

IHS quiz

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Naimeesh Narayan Tiwari

▼ Question-1

▼ a

the two errors of historical interpretation that the author seeks to redress at the beginning of the passage are:

1. the narrative that Mahatma Gandhi himself single-handedly led to the revolution for freedom is just a glorified tale. Though he was one of the most important personalities there were other people and situations involved too.
2. That it is a plain myth that every community and class pushed together united for the revolution. The spread of the wave of revolution was highly dependent on sectional interests and sectional conflicts. It was seen that Mahatma Gandhi was often denied support from many important communities and powerful groups.

This particular paragraph tells us that the author was somewhat aware of the realities and was not blindly following popular texts and scripts that were written for some agenda or just for the sake of glorification. This is particularly important as we know that history can never be seen from a single person's point of view, history is always based on multiple point of views and each point of view has its different story to tell. In today's day and age of misinformation, a source which puts logical effort in finding out the true facts and ground reality is very much important.

▼ b

This text is based on the pre-independence era of India and at that time India was seen as a much larger region. In today's perspective, that whole

region can be appropriately called as the Indian Subcontinent. This area included Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh mainly. The nature of politics, problems faced due to the oppression were quite the same in this region. Today there are Muslims living in Bangladesh and Pakistan but there was once a time when many Hindus lived there too and hence it was quite a modern-day India-like demographic.

The text tells us about the author that he is well aware of the scale on which the revolution was happening. The author did not use India as the author was aware the similarity of the struggle and problems and sentiments in the whole subcontinent.

About the topic, it definitely is based on the freedom struggle of India and this section is definitely related to Gandhi and his role in it.

▼ c

The text is kind of an analysis of the Indian freedom struggle and the nationalist politics. This text is based on the pre-independence era but definitely not written in the pre-independence era.

So I can surely say that this was written post-1947. Now the way this text has been written is still relevant now especially nowadays when we are seeing a rise in nationalistic politics but with a different kind of definition. But the text uses the "Bombay" word in it which was used till 1995 hence maybe the text has been written before this year or around this year. But this is also a very loose reason as people still use Bombay for talking about things which are related to pre independence.

▼ Question-2

▼ a

the purpose of this document was to provide the receiver the information about the city of Baroda and its history (mainly the history of empires) also highlighting the rule of the Guicwars and the recent developments involving the Peishwa and the Britishers. The way this text has been written and the names which have been Englishized (example Jodhpur as Joudpore) we

can say that it was written by a Britisher (maybe some personnel with the British regiment) to another Britisher (maybe some important personnel of the British Empire). It can possibly be one of the accounts from several written by British personnels for sending information about different kingdoms and regions.

▼ b

This text was definitely written after 1840 as accounts/historical information till 1840 are well maintained in this text. This text mentions about the then ruling prince Syajee Rao's wish to connect Baroda with Tunkaria with railways but we know that Baroda Railways was shut down in 1856 (read in secondary school history texts). Hence this text was definitely written between 1840 and 1856. Although a very safe estimate is 1900s.

If we check sources we can find the time till Syajee Rao ruled hence we can maybe get a more shorter time period for the estimation.

▼ c

The foreigners that the text implies here are the Arab mercenaries. The simple reason is that we know from the text itself that the Prince of Baroda had employed Arab soldiers in his service.

▼ d

The data and the information provided in this text can be corroborated by fact-checking the other historical writings on the monarchs of Baroda, and the Peishwas.

Fact :

Annund Rao died in 1819, and was succeeded by Syajee Rao

Opinion:

The author has pointed out some princes as individual with "weak-intellect". This is one of his opinions.

For example a line in text is:

Damajee dying in 1768, the succession was disputed by two of his sons, and finally decided in favour of Syajee, a prince of weak intellect.

▼ Question-3

▼ a

Explicit:

The Britishers actively focused to increase violence between Hindus and Muslims

The thakoors were not worth employing

Implicit

Divide and Rule policy can implied from the first explicit info

lack of dignity towards indian community implied

▼ b

origin: the origin is cap Alum Bagh

perspective: britishers attempt for divide and rule between Hindus and Muslims

audience: the britishers

context: attempt of initiating a violence between hindus and Muslims

▼ c

by fact checking on various other sources and as we are well aware of british policies of divide and rule.