



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11465745

**Roll No.** 23261026498  
**Total Mark** 52/75.00

**Exam** BA\_V\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A050501T - Nationalism in India.

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 11/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 12/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 20-11-2025 Shift: IIIrd Room No.: 5  
 Paper Code: A05050501T Subject: History Year/Sem: Sem 5  
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta  
 Roll No: 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*  
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*  
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED											
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(a)											
(b)											
(c)											
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Total											Max. Marks
Total Marks in Figures											
Total Marks in Words											



A 0 5 0 5 0 1 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BA IIIrd year  
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: Sem 5  
 Subject: History

संस्थान का कोड  
College Code

K N O 1				
A	A	●	0	0
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F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
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W				

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code

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परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular  Ex. Student   
 Private  Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11465745

A 0 5 0 5 0 1 T  
Paper Code



Paper Code: A 0 5 0 5 0 1 T

Exam Date: 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 5

Name of Candidate: V A I S H N A V I G U P T A

Father's Name: R A J A N K U M A R G U P T A

PART-IV

Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 7 3

Candidate's Roll Number: 2 3 2 6 1 0 2 6 4 9 8

Paper Code

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K	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
K	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9



Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*

Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*

CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवेदन पत्रों में शुद्ध नाम पर अक्षर सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. कोड में गलती करने वाली परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा केंद्र से शुक की जाएंगे। 3. परीक्षा को कटने या नीचे खींचने से भरा जाये।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छेड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संलग्न पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएँ जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही निर्धारित लेस साइट्टिक कंन्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयकार्य। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



## Section A

Answer • The revolt of 1857 is considered as the first major uprising against the British colonial rule in India.

• It was deeply rooted in political resentment, economic exploitation, socio-religious grievances and various problems.

• V.D. Savarkar in his book - The Indian War of Independence describes this revolt as first collective effort to overthrow British rule and reclaim freedom.

• Lord Dalhousie played a significant role in the revolt of 1857.

• His policy of Doctrine of Lapse proved to be the one of the major causes of revolt of 1857.

• Doctrine of Lapse :- It was British policy that states if any princely states ruler die without any natural heir it will automatically lapse under direct rule of Britishers.

• The Doctrine created a feeling of betrayal and resentment in the Indian.

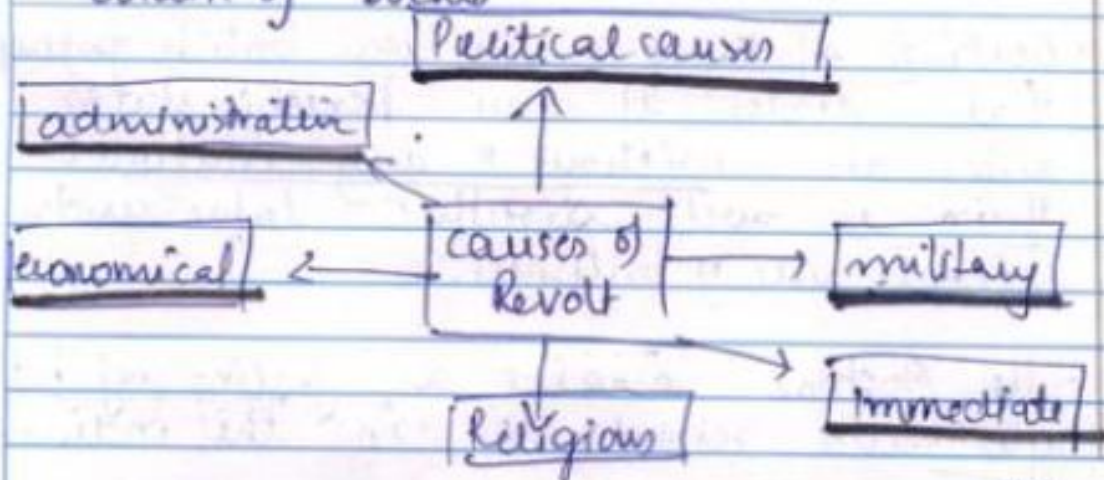


princes.

- Princely states the fell under it were satara, nagpur etc.
- Thus, Lord Dalhousie played a significant role in the event as his policy created a kind of revolt for the 1st time in Indian history that eventually sowed the seeds of nationalism which later led to the widespread national movements as well as independence of India in 1947.

Ans (b) - The revolt of 1857 also called the first war of Independence by V D Sawarkar was the first major uprising against British rule.

- It was not a sudden reaction but was caused by the effect of certain chain of events.





① Political cause :- British expansionist policy like Doctrine of lapse, subsidiary alliances etc engaged princely states and some what betrayed them.

② Military cause :- low pay scale to Indian soldiers and poor working conditions + Reduction of batta engaged sepoys.

③ Religious cause :- Christian missionary activities, tax on religious institutions, Ban on practices like sati (1829), Widow Remarriage Act (Created a feeling of violation in sacred things).

④ Economical cause :- Discriminatory tariff policies, Exploitation (and revenue system etc) created a sense of enragement in masses and sepoys as it was leading them in debt trap.

⑤ Administrative cause :- New centralized system, unfair judiciary etc created a resentment in people.

However, then on the chain of events the main immediate cause that lead to the revolt was

## INTRODUCTION OF ROYAL ENFIELD RIFLE

It was spread all across that the



cartridge of royal enfield rifle were greased with fats of cows and pigs. And the sepoy has to first bite the cartridge with mouth to use it.

→ It furiously eroded the faith of both hinds and muslims. as hindus prayered cows and eating pig fat was not permissible in Islam.

→ Thus, cartridge/Rifle Introduction came to be the most immediate cause of reolt.

Ans (c) • Nationalism is a sense of political and emotional consciousness where people feel a sense of collective identity and unity as a nation.

Hex. In Nationalism the major goals are:

(1) To protect the nation from evil.

(2) Establish sense of devotion to motherland.

(3) In people to stir a sense of sacrifice if needed for the



upliftment of motherland.

(4) To educate the masses ~~also~~ about political processes and different key terms to uphold its unity.

For eg. In Indian nationalism, which according to Bipin chandra - was a result of anti-colonial consciousness, masses of the country stood against evil british rule due to the following causes.

- (1) Activities of christian missionaries.
- (2) Drain of wealth.
- (3) Influence of western education.
- (4) International influence.
- (5) Rupee of 1857.
- (6) Discriminatory policies of britishers etc.

Thus, Nationalism is a sense of consciousness of collective identity among people as one nation, which teaches how to protect and safeguard national interest.

eg of some nationalist leaders:-  
Moderate - Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
Extreme - Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gandadhar Tilak.



Ans 1(d): The Indian national congress was established in the year 1885 under the mission of A.O Hume.

• It was particularly seen as the 1st all Indian organisation that emphasized on the grievances of masses.

• However, safety valve principle is usually considered as the main reason of establishment of congress.

• According to the safety valve theory the INC was created as a valve or a safeguard between British rule and the extremism of masses.

• It was argued that INC was created for and against the people of India so that the mass movements can be neutralised.

But, this theory seemed little failed in the later stages as when extremist entered the national movement, they risen themselves



needed to adopt the divide and rule policy in the Congress to create rift because it was creating great grassroot efforts to uproot the evil British rule.

Ans 1(e) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a prominent figure of the Indian history, is considered as the pioneer of Indian renaissance and nationalism.

- He was the founder of Brahmo Samaj, which worked tirelessly for the removal of evils of society.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy emphasized upon scientific temperament to understand society. Rather than accepting evils like Sati Pratha, as sacred and religious sacrament he pioneered and supported Bentinck to abolish it in 1829.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a revolutionary that contributed on a great scale in the Indian national movement and upheld the idea that society must be in all nations free from practices that are.



somewhat barring the development of society and emphasized on critical evaluation of societal events and cherish upon the glorious Indian history.

Ans 1 (f) • Bal ganga dhar tilak, is one of the key personalities of the Indian national movement.

- He is profoundly recalled in the trinity of Bal-Bal-Pal.
- Bal Gangadhar tilak was a extremist revolutionary belonging to the extremist group of the Indian national congress.
- He belonged to Maharashtra from where he led the movement called non-cooperation movement.
- This movement aimed at self rule under the British rule.
- He was a great champion of revolutionary methods like mass agitation, direct action, swadeshi and boycott.



- He recognized the spread of Swadeshi movement to all India level and asked to even to sell
  - government <sup>titles</sup>
  - government offices
  - schools, colleges
  - clothes etc.

• Bal ganga dhar tilak ~~used~~ creatively used the brahmchi monahsan and shivaji monahsan as a tool of mass integration.

- He was manytimes barred by the British rule due to his revolutionary writing in his magazines.

Magazines

Maratha

[English language]

Kesari

[Marathi language]

- He was a believed as 'Swaraaj' is my birth right and I shall have it //

- Bal ganga dhar ~~is~~ remains a do weir figure the Indian history is at his role during Anti-partition movement (1905), Swade



shi and Boycott movement or mass agitations in the later Gandhian ✓

Ans 1 (g) :- All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 as a parallel of Indian National Congress.

• It aimed at promoting the interest of Muslims.

• It rose because :-

(1) Socio-economic backwardness

↳ Britishers distrusted them after revolt of 1857 and also do not supported them in governance position.

↳ Their Handicrafts ✓ was also exploited because of discriminatory tariff policy which led to socio-economic backwardness.

(2) RISE of Indian National Congress

↳ Continuous demand of INC for representation feared Muslims if they being sidelined.

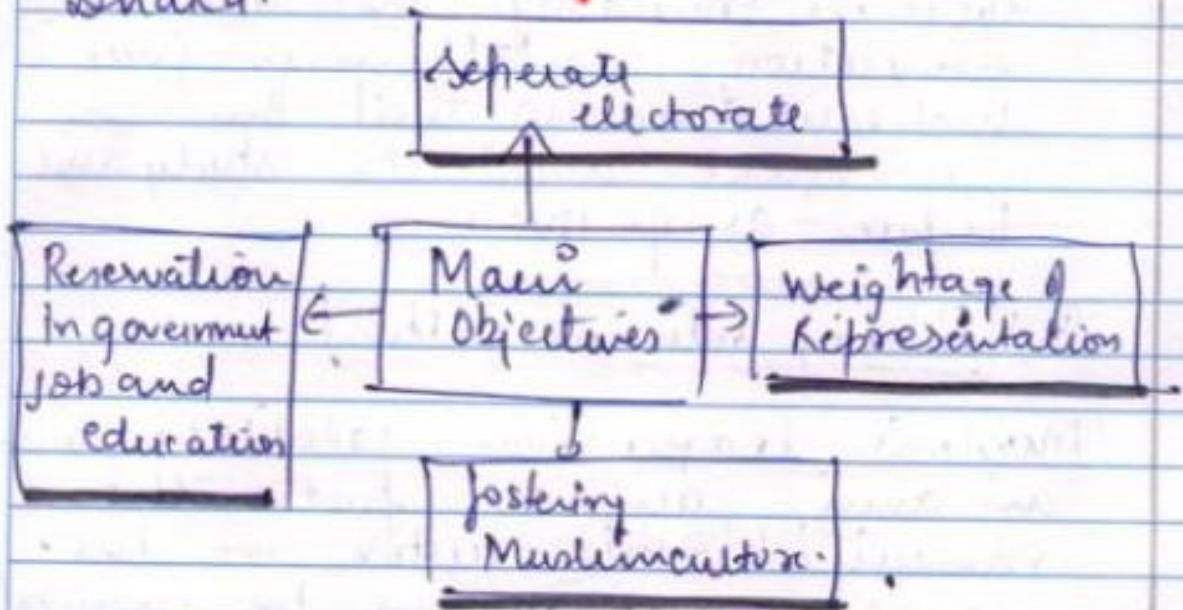
(3) SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

↳ After the partition of Bengal, INC resented against it through these movement which made Muslims that INC think that INC is a Hindu organisation and thinks only



for muslim interest.

Thus, Muslim League formed in 1906 under leadership of salimullah with its 1st honorary president agha Khan II at Dhaka.



(1) Separate electorate :- Muslim League demanded for separate electorate for muslims so that they can have representation too.

- for this they sent Simla deputat-  
ion in 1906 under Agha Khan III  
to Morley Minto.
- It was ratified in Morley Minto  
reforms (1909).

(2) Weightage of Representation -> Muslim League wanted that the representation of muslims must be numerically rational to that of INC even in non-muslim



majority electorates.

### 3) Reservation in government job and education

Muslim League wanted as Muslims were in minority there must be reservation for them in jobs and education so that they can have equal rights. study and perform as of 18. ✓

### 4) Restoring muslim culture

Muslim League was established with an aim also to foster the muslim/ Islamic culture in the manner so that it can be flourished and spreaded.

Thus, Muslim League came as an alternative to Indian National Congress. However, in 1916 it reconciled ✓ Congress and worked for constitutional reforms after seeing the slow response of British government.

PTO



Ans/14) • Anni Besant and Bal ganga dhar Tilak started two separate Home rule movement in India: 4 (1916)

• Where on one hand Tilak started it in the Maharashtra (Bombay) on the other Annie Besant championed it in the Madras.

• Anni :- The main aim of the Home rule movement was to have self rule under the British government just like Ireland which self rule flourished under Governmental supervision.

• She used newspaper, press, magazine and speeches as the medium to promote the cause of Home rule movement in Madras.

• This movement mobilized a large part of masses as well as also moderate and extremist leader uniformly took part in it.

• This movement pressurized the British government to an extent that they arrest Annie in 1917.

• However the pressure of movement, led British to announce that



Indians are granted progressive  
amalgamation of self government.

This movement served as the  
basis of Lucknow Pact of 1916  
which united INC and  
Muslim League as well  
as moderate and extremist  
leaders of INC.

• Based due to consequence of first  
world war, Annie besanto  
home rule movement served as a  
stepping stone in Indian national  
movement.

liberals and extremists  
were the two factions of Indian  
national congress.

• Given below is the comparison  
between the both on basis of  
aim and methods of action  
(1885 to 1902)

liberal  
• These were the  
moderate leaders of  
the Indian  
national congress.

extremists  
movement  
• These were the  
revolutionary  
leaders of the  
Indian national  
congress.



• Their aim was to put forwards demand of masses in front of Raj and sought reforms.

• They use majority two methods.

(1) Creating strong public opinion through meetings, speeches etc.

and (2) Persuading the British government for reforms. using

• 3 P model.

Petition    Protest    Prayers

• Deputation to Britain - to consult and put demands in front of British MPs and officials.

• Constitutional agitation

• Resolution of INC.

• Their one and only aim was to attain swaraj under British rule.

• They used Passive resistance as their major method.

(1) swaraj  
• To attain self by any means.

(2) swadeshi.

• Promotion of indigenous goods.

• And Boycott of foreign goods.

(3) Boycott.

Boycott foreign goods by any means either picketing shop selling them or any other means.

(4) National education

To educate masses about their capacity to overthrow the rule.



Thus, both moderates and extremists played a crucial role in the Indian national movement however, they differed in their methodology and even one (moderate) trusted government  will use peaceful method  (extremist) demanded self rule anyhow.

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### Section B

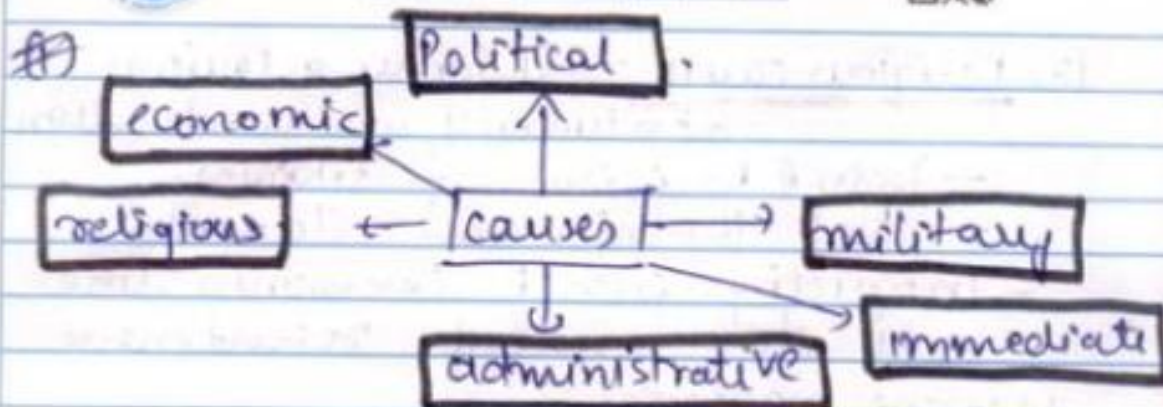
Ans 2 • The first freedom struggle of 1857 popularly known as the revolt of 1857 was the first major uprising against the British rule in India.

VD Sarvostkar - in his - Book.

'The Indian war of independence' called it as "the first collective effort to  throw the British rule and reclaim the freedom".

• The freedom struggle was a result of many causes, as understanding causes first time is important to describe true nature of this revolt.

• Thus given below are the causes of the revolt. :-



### (1) Political cause

Expansionist policies of British like Subsidiary alliance (Wellbely) and Doctrine of lapse created resentment. (Dalhousie)

- Decline of Muslim authority.
- Suppression of Maratha Power.

### (2) Economic cause

- High land revenue system like
  - Permanent settlement
  - Mahalwari system
  - Ryotwari system

led farmer to fall in debt trap as they have to pay taxes to sunset law. otherwise their land will be confiscated.

- Discriminatory tariff policy of high tax on Indian export and less or no taxes on British import led to destruction of handicraft + industry leading to unemployment and poverty.



(3) Religious cause - Missionary activities.  
- Introduction of western education  
- Tax on Religious institution  
- Not Banning cow slaughter  
- Introducing new ceremonies like sati etc, created resentment among masses.

(4) Administrative cause.  
- centralised administration was new to masses.  
- Unfair Judicious  
- Racial officials made people to be furious against Britishers.

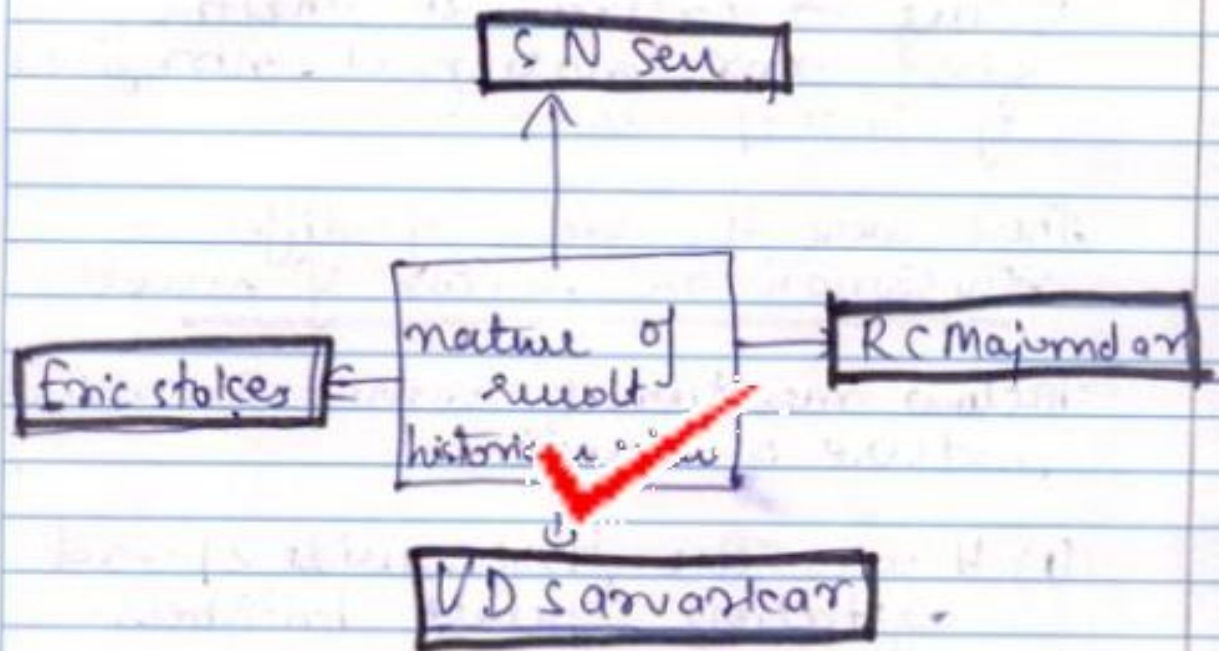
(5) military causes:  
- Discriminatory methods of not letting Indian rise above subedar rank.  
- Treating Sepoys racially.  
- Reducing their Batta, made them revolt against the Britishers.

(6) Immediate causes.  
- Introduction of Enfield rifle which's Cartridge greased with fat of cow and pig fat, known to be the major topic of resentment and people revolted.

when these causes were critically analysed by the historians they



devised personal explanation of  
Nature of revolt :-



(1) SN Sen

↳ Book - The Great uprising of 1857

↳ Nature - Called it a popular revolt with political significance.

(2) VD Saravarkar

↳ Book - The Indian war of independence.

↳ Nature - called it the first war of independence.

(3) Eric Stokes

↳ Book - The Peasants and the Raj

↳ Nature - called it peasant rebellion with sehay leadership.

(4) RC Majumdar



-Boole → The sepoy mutiny and revolt of 1857.

Nature → called it (neither first nor national nor for of independence).

These were the views of different historians on nature of revolt.

Below mentioned some generalized nature of revolt:

(1) It was the first wide spread agitation against britishers.

(2) It was seen as the sower of the seed of nationalism in India.

(3) It led to the realization that unity is needed to combat british rule.

(4) It made people realize that britishers are just profit seekers and not the developer of or well wishers of India.

So therefore the revolt of 1857, may not be successful due to reasons like no single leader.

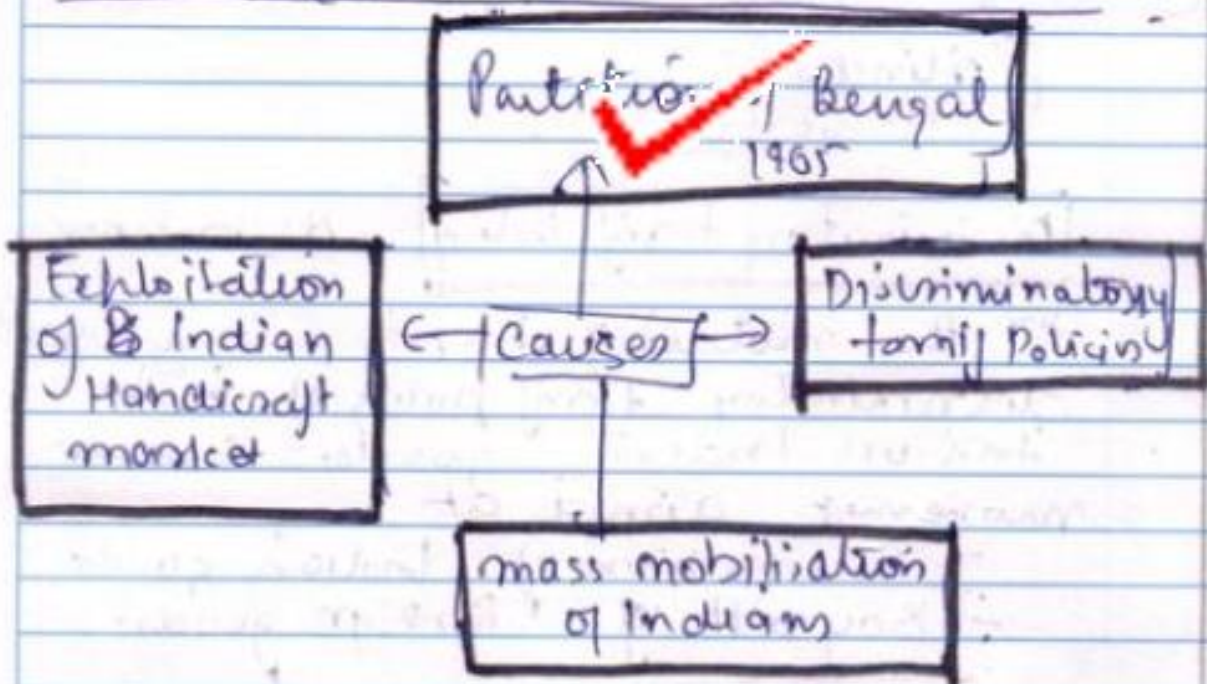


hip, lack of coordination and resources etc stands as the catalyst of nationalism in India.

### Section 'C'

Ans (7) Swadeshi movement of 1905 was a reaction to the Partition of Bengal which was announced by Lord Curzon on 19 July 1905.

causes of the Swadeshi movement :-

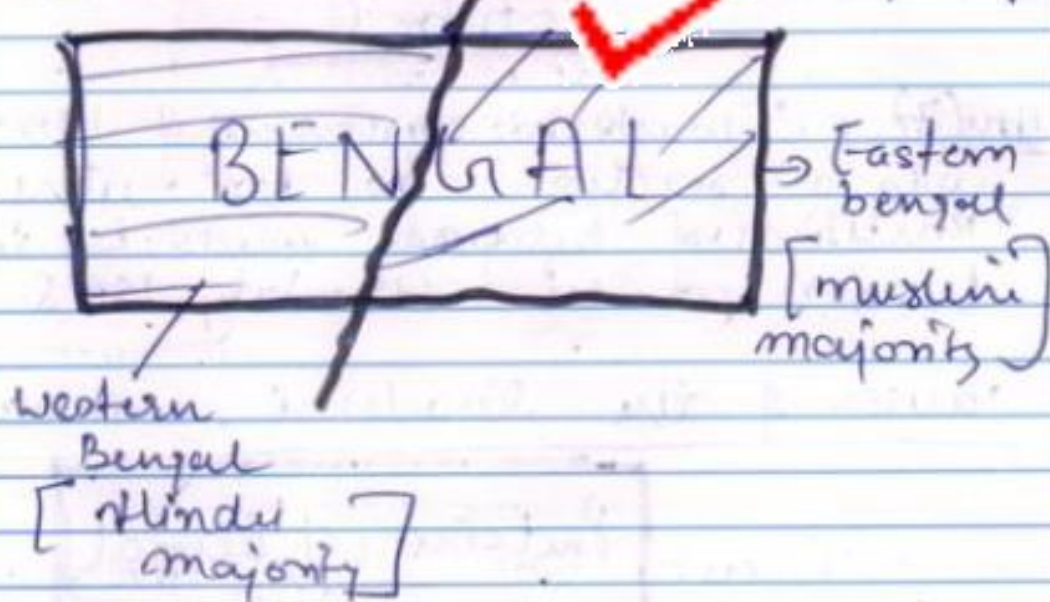


(1) Partition of Bengal.

- Bengal was partitioned on 19 July 1905 on grounds of incapable administration by Lord Curzon.



- The real motive behind the Partition was to divide the Hindu - muslim unity under divide and rule policy.



- Discriminatory tariff policy - As britishers, for the motive of profit always used discriminatory tariff policy of high tax on Indian goods, swadeshi movement aimed at
  - Promotion of Indian goods
  - Boycott of foreign goods.

- Exploitation of Handicraft

As due to britishers cheap goods the indigenous handicraft industry was hampered; swadeshi movement sought to dwell upon idea of



swadeshi and boycott videshi as a  
shower to government.

• Mass mobilisation / → Extremist

Leader Bal gangadhar Tilak consid-  
ered this movement as an opportunity  
to mobilize Indians on ground  
of common cause so that they  
can also be included in the  
main stream of revolution.

### PROGRESS OF REVOLT

- On 7 October 1905, in Calcutta town  
hall, swadeshi and Boycott  
movement was announced.
- Swadeshi <sup>idea</sup> at promotion of  
good made in India, Boycott  
aimed at rejecting foreign goods,  
so both went hand in hand.
- The main events took place  
were —

(1) Picketing of shop selling foreign  
goods.

(2) Abandonment of government offices, colleges,  
schools etc by lawyers, students etc.



- (3) The day observed as mourning day  
 (4) The Raksha bandhan festival was celebrated as symbol of unity  
 (5) Vande matram song was sung by people as protest  
 (6) Also Anar sonar Bangla was widely sung.  
 (7) People walked barefoot and took holy dip in river etc

### Result

- (1) Oppression by government  
 - government banned ~~the~~ and singing a song as well as warned universities of grant aid abolition  
 - large scale arrest of leaders, students and masses.

### (2) Participation of women & peasants

- (3) Major leaders banned of Bal gange dhar Tilak on grounds of sedition.

↓  
 It led to decline of the movement as no popular leadership left. But it proved to be a major turning point in Indian history that should bring Britishers to the cost.