe.
- b. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country.
- c. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life before the British came to India

3. Why did the British preserve official documents?

Answer.

British had preserved official documents as they thought if they write and record everything, it will later be easier for them to study them and debate. According to British, they needed official records of all what they thought was right so that in future, these can serve as proofs of all the decisions they had taken.

4. How will the information historians get from old new spapers be different from that found in police reports?

Answer.

The difference in the information historians get from old newspapers and that found in the police report is due to the source of information and the tool of reporting. While the information found in old newspapers shows the new editors and reporters' point of views, the police reports were based on facts. The newspaper might not also show the entire story about the incident happened whereas police reports will be detailed and will show the entire society as it is.

Q5. Discuss the significance of administrative reports and land surveys, as a valuable source for writing the history of modern period of jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Detailed surveys were carried out by the British in Kashmir by its most efficient officer Sir Walter Lawrence. Besides preparing the report he also wrote an important book about Kashmir namely "The Valley Of Kashmir". Revenue surveys helped the Government to decide how much tax was to be collected from where) were conducted in villages in order to know the topography, the quality of soil, flora, fauna, cropping patterns, etc. By the end of the 19th century, the British had started conducting census operations which provided information about the distribution of population in different provinces, castes, religions, and their occupations.)

Chapter 2

From Trade to Territory - The Company Establishes Power

1. Match the following:

Diwani	Tipu Sultan
"Tiger of Mysore"	Right to collect land revenue
Faujdari Adalat	Sepoy
Rani Channamma	Criminal Court
Sipahi	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

Answer.

Diwani	Right to collect land revenue
"Tiger of Mysore"	Tipu Sultan
Faujdari Adalat	Criminal Court
Rani Channamma	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor
Sipahi	Sepoy

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
(b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the ____ part of India.

Answer.

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of **plassey**.
(b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of **Mysore**.
(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of **Lapse**
of India.
(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the **South-western** part

3. State whether true or false:

- (a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.
(b) The English East India Company was the only European company
that traded with India.

- (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
(d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

Answer.

- (a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century - False
(b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India - **False**
(c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab - **True**
(d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered - **False**

4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer.

European trading companies were looking for new lands from which they could buy goods at a cheap price, and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. Therefore, these reasons attracted European trading companies to India.

5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer.

After the British first factory was set up in 1651 on the banks of river Hugli, East India company started allowing more of its merchants and traders to come and settle in to the city of Bengal. The reasons that led to conflicts between Bengal nawabs and East India Company were:

- Nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions
- Nawabs also demanded large tributes from the company

- c. The company denied paying taxes
- d. Company officials wrote insulting letters to the nawabs

6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer.

Diwani right are the rights that the British acquired to collect its own revenues and also decide the civil cases. This right benefitted East India Company in several ways:

- a. It allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.
- b. The monopoly of the East India Company on the trade started
- c. Revenue of Bengal was used to export Indian goods out of the country

7. Explain the system of "subsidiary alliance".

Answer.

The system of the subsidiary alliance made Indian rulers let go of their armed forces and come under the protection of East India Company. The following changes occurred when this system came into being:

- a. East India Company became the guardian of the territories it took under the alliance
- b. An English resident who is the EIC's personnel was appointed in the territory to keep a check on the ruler
- c. The Indian rulers were asked to not allow any other European companies to trade with them and enter their territory
- d. Indian rulers were told to pay for the subsidiary armed forces of EIC disobeying which that part of the territory was forfeited by the company.

8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer.

The difference in the administration of the company and that of the Indian rulers is given below:

Company Administration	Indian Rulers Administration
Company divided the territories into presidencies	Indian rulers divided the territories into district, pargana, tehsil and parishad
Governor ruled the administrative units	Zamindar Peasants were responsible for their units
Governor-General was the head of the state	King or Nawab was the head of the state
The introduction of several acts: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulating Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indian Council Acts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montague-Chelmsford Reforms	Indian rulers brought no such acts but used to rule with their farmans.

9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Answer.

The army of EIC was known as Sepoy Army. Main participants of the army were the peasant of India who EIC trained to become the professional soldiers. The major change in the EIC army was the domination of infantry over cavalry with the introduction of muskets, matchlocks to guard them. The company also introduced a uniform

military culture where soldiers were given European training through drills and other exercises.

Q10. Discuss the major changes that occurred in the administration of Jammu and Kashmir after 1846.

Ans: There were some significant changes in Jammu and Kashmir's governance including:

- With the transfer of power the British East India Company took control of Jammu and Kashmir when the Sikh Empire lost it to them in 1846 as a result of the Treaty of Lahore. The government of the area saw a significant change as a result going from Sikh rule to British rule.
- The Jammu and Kashmir territory was split into two parts by the British, who also reorganised the province's administration. A British resident was therefore given power over these two components.
- A new system of government was introduced by the British in Jammu and Kashmir, with a governor chosen for each of the two parts of the region. The governor was in charge of monitoring the region's administration as well as upholding law and order.
- New land ownership rules were introduced by the British in Jammu and Kashmir giving the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir more authority over the region's territory. The Maharaja, who became an authority in the area as a result was capable of strengthening his control as a result.
- In Jammu and Kashmir, the British implemented new economic policies with a focus on advancing agriculture and other sectors. As a result, businesses like the production of silk expanded and became a significant source of wealth for the area.

Chapter 3

Ruling the Countryside

1. Match the following:

Ryot	Village
Mahal	Peasant
Nij	Cultivation on ryot's lands
Ryoti	Cultivation on planter's own land

Answer.

Ryot	Peasant
Mahal	Village
Nij	Cultivation on planter's own land
Ryoti	Cultivation on ryot's land

2. Fill in the blanks:

- Growers of woad in Europe saw _____ as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
- The demand for indigo increased in late eighteenth-century Britain because of _____.
- The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of _____.
- The Champaran movement was against _____.

Answer.

- (a) Growers of woad in Europe saw **Indigo** as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.

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- (b) The demand for indigo increased in late eighteenth-century Britain because of the **expansion of cotton production**.
- (c) The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of synthetic dyes.
- (d) The Champaran movement was against **indigo planters**.

3. Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

Answer.

The Permanent Settlement System was a land revenue system introduced in 1793 by East India Company. Rajas and taluqdars were recognized as Zamindars to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company. The main features of the Permanent Settlement system are:

- The amount paid by the zamindars to the company was fixed permanently
- The Rajas were made the zamindars
- Zamindars lost their right over the lands whenever they fail to make payments to the company
- Exorbitant prices of land which zamindars had to pay to the company (which they failed.)

4. How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Answer.

Difference between Mahalwari System and Permanent Settlement are given below:

Mahalwari System	Permanent Settlement
Holt Mackenzie devised it and it came into effect in 1822	Permanent Settlement was brought by

	Lord Cornwallis in 1793
The epicentre of the system was a village	There was no such epicentre
Villages were called 'Mahal'	-
The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay	The revenue was fixed that each zamindar had to pay to the company
The revenue was to be revised periodically	Revenue was fixed
The charge to collect the revenue was on the village headman	The charge to collect the revenue was on the village zamindar (rajas/taluqdars)

5. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Answer.

The new Munro system of fixing revenue posed two problems:

- a. The revenue demand was fixed way too high for peasants to pay
- b. Peasants were unable to pay the rent which culminated into villages getting deserted.

6. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Answer.

The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo for the below-given reasons:

- a. They were paid very low-prices for it

- b. The ryots never saw any profit accruing from the indigo plantation
- c. Ryots were asked to grow indigo on the fertile parts of their land by the planters which they were apprehensive about

7. What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?

Answer.

The collapse of indigo production in Bengal was caused by the following circumstances:

- a. Ryots' denied producing the indigo anymore
- b. Protests started taking place by the peasants/ ryots supported by the zamindars
- c. Following the protests, the Indigo Commission was constituted by the government which accepted the faults of the planters and asked the planters to stop the cultivation.
- d. Planters eventually moved out of the city

Chapter 4 Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British described the tribal people as _____.
- (b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as _____.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got _____ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the _____ in Bihar. _____ of Assam and the _____

Answer.

- (a) The British described the tribal people as wild and savage.

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- (b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as **broadcasting**.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got **land** titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the **tea plantations** of Assam and the **coal mines** in Bihar.

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
- (b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.
- (c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- (d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.

Answer.

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds - False
- (b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price - True
- (c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery - True
- (d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life - False

3. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Answer.

British always had problems with shifting cultivators as they were always moving for pasture lands.

Shifting cultivators were wanted to become peasant cultivators. The British thought it is easier to control and administer peasant cultivators than shifting cultivators. Hence, shifting cultivators faced problems when the company planned the land revenue system.

4. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

Answer.

Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India. They also had to pay tribute to the British, and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British. They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.

5. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Answer.

Tribals were not happy with dikus who were considered as 'outsiders' by them. Tribals wanted to be shifting cultivators and not peasant cultivators. The dikus were settling in the tribals' lands wanting the latter to sell their lands or rent their lands on very high-interest rates. This made tribals unhappy. Also, the tribal chiefs lost their administrative powers under British rule. Later, tribals were evacuated from their lands and they had to look for another livelihood.

6. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Answer.

Birsa's vision of golden age was to have their land free of dikus. He considered that age to be the age of truth. According to Birsa, in golden age, the tribal sirdars will be able to rule among themselves and no one will be there to dictate terms to them. His golden age vision was to have an age with no vices like liquor, witchcraft, sorcery and uncleanness. He wanted to no role of outsider participants like missionaries, Hindu landlords, moneylenders, traders and Europeans.

Chapter 5

When People Rebel - 1857 and After

1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Answer.

Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of Jhansi. She had adopted a son. Hence, she wanted her son to be the ruler of Jhansi. However, according to Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse policy, an adopted heir will not be allowed to acquire the kingdom once the father dies and the same will be annexed by the British. Hence, Rani Lakshmibai's demand for recognizing her adopted son as the male heir of the kingdom was refused by the British.

2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Answer.

After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property. In 1850, a new law was passed to make the conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

3. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

Answer.

The new cartridges were unaccepted by the Indian sepoys as they had the belief that these have been coated by the fat of the cow and pigs. The sepoys have to bite the cartridges but the religion of Indian sepoys

did not allow them to touch these cartridges. Hence they denied using the new cartridges.

4. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Answer.

The last Mughal emperor was Bahadur Shah Zafar. His title of the Mughal emperor was the symbolic one as, after the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal rulers lost their power and led only symbolic stature. Zafar was also the symbolic head of the 1857 revolt. However, once the revolt was crushed, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court. He was blinded by the British and imprisoned. Later in 1858, he along with his wife was sent to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

5. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

Answer.

The British became confident about their position in India because of the following reasons:

- a. The Mughal rulers after the death of Aurangzeb were not strong and powerful hence it was easier for them to annex states
- b. The disunity among nawabs and the Mughal ruler helped the British have a firm stronghold in the Indian society, starting from Bengal.
- c. The policies, like Subsidiary Alliance, helped British annex territories one after another without the use of any military power.
- d. The revolt of 1857 though was unique however was crushed by the British leading to their supremacy over the Indian society.

6. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Answer.

However, after the death of Aurangzeb, considered as the last strong and powerful Mughal ruler of India, the Mughal ruler still had a symbolic presence. Hence, even after Aurangzeb, Mughal rulers had their presence. The revolt of 1857 started only when Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last ruler of Mughals, gave his permission. His support for the revolt made leaders from various places confident. Zafar asked all the leaders to form a confederacy to fight the British. Many small, large kingdoms, rulers and

chieftains supported the revolt after Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the revolt. Hence, his support for the rebellion had a widespread effect on the people and the ruling families.

7. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

Answer.

British followed a two-pronged approach to suppress the rebel landowners of Awadh:

- The first approach was to hang the rebel landowners who had killed British personnel to threaten the people of Awadh for consequences of their revolts in future.
- The second approach was to reward the loyal landowners of Awadh stating that if they have not killed British personnel and they submit before British, they will be safe and they can have their share of lands.

3. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

Answer.

After the revolt of 1857, the British Crown took over the Indian administration. The powers of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown. The following changes were made:

1. Doctrine of Lapse policy was abolished

- b. The number of Indian sepoys was reduced in the army so that in future they can't rebel against the British
- c. Zamindars and landowners' right were further enhanced
- d. Crown promised that it will not interfere with the religion of the people.
- e. Viceroy and Secretary of the state were appointed for the administration of Indian society.

Chapter 6

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

1. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

Answer.

Cotton and Silk had a large market in Europe. Different varieties of Indian textiles were sold in European markets:

- a. Chintz
- b. Cossae or Khasa
- c. Bandanna
- d. Jamdani

Indian printed cotton textiles were also famous in England for their exquisite floral designs, fine textures and cheapness.

2. What is jamdani?

Answer.

Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used, as in the cloth in this picture. The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces

3. What is bandanna?

Answer.

Any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word "bandhna" (Hindi for tying) and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying

4. Who are the Agaria?

Answer.

A group of men and women forming a community of iron smelters.

Q5. What are Namads and Gabbas?

Ans: The namdas, gabbas, and woollen carpets are made of wool to keep the people warm. Since it is now a well-known Kashmiri handcraft, there are people all over the world who would love to own one for their homes. Namdas are still utilised locally for the same functions in people's houses today.

Q6. Define Chikdi Woodwork.

Ans: The Chikdi wood art has been on display in many shops of Rajouri in Jammu and Kashmir. The region is well-renowned for its huge range of arts and crafts,

5. Fill in the blanks:

- [a] The word chintz comes from the word _____.
- [b] Tipu's sword was made of _____ steel.
- [c] India's textile exports declined in the _____ century.

Answer.

- a) The word chintz comes from the word **chhint**.
- b) Tipu's sword was made of **wootz** steel.
- c) India's textile exports declined in the **nineteenth** century.

6. How do the names of different textiles tell us about their histories?

Answer.

The different textiles like 'muslin', 'chintz', 'calico' and 'bandanna' have a history to their names:

a. Muslin - The cloth was named after the European traders saw five types of cotton textiles carried by the Arab traders in Mosul. They named all woven textiles as muslin after that.

b. Chintz - This name is derived from a Hindi name called Chhint which is a small piece of cloth with floral designs.

c. Calico - Portuguese came to Calicut first in search of spices. However, the cotton textile they took back from Calicut to Spain was called Calico.

d. Bandanna - The term was derived from the Hindi word 'Bandhna'. It is a scarf with prints. It is made for head or neck.

7. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?

The wool and silk ~~producers~~ in England protested against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century because due to fame of prices, they were unable to compete with them. The English wool and silk producers wanted a ban on Indian textiles so that they could grow in England. Following this, the spinning jenny was also introduced in the European markets.

8. How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India?

Answer.

There were several challenges for textile producers in India and in India:

a. They had to compete with English cotton industries both in England textile producers.

- c. Thousands of Indian textile producers were out of employment because the British took over the market with their industries.
- 9. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the nineteenth century?**

Answer.

There are following reasons that led to the decline of the iron smelting industry in the nineteenth century:

- a. Indian smelters could not get Charcoal which is an essential ingredient in the iron smelting process, due to the forest laws imposed on them. The forest laws banned their movement in the reserved forests.

- b. Iron smelters were asked to pay high taxes to the forest authorities.

- c. Post-1950s, the English started importing iron from England to India. This discouraged Indian iron smelters from pursuing the same profession.

- d. In late-nineteenth-century, many famines destroyed dry tracts for iron smelters.

- e. Iron industries posed the biggest challenge for the local iron smelters who were not able to compete with the big industries.

10. What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?

Answer.

The problems are given below:

- a. Competition - They had to face large British industries who were already there in the market
- b. Export - It was a challenge for them to export to England due to the huge export prices
- c. Failure - English cotton textiles ousted Indian textiles from its parent markets like America, Africa and Europe.

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d. No Buyers - Europeans started avoiding weavers of Bengal and did not buy from them which make Bengal weavers the worst-hit.

1.1. What helped TISCO expand steel production during the First World War?

Answer.

The following reasons led to TISCO expansion:

- a. World War-I - The war demanded a huge amount of iron and steel for the production of ammunition which Britain had to entertain.
- b. Indian markets turned to TISCO for rail work to supply iron and steel.
- c. TISCO built shells and carriage wheels for ~~World War-I~~.
- d. By 1919, the British government ~~started~~ buying 90 per cent of the steel manufactured by the TISCO

Chapter 7

Civilising the "Native", Educating the Nation

1. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| William Jones | Promotion of English education | Rabindranath Tagore |
| Tagore | Respect for ancient cultures | Macaulay |
| Mahatma Gandhi | Learning in a natural environment | Gurus |
| Critical of English education | Pathshala | |

Answer.

William Jones Respect for ancient cultures

Thomas Macaulay Learning in a natural environment

Mahatma Gandhi Critical of English education

Pathshala Gurus

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) James Mill was a severe critic of the Orientalists.
- (b) The 1854 Despatch on education introduced as a medium of higher education was in favour of English benefitting India.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi thought that the promotion of literacy was the most important aim of education.

(d) Rabindranath Tagore felt that children ought to be subjected to strict discipline.

Answer.

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) False

3. Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?

Answer.

William Jones shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both India and the West. Indian civilisation, they felt, had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined. In order to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period. For only those texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims, and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.

4. Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?

Answer.

James Mill and Thomas Macaulay felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. The teaching of English could thus be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes, values and culture. They also felt that the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical. So Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the

West had made, rather than with the poetry and sacred literature of the Orient.

Q5. Write a short note on orientalist literary project in Kashmir.

Ans: Manuscripts geared up the Colonial literary project in Kashmir paved way for slew of Indologists like M.A. Stein and George Grierson to conduct research on Sanskrit folklore and languages. The project focussed on unearthing Kashmir's Sanskrit text in general and repository of India's Aryan past and was further institutionalized by Dogra ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh through a series of measures such as establishment of Raghunath Temple and Raghunath Pathshala where Sanskrit manuscripts from within and outside Kashmir were acquired and kept. Local intermediaries (native Kashmiri Pandits) also played an important role in accomplishing these projects. Though the partial translation of Rajtarangini was done by H.H. Wilson in 1825 under the title Rajtarant A History of Kashmir, however, the publication of two volumes of English Translation.

Though the partial translation of Rajtarangini was done by H.H. Wilson in 1825 under the title Rajtarant A History of Kashmir, however, the publication of two volumes of English Translation of Rajtarangint by the Hungarian scholar and philologist M.A. Stein in 1900 further drew the contours of Kashmir as regional historical place, thereby absorbing it into the narrative of the History of Indian Nation. Additionally Christian missionaries like Dr. Elmslie authored the vocabulary of Kashmiri language and T.R. Wades wrote the grammar of Kashmir collected by J.H. Knowels during his four year long stay in Kashmir. Thus, the orientalists, through their literary projects, revealed the way in which idea of history, literature, religion and nation were defined in relation

6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

Answer.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, education should be like an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit. His beliefs were that literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. He thought that literacy is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Therefore he thought that the child's education should begin by teaching him/her a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training. "I hold that the highest development of the mind and the soul is possible under such a system of education. Only every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done today but scientifically, i.e. the child

should know the why and the wherefore of every process," quotes Gandhi.

7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

Answer.

Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It made them see Western civilisation as superior and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture. Gandhi thought that there was poison in English education and it was sinful, it enslaved Indians, it cast an evil spell on them. Charmed by the West, appreciating everything that came from the West, Indians educated in these institutions began admiring British rule. Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that

could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect. During the national movement, he urged students to leave educational institutions in order to show to the British that Indians were no longer willing to be enslaved.

Chapter 8

Women, Caste and Reform

1. What social ideas did the following people support?

- a. Rammohun Roy
- b. Dayanand Saraswati
- c. Veerasalingam Pantulu
- d. Jyotirao Phule
- e. Pandita Ramabai
- f. Periyar
- g. Mumtaz Ali
- h. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Answer.

- a. Rammohun Roy - Ban of Sati
- b. Dayanand Saraswati - Widow Remarriage
- c. Veerasalingam Pantulu - Widow Remarriage
- d. Jyotirao Phule - Equality amongst castes
- e. Pandita Ramabai - Women's education
- f. Periyar - Equality to untouchables
- g. Mumtaz Ali - Women's education
- h. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Widow remarriage

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) When the British captured Bengal they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, the inheritance of property, etc.
- (b) Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practices.
- (c) Reformers got full support from all sections of the people of the country.
- (d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1829.

Answer.

- (a). True
- (b). False
- (c). False
- (d). False

3. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

Answer.

Rammohun Roy was well versed in Sanskrit, Persian and several other Indian and European languages. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts. The strategy adopted by Rammohun was used by later reformers as well. Whenever they wished to challenge a practice that seemed harmful, they tried to find a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred texts that supported their point of view. They then suggested that the practise as it existed at present was against early tradition. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry.

4. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

Answer.

There were the following reasons for people to not send their girls to school:

- a. They feared that schools would take girls away from home
- b. Schools will prevent them from doing their domestic duties.
- c. Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school.
- d. Travelling to schools would have a corrupting influence on them.
- e. They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces.

5. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?

Answer.

The Christian missionaries were attacked by the people as they were involved in the religious conversion of poor and tribal people that is, converting a Hindu into a Christian. These missionaries had also set up schools for tribal and poor kids to learn however the larger section of people who looked down upon the poor people and tribal people did not like the idea of exposing tribal people towards education. Hence, the attacks on Christian missionaries started.

6. In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as "low"?

Answer.

The poor from the villages and small towns, many of them from low castes, began moving to the cities where there was a new demand for labour. Some also went to work in plantations in Assam, Mauritius, Trinidad and Indonesia. The poor and the people from low castes saw this as an opportunity to get away from the oppressive hold that upper caste landowners exercised over their lives and the daily humiliation they suffered.

7. How did Jyotirao, the reformer justify his criticism of caste inequality in society?

Answer.

Jyotirao Phule who stood against the caste inequality believed that the upper caste being the 'Aryans' does not belong to his land. He put forward his opinions by telling people that the land has always belonged to the low-caste people and the Aryans came from outside. He looked forward to the golden age where low-caste people live peacefully without the intrusion of upper caste.

8. Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?

Answer.

Jyotirao Phule wrote his book, 'Gulamgiri' in 1873. The book title means 'Slavery.' From 1861 to 1865, the American Civil war was fought. The Civil War began primarily as a result of the long-standing controversy over the enslavement of black people. Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the "lower" castes in India and the black slaves in America.

9. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Answer.

In 1927, Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated. Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank. His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.

10. Why were Jyoti Rao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement? Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?

Answer.

Jyoti Rao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker both were critical of the national movement as they thought that there were no differences between anti-colonialists and the colonialists. Phule thought that the upper-caste people who want to fight against the Britishers will want to rule once the Britishers leave. Phule was always against the upper caste people as he called them the 'outsiders.' Naicker was apart of Congress party and his experiences led him to believe that when a party who is fighting against Britishers is not free from the taint of casteism, how can any national movement lead to casteless society. Their criticism helped to strengthen the national struggle where reformists started restructuring their thoughts to get rid of the differences between the upper caste and lower caste. The national

struggle became the tool to eradicate caste differences, religious and gender inequality.

Q11. Mention the social reforms undertaken in the princely states of Jammu and Kashmir to ameliorate the existing condition of women and oppressed classes.

Ans; Explanation: 19th century Indian women:

The discrimination of women in India was practised from the period of later Vedic times. The advent of British in India gave an exposure to the modern western ideas through education. The Colonial government also took several measures to remove inhuman activities against women.

Chapter 9

The Making of the National Movement: 1870s-1947

1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

Answer.

The people were dissatisfied with British rule because of the following reasons:

- British were exercising control over the resources of India
- British were exercising control over the lives of its people, and until this control was ended India could not be free for Indians.
- The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
- Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in 1879 in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government.
- In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.

2. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

Answer.

The Congress was composed of the representatives, not of any one class or community of India, but of all the different communities of India. Hence, the party wished to speak for the masses to fight for the freedom struggle.

3. What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Answer.

The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people. On the other hand, business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The first world war caused a decline in imports from other countries into India.

4. What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

Answer.

In 1940 the Muslim League had moved a resolution demanding "Independent States" for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country. The resolution did not mention partition or Pakistan.

5. Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

Answer.

The Moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule. They published newspapers, wrote articles, and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country. They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion. They felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom.

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and justice, and so they would accept the just demands of Indians. What was necessary, therefore, was to express these demands, and make the government aware of the feelings of Indians.

- 6. How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?**

Answer.

To fight for swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilisation and boycott of British institutions and goods. Some individuals also began to suggest that "revolutionary violence" would be necessary to overthrow British rule. Moderates, on the other hand, wanted to follow the rules and law and order posed by the British. They followed the 'practise of prayers' which radicals totally opposed.

- 7. Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did people understand Gandhiji?**



Answer.

The places in the country showed different reactions, given below:

- In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.
- In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.
- In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of "forest satyagraha", sometimes sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee.
- In Sind (now in Pakistan), Muslim traders enthusiastic about the Khilafat call.
- In Bengal too, the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.
- national movement. In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their

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gurdwaras. People thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, as someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty. Gandhiji wished to build class unity, not class conflict, yet peasants could imagine that he would help them in their fight against zamindars, and agricultural labourers believed he would provide them with the land. At times, ordinary people credited Gandhiji with their own achievement.

8. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Answer.

The Salt March related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody and thus did not divide the rich and the poor. Hence, in 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.

9. Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Answer.

The developments of 1937-47 which led to the creation of Pakistan are given below:

- a. A two-nation theory - Initially the Muslim league never mentioned Pakistan to be the nation of Muslims however, since the 1930s, it started demanding a separate country for Muslims.
- b. Provincial elections of 1937 - The elections were a decisive factor for Muslim league to decide that Muslims are a minority in India and they have to have a separate nation for them for their just representation in the politics.
- c. Rift between congress and Muslim league - When congress rejected the Muslim league's offer for a joint congress-league government in united provinces, the league decided to part ways forever.

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- d. Failed talks - No discussion could turn out to be successful where both Congress and Muslim league came to a conclusion of only one nation. British too at the end of 2nd world war opened negotiation talks with both congress and league however it turned futile.
- e. Provincial elections of 1946 - Muslim league's spectacular victory of the seats reserved for Muslims gave the confidence to create a separate nation.
- f. Mass agitation - The failure of cabinet mission 1946 led to the mass agitation led by the Muslim league.
- g. Partition was finalised and Pakistan was born.
- Q10. What was the impact of civil disobedience movement in the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir?**
- Ans: Measures taken by the British in India:
- The introduction of western education in India was one of the most important actions of the British which created many ripple effects in the society. Some of the important regulations made by the British are
- Abolition of the practise of Sati
 - Prohibition and criminalisation of female infanticide
 - Emphasis on women education by Woods dispatch
 - Widow remarriage act, 1856
 - Rise of marriage age through Consent of Age act and Sharda act

Chapter 10

India After Independence

1. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Answer.

When India became independent in August 1947, it faced a series of very great challenges:

- 8 million refugees had come into the country from what was now Pakistan. These people had to be found, their homes and jobs.
- The problem of the princely states, almost 500 of them, each ruled by a maharaja or a nawab, each of whom had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
- Challenge of refugees and of the princely states had to be addressed immediately.

2. What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Answer.

In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. The commission has to design the roles played by the private players and the government in a system which was to be called a mixed economy system.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were _____, _____ and _____.
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were _____ and _____.
- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a _____ model.
- (d) The death of _____ sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to

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give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Answer.

- (a). Subjects that were placed on the Union List were **taxes, defence and foreign affairs**.
- (b). Subjects on the Concurrent List were **forest and agriculture**.
- (c). Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a **mixed economy model**.
- (d). The death of **Potti Sriramulu** sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

4. State whether true or false:

- (a) At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages.
- (b) The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress party.
- (c) In the first national election only men were allowed to vote.
- (d) The Second Five Year Plan focused on the development of the heavy industry.

Answer.

- (a). True
- (b). False
- (c). False
- (d). True

5. What did Dr Ambedkar mean when he said that "In politics, we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality"?

Answer.

B.R Ambedkar believed that political democracy should be followed by economic and social democracy. When he said the above-given words, he meant to eradicate the inequality in the social and

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economic spheres of life. He wanted no discrimination between rich and poor or upper-caste or lowercaste. According to him, only when democracy touches all the spheres of people's lives, only then we can call it true democracy.

6. After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Answer.

Both Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Vallabhbhai Patel were against the creation of linguistic states. After the Partition, Nehru said, "disruptionist tendencies had come to the fore"; to check them, the nation had to be strong and united for India had been divided on the basis of religion: despite the ~~the~~ ~~W~~ishes and efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, freedom had come not to one nation but to two.

7. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Answer.

Many Congress members believed that the English language should leave India with the British rulers. According to them, Hindi language should English's place. However, those who did not speak Hindi were of a different opinion. Speaking in the Assembly, T.T. Krishnamachari conveyed "a warning on behalf of people of the South", some of whom threatened to separate from India if Hindi was imposed on them. A compromise was finally arrived at: namely, that while Hindi would be the "official language" of India, English would be used in the courts, the services, and communications between one state and another.

8. How was the economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence?

Answer.

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There is a free press, as well as an independent judiciary. The people of India speak different languages or practise different faiths has not come in the way of national unity. Some parts of India and some groups of Indians have benefited a great deal from economic development. They live in large houses and dine in expensive restaurants, send their children to expensive private schools and take expensive foreign holidays. At the same time, many others continue to live below the poverty line. Housed in urban slums, or living in remote villages on lands that yield little, they cannot afford to send their children to school.

Q9. Discuss some of the major post independence development that occurred in Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: The status of J&K also witnessed changes after the independence. The most important change was that the political control of the state was transferred from the monarchy to the elected government headed by Sheikh Abdullah. later on the constituent assembly of the J&K state was set up on 1951. Besides political changes in economic & social spheres were also witnessed in the state. The state emerged as a major Parton of arts and culture in post independence. During Sheikh Abdullah period one of the most important under taken was the passage of the big landed estate abolition act 1950.

CHAPTER-11

FORMATION OF ERSTWHILE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE AND THE DOGRA RULE

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Treaty: A formal agreement between two or more states.

Geo-Political: Related to politics, especially international relations as influenced by geographical factors.

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Shali System: A system in which harvest of rice crop supplied from the field directly to the go downs of the money lender.

Indian Penal Code prepared by T.B. Macaulay.

Emancipate

Jellorrate: A system of forced labour in which workers were not paid for their labour.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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Ans:

RULE
✓ Gulab Singh: Regularized the shali system

✓ Ranbir Singh: Civil and criminal code of law

✓ Pratap Singh: State Council

✓ Hari Singh: Land Alienation Regulation of 1933

Q2:- Fill in the Blanks:

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Gulab Singh	Civil and criminal code of law
Ranbir Singh	State Council
Pratap Singh	Land Alienation Regulation of 1933
Hari Singh	Regularized the shali system

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a) Formed the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: Maharaja Gulab Singh.

b) The Establishment of Raghunath Path Shala and library was done by.....

Ans: Maharaja Ranbir Singh.

c) Was the most inhuman practice where the peasants were forced to work without wages.

Ans: Begar

d) was appointed as the Revenue Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir in 1889.

Ans: Walter Lawrence

e) Passed regulations against untouchability and threw open the doors of temples for the lower castes.

Ans: - Maharaja Hari Singh.

Q3: - State whether True or False

- Residency was established during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. (T).
→ Dar-ul-Terjumah was the Finance Department of the state (F).
→ Gurmat Kanya Pathshala was the first girls' school in Jammu region (T).
→ The Agriculturist Relief Regulation was passed in 1926 AD. (T).

Let's Discuss

Q1: - Discuss the role of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in the field of education?

Ans: -

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(i) Maharaja Ranbir Singh gave special attention to eradication of illiteracy from the state. He himself was a Persian scholar and encouraged religious education through the study of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.

(ii) Many new educational institutions were established such as Raghunath Temple Pathshala, a library and a Mahavidyalaya.

(iii) The Dogra court patronized all languages and due to Maharaja's passion of spreading knowledge, Ranbir Press was established in 1882 C.E. It is considered as the first press in the state.

(iv) Maharaja Ranbir Singh believed that education should be provided to all and that's why he founded many state funded institutions.

Q5: -Briefly describe the steps taken by Maharaja Hari Singh to ameliorate the position of women in the state.

Ans: -There prevailed many evils in society which were associated with females such as practice of Sati, Child Marriage, prohibition of widow remarriages, female infanticide and immoral trafficking. That's why Maharaja Hari Singh took certain steps to eradicate these practices and raise the position of women and these steps were.

- a) Maharaja passed Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation in 1928 A.D.
- b) A trust called 'Dhandevi Memorial Trust' was made which provided financial help to the girls at the time of their marriage from Dhandevi Kanya Fund.
- c) Window Remarriage Act and Property Regulation was passed in 1931. This law allowed window to remarry and live their lives according to their wish.

Q6: -Write a short note on the cultural development in Jammu during the Dogra period with special reference to throater and drama.

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Ans: -During 19th and 20th centuries, many folk theatres were quite active in Jammu region such as Haran, Bhagtian, Tamachra etc. In the same way Bhand were the traditional folk entertainers of Kashmir. Few other effective oral stories telling traditions, such as Dastan Goi, Ladi Shah etc. were quite important in telling past events in a simple manner. They both not only entertained people but also raised people's voice in a satirical manner. They helped common people to understand present situations and remained important for the socio-cultural and political life of the region.

Q7: -Highlight the major public welfare works undertaken during the Dogra period in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: -



- (i) After 1886, municipalities were set up in the capital towns of J&K to initiate development programmes in their areas.
- (ii) Many roads were constructed for the smooth movement of trade and commerce such as Jhelum Valley Cart Road, Gilgit Road, Road, Banihal Cart Road and Ladakh Road Railway line was also laid between Jammu and Sialkot.
- (iii) Many irrigation projects were initiated to save the state from frequent famines Martand canal, Basantpur canal, Pratap canal and upper Jhelum canal were opened up. Ranbir canal was opened up for irrigation purposes in Jammu region. Hydroelectric power plants were also set up.
- (iv) Stress was also given to modern medical facilities. Dragan hospital was opened up. In the same way SMGS in Jammu and SMHS was opened in Srinagar to boost medical facilities.

Q8. Write short note on thankka art and cham dance of Ladakh.

Ans: Thangkas' or 'Tankas' are big scrolls of paintings depicting the life of Buddha, various influential Lamas and other deities of 'Bodhisattva'.

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typically, Thangka painting are made on cotton clothes surrounded by silk frame. Paintings created on the wall are called Devdis paintings. The Civil Disobedience Movement was a significant movement in India's struggle for independence from British rule, which lasted from 1930 to 1934. While the movement had a considerable impact on the rest of India, its impact on the princely State of Jammu and Kashmir was limited. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was not directly under British rule but was a princely state ruled by a ~~Maharaja~~. The people of Jammu and Kashmir did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement to the same extent as in other parts of India due to the state's unique political circumstances. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh, had already implemented some social and economic reforms ~~and had~~ a relatively good relationship with the British authorities. However, the Civil Disobedience Movement indirectly affected Jammu and Kashmir in some ways.

Newly added Questions

Q1: - Discuss the efforts made during the time period of Maharaja Pratap Singh in bringing western education in the state.

Ans: -

i) Maharaja Pratap Singh made lot many efforts in bringing western education in the state.

ii) In 1885 C.E a school 'Sri Ranbir High School' was established in Jammu region which was based on western education.

iii) Sri Pratap College was opened up in Srinagar in 1905 C.E.

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iv) The Prince of Wales College was opened in 1906 C.E. in Jammu to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales.

v) In 1923 A.D Amar Singh technical Institute was opened at Srinagar to provide technical education to farmers and artisans.

vi) Free and Compulsory education was made available to everyone to impart education to all irrespective of their caste and religion. That's why Maharaja Hari Singh started many educational institutions from Primary Schools to Colleges.

Q2: -What steps were taken during the Dogra rule in improving public Health Care system in J&K?

Ans:-

- i) During the later period of Dogra rule, the modern medical facilities were established in the state. The first dispensary was opened in Srinagar in 1864 by Robert Clark.
- ii) In 1805, another dispensary was started by Dr. Elmsila.
- iii) In 1874 C.E Maharaja Ranbir Singh gave a site to the mission hospital on the hill Rustam Garhi. This hospital came to be known as Drugjan Hospital.
- iv) State Government took many steps to fight the epidemics of small pox and Cholera.
- v) In Jammu and Kashmir regions, many maternity hospitals and Sanatoriums were opened up.

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v) Maharaja Hari Singh also started two hospitals. The first one was Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh (SMGS) in Jammu region and the second one was Sri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital (SMHS) at Srinagar.

Q:-Describe the circumstances that lad J and K state to come into being?

Ans: -Maharaja Gulab Singh is considered as a chief of architect of J and K State. He entered the services of Ranjit Singh in 1809. He defeated Main Digo, a chief in Jammu. In 1820, the Province of Jammu was granted to him by Ranjit Singh as a Jagir and was given the title of Raja. Subsequently, Kishtiwar, Rajori, Ladakh and Baltistan were annexed to Jammu on 16th March, 1846, British made a treaty with Maharaja Gulab Singh at Amritsar ~~Transferring~~ J and K to him for 75 lakhs of rupees. Gulab Singh entered Kashmir on November 9, 1846.

Q: -What were the developments in the field of communication under the Dogra rulers?



Ans: -Before the commencement of the Dogra rule, the state of Jammu and Kashmir had no roads. The Dogra rulers constructed the Jhelum Valley Cart Road from Kolkata to Baramulla and Srinagar in 1890. The construction of this road greatly helped in the development of means of communication. The Jammu road was thrown open for public transport in 1922. A railway link Srinagar highway was also opened between Jammu and Sialkot in 1890.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh laid Telegraphic lines in the valley and Ladakh. The postal service was also started. Telephone connection between Jammu and Srinagar was also setup. The introduction and development of means of communication and transport helped the people to come close and have direct contact with the people living outside the state. It brought economic activity and facilitated and increased the follow of trade.