

**Student Support Material
Class XII**

Term -II

**History
Session 2021-22**



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New Delhi**

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***These Model Question Papers are only for practice purpose.**

*** Term 2 Sample Paper (2021-22) as and when provided by CBSE will be treated as final.**

THEME 9

Kings and Chronicles

KEY CONCEPTS

The Mughal kings commissioned court historians to write accounts. These accounts recorded the events of the emperor's time.

Modern historians writing in English have termed this genre of texts chronicles, as they present a continuous chronological record of events.

The term Mughal is derived from Mongol. But the Mughal Kings did not call themselves the Mughals. They called themselves as Timurids, the descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur on the paternal side.

The founder of the empire, Zahiruddin Babur, was driven from his Central Asian homeland, Farghana, by the warring Uzbeks.

He first established himself at Kabul and then in 1526 pushed further into the Indian subcontinent.

Nasiruddin Humayun (1530-40, 1555-56) expanded the frontiers of the empire, but lost it to the Afghan leader Sher Shah Sur, who drove him into exile.

Humayun took refuge in the court of the Safavid ruler of Iran. In 1555 Humayun defeated the Surs, but died a year later.

Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) the greatest of all the Mughal emperors.

Akbar succeeded in extending the frontiers of the empire to the Hindukush mountains, and checked the expansionist designs of the Uzbeks of Turan (Central Asia) and the Safavids of Iran.

Akbar had three fairly able successors in Jahangir (1605-27), Shah Jahan (1628-58) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707), much as their characters varied.

The reasons for the Production of Chronicles

The Chronicles written during the Mughal period are an important source to study the Mughal Empire. They were written,

To convey a vision of enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella.

To convey to those who resisted the rule of the Mughals that all resistance was destined to fail.

To ensure that there was an account of their rule for posterity.

Language-

Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian.

As the Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin, Turkish was their mother tongue.

Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs in Turk

ish language.

Akbar developed Persian as a leading language in the Mughal court due to-

Persian was a court language during Sultans of Delhi and it flourished with local variants like Hindavi.

To make good cultural and intellectual contacts with Iran.

Written in Persian		Translated into Persian	
AKBAR NAMA		TUZUK-I-BABRI	BABURNAMA
BADSHAHNAMA		MAHABHARAT	Razmnama(Book of Wars).
ALAMGIRNAMA		RAMAYAN	

The making of manuscripts

Books written in Mughal India were manuscripts that were hand written. The work of manuscript production was carried out by the imperial Kitabkhana that could be translated as a library but it was a scriptorium, that is, it was a place where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was kept and new manuscripts were produced.

Various tasks involved in creating manuscripts in the Mughal Empire.

The creation of manuscripts involved many tasks.

Papermakers prepared folios of the manuscripts.

Scribes or calligraphers copied the text.

Gilders illuminated the pages.

Painters illustrated scenes from the text.

Book binders gathered the individual folios and set them within ornamental covers.

Calligraphy, the art of handwriting, was considered a skill of great importance. It was practised using different styles. Akbar's favourite was the nastaliq.

The historian Abu'l Fazl described painting as a "magical art".

Artists such as Bihzad contributed to the spreading of the cultural fame of the safavid court far and wide.

Artists from Iran came to India during the Mughal rule.

Artists like Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad accompanied Emperor Humayun to Delhi.

Abul Fazl was the author of Akbar Nama. He was well versed with Arabic, Persian, Greek philosophy and Sufism.

Abu'l Fazl describes the ideal of sulh-i kul (absolute peace) as the cornerstone of enlightened rule.

Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and jizya in 1564 as the two were based on religious discrimination.

Abu'l Fazl defined sovereignty as a social contract: the emperor protects the four essences of his subjects, namely, life (jan), property (mal), honour (namus) and faith (din), and in return demands obedience and a share of resources

A pupil of Abul Fazl, Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded by Sir William Jones in 1784.

Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge.

Capitals and Courts

Babur took over the Lodi capital of Agra

During the 1560s Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions

In the 1570s he decided to build a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri.

In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years.

In 1648 the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad.

The Mughal Court

The highest form of submission was sijda or complete prostration.

Under Shah Jahan these rituals were replaced with chahar taslim and zaminbos (kissing the ground).

Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of imperial authority as part of popular faith.

Titles and Gifts

The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.

The title Asaf Khan for one of the highest ministers originated with Asaf, the legendary minister of the prophet king Sulaiman (Solomon).

The title Mirza Raja was accorded by Aurangzeb to his two highest-ranking nobles, Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh.

Other awards included the robe of honour (khilat), a garment once worn by the emperor.

One gift, the sarapa ("head to foot"), consisted of a tunic, a turban and a sash (patka).

The lotus blossom set with jewels (padma murassa) was given only in exceptional circumstances.

The Imperial Household

The term “harem” is frequently used to refer to the domestic world of the Mughals.

The Mughal household consisted of the emperor’s wives and concubines, his near and distant relatives (mother, step- and foster-mothers, sisters, daughters, daughters-in-law, aunts, children, etc.), and female servants and slaves.

Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum.

Shah Jahan’s daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of high imperial mansabdars.

The Imperial Officials

The imperial officers were described by the court historians as a bouquet of flowers (guldasta). During the rule of Akbar, for the imperial service, Iranian and Turani nobles were recruited.

The recruited officers for the service in the Mughal Empire were given ranks (mansabs) with two numerical designations.

Zat which was an indicator of the position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the official (mansabdar).

Another term used to indicate the number of horsemen was sawar. In the 17th century, a mansabdar with 1,000 zat was ranked as noble (umara, a plural term for amir).

Mir Bakshi supervised the corps of court writers (waqia nawis) who recorded all applications and documents presented to the court, and all imperial orders (farman).

Agents (wakil) of nobles and regional rulers recorded the entire proceedings of the court under the heading “News from the Exalted Court” (Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla) with the date of the court session (pahar).

Round the clock relays of foot-runners (gasid or pathmar) carried paper rolled up in bamboo containers.

Provincial administration

The division of functions established at the centre was replicated in the provinces (subas) where the ministers had their corresponding subordinates (diwan, bakhshi and sadr).

The head of the provincial administration was the governor (subadar) who reported directly to the emperor.

The sarkars, into which each suba was divided, often overlapped with the jurisdiction of faujdars (commandants) who were deployed with contingents of heavy cavalry and musketeers in districts.

The local administration was looked after at the level of the pargana (sub-district) by three semi-hereditary officers, the qanungo (keeper of revenue records), the chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and the qazi.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(1 Mark)

Q1.Name the dynasty which ruled India during 1526 to 1857 ?

Ans- Mughal dynasty

Q2. Who was the founder of the Mughal dynasty?

Ans-Babur

Q3. What is literally meant by the term Kitabkhana?

Ans-The literal translation of the term Kitabkhana is library.

Q4. In which language Babur's memories (autobiography) were written ?

Ans-Babur's memoirs Tuzuk-i-Babari were originally written in Turkish.

Q5. What is Sulh-i-Kul?

Ans-Sulh-i-Kul means absolute peace.

Q6. Who wrote AkbarNama?

Ans-Abul Fazl wrote Akbar Nama.

Q7. Where is Akbar's Tomb situated ?

Ans-Sikandra

Q8. Who wrote HumayunNama ?

Ans-Gulbadan Begum.

Q9. Where is the mausoleum of Timur ?

Ans- Samarkand.

Q10. Where is Buland Darwaja located ?

Ans- Fatehpur Sikri

Q11. Who is the author of Baburnama?

Ans: Babur.

Q12. What is Razmnma ?

Ans: Razmnama is the translated book of the Mahabharata .

Q13. Who is the author of Badshahnama?

Ans: Abdul Hamid Lahori .

Q14. What was Chahar taslim and sijda ?

Ans: It was the method of salutation .

Q15. Which was the new capital of Shahjahan

Ans: Shahjahanabad (Delhi)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Q1. Which term is used to refer to the domestic world of the mughal.

- a) Harem b) residence c) Naqib d) Nagra

Ans- a) Harem

Q2. What was the new capital built by Akbar in 1570.

- a) Agra b) Fatehpur Sikri c) Lahore d) Shahjahanabad

Ans- b) Fatehpur Sikri

Q3. By whom the practice of Jharoka was introduced.

- a) Shahjehan b) Akbar c) Aurangzeb d) Jahangir

Ans- b) Akbar

Q4. Which Mughal emperor was called as Khurram.

- a) Akbar b) Sher Shah Sur c) Shahjehan d) Aurangzeb
Ans- c) Shahjehan

Q5. Who translated the Akbarnama into English in the early 20th century.

- a) Thomas roe b) Henry Beveridge c) Sir William jones d) John Midnall

Ans- b) Henry Beveridge

Q6. Who compiled Alamgir Nama, a history of the first ten years
of Aurangazeb's reign.

- a) Lahori b) Mirza Kamran c) Mirza Hakim d) Muhammad Kazim

Ans- d) Muhammad kazim

Q7. Who is the daughter of Babur.

- a) Roshanara b) Jahanara c) Nur Jahan d) Gulbadan

Ans:- d) Gulbadan

Q8. Statements :-

- (1) Babur was the founder of the Mughal dynasty.
(2) Babur founded the Mughal dynasty in 1526 ce.

Which of the above statement is/are correct

(A) Both I&II (B) Only I (C) Only II (D) None

Ans:- (A) Both I&II

Q9. Statements:-

(1) Badshahnama was written by Hamid Lahori.

(2) It gives a description about Delhi Sultanate.

Which above statement is correct

(A) Both I&II (B) Only I (C) Only II (D) None

Ans:- (B) Only I

Q10. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire (1526)?

a) Babur b) Jahangir c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

Ans- a) Babur

Q11. Mughal court Chronicles were written in-

a) Turkish c) Hindavi

b) Persian d) Arabic

Ans:- b) Persian

Q12. On the paternal side Mughals were the descendants of-

a) Ghaznavi

b) Ghenghiz Khan

c) Timur

d) Bakhtiyar Khilji

Ans:- c) Timur

Q13. Ibadat Khana is located at-

a) Lahore c) Ajmer

b) Fatehpur Sikri d) Delhi

Ans:- b) Fatehpur Sikri

Q14. "Jizya" abolished by Akbar (in 1564) was-

a) Land Revenue c) Custom Duty

b) Pilgrimage tax d) Religious Tax

Ans:- d) Religious Tax

Q16. The Chain of Justice' was a distinguished feature of practice of administrative justice in the court of –

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a)Akbar | c)Jahangir |
| b)Shahjahan | d)Humayum |

Ans:-c) Jahangir

Q17. The Jewelled throne (takht-i-murassa) at Agra Palace belonged to-

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a)Jahangir | c) Dara Sukoh |
| b)Shah Jahan | d)Akbar |

Ans:-b) Shah Jahan

Q18. Thomas Roe, the English envoy of James I came to the court of –

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a)Akbar | c)Humayun |
| b)Jahangir | d)Aurangzeb |

Ans:- b) Jahangir

Q19. 'Alamgir' was a title given to-

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a)Jahagir | c)Aurangzeb |
| b)Dara Sukoh | d)Bahadur Shah II |

Ans:-c) Aurangzeb

Q20. The practice of 'Jharoka Darshan' was introduced by-

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a)Jahangir | c)Akbar |
| b)Humayun | d)Dara Sukoh |

Ans:-c) Akbar

Q21.The Bazaar of 'Chandni Chowk', the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad was designed by-

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a)Jahanara Begum | c)Roshanara Begum |
| b)Mumtaz Mahal | d)Gulbadan Begum |

Ans;- a) Jahanara Begum

Q22. A new language 'Urdu' sprang from the interaction of –

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a)Arabic with Hindavi | c)Arabic with Persian |
| b)Turkish with Persian | d)Persian with Hindavi |

Ans:- d) Persian with Hindavi

Q23. Which style of Calligraphy was favourite of Akbar-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a)Nastaliq | c)Khat |
| b)Zarrin | d)Shinasai |

Ans:-a) Nastaliq

Q24. ' Diwan-i-am" refers to-

- a)A system of justice
- b)Way of Salutation
- c)Public hall of Audience
- d)A style of Calligraphy

Ans:- c) Public hall of Audience

Q25. Who was diwan-i-ala in the Mughal administration?

- a)Reserved forces
- b)Finance minister
- c)Minister of grants
- d)Head of Army

Ans:- b)Finance minister

Q26. Consider the following statements and mark the correct statement:-

A- Akbar Nama was written in Turkish Language

B- The Mahabharata was translated as Razmnama (Book of wars)

a)Neither A nor B

b)Both A and B

c) Only A

d) Only B

Ans:-d) Only B

Q27. Consider the following pairs:-

I- Jahangir – Alamgir

II- Shah Jahan – Khurram

Which of the following emperors is/are correctly matched to their original name?

a)I and II only

b)II only

c)None

d)Both I and II

Ans:-b) II only

Q28. Consider the following pairs:-

I- Chaudhari – Revenue Collector

II- Qanungo – Subadar

III- Faujdars – Local Judges

Which of the following is /are correctly:-

a)I and III only

b) I only

- c) None
- d) I and II only

Ans:- b) I only

Q29. Consider the following pairs:-

- I. Babur -1526
- II. Akbar – 1556
- III. Aurangzeb – 1663

Which of the following emperors is/are correctly matched to the year of ascending throne ?

- a) I and II only
- b) II only
- c) I and III only
- d) All I, II, and III

Ans:-a) I and II only

Q30. Which of the following places was alone in contention between Mughals and the Safavids?

- a) Kabul
- b) Lahore
- c) Turan
- d) Qandhar

Ans:- d) Qandhar

Q31. Which one of the following statements is NOT appropriate about Ain-i-Akbari?

- (a) It was written by Abul Fazl.
- (b) It was a gazetteer of the empire.
- (c) It was sponsored and commissioned by Akbar.
- (d) Its data was uniformly collected from all the provinces.

Answer –d) Its data was uniformly collected from all the provinces.

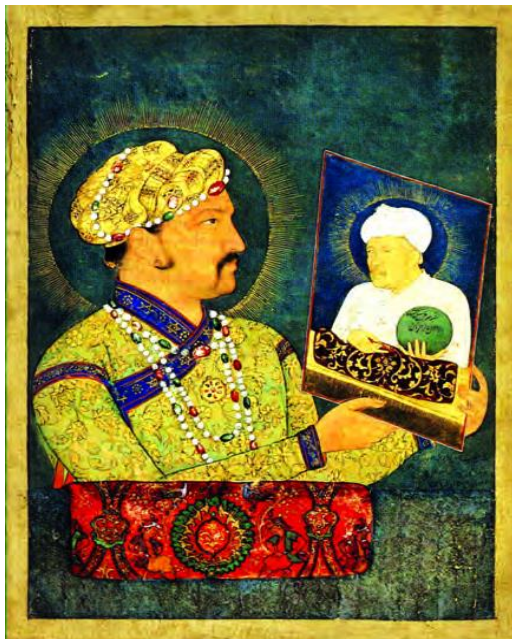
IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Q1. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



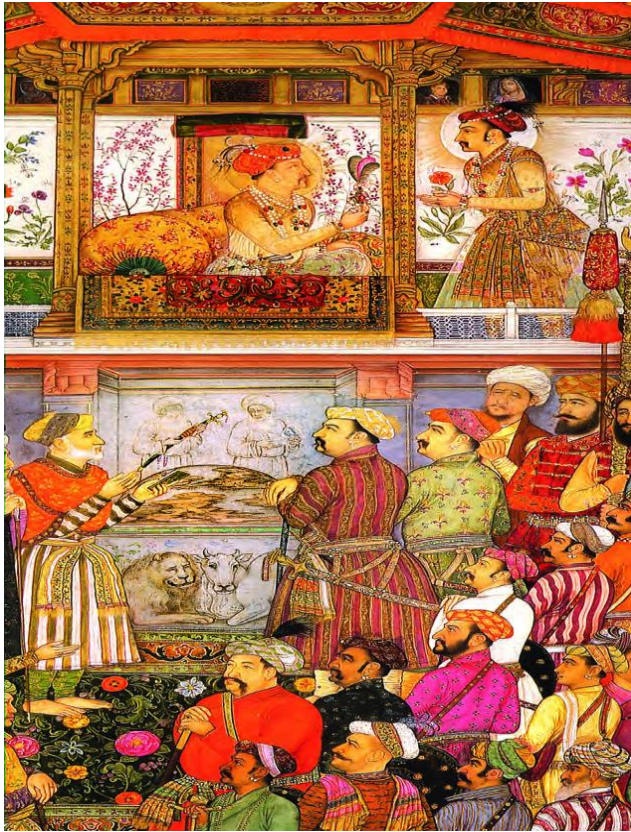
Ans: A Mughal kitabkhana.

Q2. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans: This painting by Abu'l Hasan shows Jahangir dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Akbar.

Q3. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



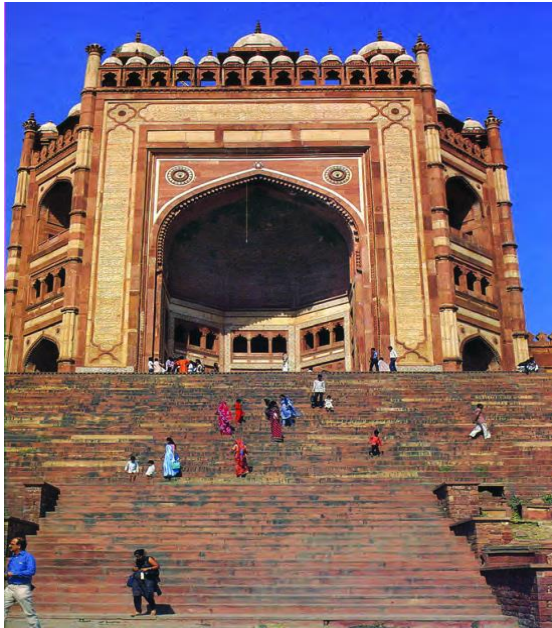
Ans: Jahangir presenting Prince Khurram with a turban jewel. Scene from the Badshah Nama (painted by the artist Payag)

Q4. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans: Jahangir shooting the figure of poverty, painting by the artist (Abu'l Hasan)

Q5. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



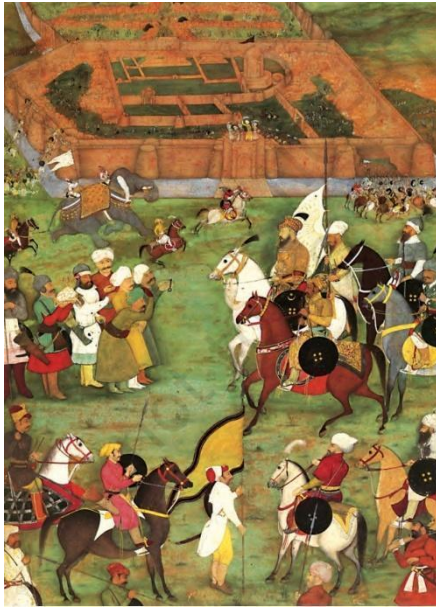
Ans: The Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

Q6. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans: Shah Jahan honouring Prince Aurangzeb at Agra before his wedding,
(painting by Payag in the Badshah Nama)

Q7. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans- The siege of Qandhar

Q8. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans- A Mughal turban box

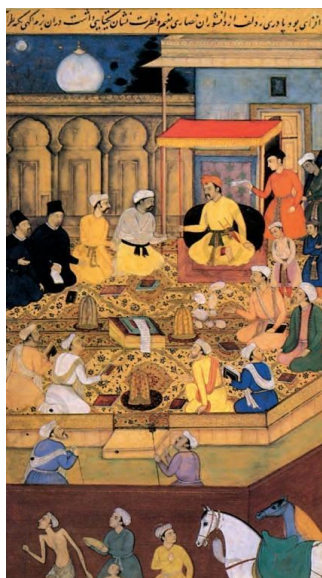
Q9. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-

Prince Khurram being weighed in precious metals in a ceremony called jashn-i wazn or tula daan (from Jahangir's memoirs)

Q10. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans- Religious debates in the court

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q1. Assertion (A): Many consider Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) the greatest of all the Mughal emperors.

Reason (R): He expanded and consolidated the empire during his reign.

Ans. (A)

Q2. Assertion (A): Chronicles commissioned by the Mughal emperors are an important source for studying the empire and its court.

Reason (R): Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian language.

Ans. (B)

Q3. Assertion (A): Abul Fazl did not give importance to Mughal kinship in his work

Reason (R): According to Shihabuddin Suhrawardi there was a hierarchy in which the divine light was transmitted to the king

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q4. Assertion (A): The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.

Reason (R): A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced to the titles he held.

Ans. (A)

Q5. Assertion (A): News reports and important official documents traveled across the length and breadth of the regions under Mughal rule by Imperial post.

Reason (R): Although it takes lots of time to the emperor received the reports from the distant provincial capitals

Ans. (C)

Q6. Assertion (A): After Nur Jahan Mughal Queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources.

Reason (R): Gulbadan Begum participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan's new capital Shahjahanabad.

Ans. (C)

Q7. Assertion (A): Both for the Rajput clans as well as the Mughals marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.

Reason (R): The begams, married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dower (mahr), naturally received a higher status and greater attention from their husbands than did aghas.

Ans. (B)

Q8. Assertion (A): Jharoka darshan was introduced by Shah Jahan.

Reason (R): The objective of Jharokha Darshan was broadening the acceptance of imperial authority as part of popular faith.

Ans. (D)

Q9. Assertion (A): In 1585 the Mughal capital was transferred to Lahore.

Reason (R): Lahore was better to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years.

Ans. (A)

Q10. Assertion (A): The production of paintings portraying the emperor, his court and the people who were part of it, was a source of constant tension between rulers and representatives of the Muslim orthodoxy

Reason (R): There was Islamic prohibition of the portrayal of human beings enshrined in the Qur'an as well as the hadis.

Ans. (A)

CASE BASED MCQs (1+1+1=3)

Read the following excerpt and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:

CASE 1-

Among the important illustrated Mughal chronicles, the Akbar Nama and Badshah Nama (The Chronicle of a King) are the most well-known. Each manuscript contained an average of 150 full- or double-page paintings of battles, sieges, hunts, building construction, court scenes, etc.

The author of the Akbar Nama, Abu'l Fazl grew up in the Mughal capital of Agra. He was widely read in Arabic, Persian, Greek philosophy and Sufism. Moreover, he was a forceful debater and independent thinker who consistently opposed the views of the conservative ulama. These Qualities impressed Akbar, who found Abu'l Fazl ideally suited as an adviser and a spokesperson for his policies. One major objective of the emperor was to free the state from the control of religious orthodoxy. In his role as court historian, Abu'l Fazl both shaped and articulated the ideas associated with the reign of Akbar.

Beginning in 1589, Abu'l Fazl worked on the Akbar Nama for thirteen years, repeatedly revising the draft. The chronicle is based on a range of sources, including actual records of events (waqai), official documents and oral testimonies of knowledgeable persons.

i. Accounts that trace developments over time are called

- a) Synchronic
- b) Diachronic
- c) Biographical account
- d) Autobiographical account.

Ans:- a)

ii. The Nawab of Awadh gifted illustrated Badshah Nama to

- a) King George II
- b) King George IV
- c) King George III
- d) King George V

Ans:- c)

iii. Which of the following statements is not true about Abul Fazl?

- a) He grew up in Fatehpur Sikri
- b) He was well read.
- c) He opposed the views held by Ulama
- d) He wrote Akbar Nama.

Ans:- a)

iv. Abul Fazl was murdered by

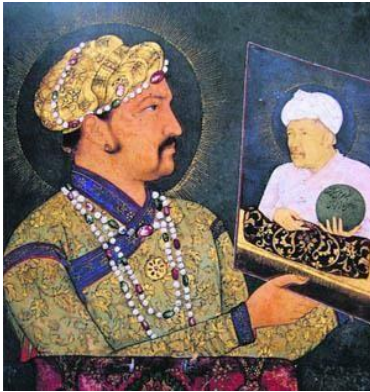
- a) Sadullah Khan
- b) Bir Singh Bundela
- c) Man Singh
- d) Prince Salim

Ans:- b)

CASE 2

Study the Mughal painting showing Jahangir carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:

This painting by Abu'l Hasan shows Jahangir dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Akbar. Akbar is dressed in white, associated in sufi traditions with the enlightened soul. He proffers a globe, symbolic of dynastic authority. In the Mughal empire there was no law laying down which of the emperor's sons would succeed to the throne. This meant that every dynastic change was accompanied and decided by a fratricidal war. Towards the end of Akbar's reign, Prince Salim revolted against his father, seized power and assumed the title of Jahangir.



i. Why do you think Mughal artists frequently portrayed emperors against dark or dull backgrounds?

- a) To show them as enlightened souls
- b) To leave a lasting impression on the minds of viewers.
- c) To show emperors wearing a Halo to symbolise the light of God
- d) All of the above

Ans:- d)

ii. The Globe seen in the painting stand for:-

- a) Enlightened soul
- b) Ruler of Earth
- c) Dynastic authority
- d) Halo

Ans:- b)

iii. Why is Akbar shown dressed in white?

- a) In association with Sufi traditions
- b) As he was an enlightened soul
- c) It showed a Fratricidal war

d)As Jahangir was dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels

Ans:-a)

iv.A comparison of the physique and posture of both the emperors in the painting portrays:

a)The superiority of Jahangir over Akbar as shown by the difference in the physical size of their respective portraits.

b)The dream of Jahangir embracing his father Akbar.

c)Both a) and b)

d)Only a)

Ans:- d)

CASE 3

In praise of taswir

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem:

Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir.His majesty from his earliest youth,has shown a great predilection for this art,and gives it every encouragement ,as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement.A very large number of painters have been set to work.Each week ,several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist,and His majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed...Most excellent painters are now to be found ,and masterpieces worthy of a Bihad,may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame.The minuteness in detail,the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable;even inanimate objects look as if they have life.More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things.Few, indeed ,in the whole world are found equal to them.

i).Which of the following statements is not true about Abu'l Fazl:

a) He wrote the work Akbar Nama which consists of three books.

b) He was the pupil of Abdul Hamid Lahori.

c) He was influenced by Suhrawardi philosophy.

d) He was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela.

Ans- b)

ii). Abu'l Fazl described painting as a “magical art”because:

a) It had the power to make inanimate objects look as if they possessed life.

b) It provided employment to many people.

- c) It made the Hindu artists the best in Asia.
- d) The emperor Akbar believed in the magical powers of the artists.

Ans- a)

iii). Artists who accompanied Humayun from Iran were:

- a) Abdus Samad and Mirza Shahrukh
- b) Faizi and Abdus Samad
- c) Mir Sayyid Ali and Faizi
- d) Abdus Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali

Ans- c)

iv). Identify the incorrect statement :

- a) The production of paintings was a constant source of tension between the ulema and the rulers.
- b) Prophet Muhammad is said to have forbidden the depiction of living beings.
- c) Akbar believed that artists were trying to appropriate the power of creation which was in the hands of God.
- d) Abu'l Fazal used a number of paintings in his manuscripts.

Ans- c)

CASE 4

Look at this famous Mughal monument :



i) Identify the monument-

- (a) Fort of Agra
- (b) Red Fort
- (c) Buland Darwaza
- (d) Tomb of Salim Chishti

Ans:- (c)

ii) Why was this monument constructed?

- a) It was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Bengal.
- b) It was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Awadh.
- c) It was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Gujarat.
- d) It was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Orissa.

Ans:- (c)

iii) Who got this monument constructed?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans:- (a)

CASE 5

Study this painting entitled 'A Mughal Kitabkhana' carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct options.



i) Which among the following best defines the term Kitabkhana?

- (a) Centre of manuscript production

(b) Place where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was kept and manuscripts were produced.

(c) Both a and b

(d) A public library open to all

Ans:- c)

ii) Identify the different types of professionals involved in the production of Mughal manuscripts depicted in this miniature painting.

a) Paper makers, calligraphers, gliders, painters and book binders.

b) Paper makers, calligraphers, gliders and book binders

c) Paper makers, calligraphers, painters, goldsmiths and book binders.

d) Paper makers, calligraphers, painters and translators.

Ans:- a)

iii) The production of chronicles were given importance in Mughal Empire because

a) It projected a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella.

b) It conveyed to those who resisted the rule of the Mughal that all resistance was destined to fail.

c) It ensured that there was an account of their rule for posterity.

d) All of the above

Ans:-(d)

iv) Among the workers employed in the production of chronicles few were valued while the rest remained anonymous artisans. Who among the following were valued?

(1)

a) Painters

b) Calligraphers

c) Both a and b

d) Paper makers

Ans:- c

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3 Marks)

Q1. Write in brief about the Mughal Provincial administration.

ANS-.

- 1) Head of the provincial government was - governor.
- 2) He reported directly to the emperor.
- 3) Provinces (Subas) were divided into Sarkar.
- 4) Sarkars and parganas under - qanungo, chaudhary and qazi.
- 5) Each department was supported by official staff.

.Q2. Describe the political history of the Great Mughal.

ANS.

- 1) Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the third battle of Panipat in 1526 and founded the Mughal kingdom in India.
- 2) His successor, Nasiruddin Humayun (1530-40, 1555-56) expanded the frontiers of the empire, but lost it to the Afghan leader Sher Shah Sur, who drove him into exile. Humayun took refuge in the court of the Safavid ruler of Iran. In 1555 Humayun defeated the Surs, but died a year later.
- 3) Many consider Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) the greatest of all the Mughal emperors, for he not only expanded but also consolidated his empire, making it the largest, strongest and richest kingdom of his time. Akbar succeeded in extending the frontiers of the empire to the Hindukush mountains, and checked the expansionist designs of the Uzbeks of Turan (Central Asia) and the Safavids of Iran.
- 4) Akbar had three fairly able successors in Jahangir (1605-27), Shah Jahan (1628-58) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707), much as their characters varied. Under them the territorial expansion continued, though at a much reduced pace. The three rulers maintain and consolidate the various instruments of governance.

Q3. What steps have been taken by Akbar to make Persian as his court language?

ANS.

- 1) As the Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin, Turk tongue. Their first ruler Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs in this language.
- 2) It was Akbar who consciously set out to make Persian the leading language of the Mughal court. Cultural and intellectual contacts with Iran, as well as a regular stream of Iranian and Central Asian migrants seeking positions at the Mughal court, might have motivated the emperor to adopt the language.
- 3) Persian was elevated to a language of empire, conferring power and prestige on those who had a command of it. It was spoken by the king, the royal household and the elite at court.
- 4) Further, it became the language of administration at all levels so that accountants, clerks and other functionaries also learnt it.

- 5) Even when Persian was not directly used, its vocabulary and idiom heavily influenced the language of official records in Rajasthani and Marathi and even Tamil.
- 6) Since the people using Persian in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came from many different regions of the subcontinent and spoke other Indian languages, Persian too became Indianised by absorbing local idioms. A new language, Urdu, sprang from the interaction of Persian with Hindavi.

Q4. Mention the list of people who contributed to make manuscripts in the Mughal Court.

ANS.

- 1) All books in Mughal India were manuscripts, that is, they were handwritten. The centre of manuscript production was the imperial kitabkhana. Although kitabkhana can be translated as a library.
- 2) The creation of a manuscript involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Paper makers were needed to prepare the folios of the manuscript, scribes or calligraphers to copy the text, gilders to illuminate the pages, painters to illustration from the text, bookbinders to gather the individual folios and set them within ornamental covers.
- 3) The finished manuscript was seen as a precious object, a work of intellectual wealth and beauty.
- 4) It exemplified the power of its patron, the Mughal emperor, to bring such beauty into being.
- 5) At the same time some of the people involved in the actual production of the manuscript also got recognition in the form of titles and awards. Calligraphers and painters held a high social standing .

Q5. Write a note on Badshahnama.

ANS.

- 1) A pupil of Abu'l Fazl, Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama.
- 2) (b) Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing of his talents, commissioned him to write a history of his reign modelled on the Akbar Nama.
- 3) The Badshah Nama is this official history in three volumes (daftars) of ten lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising the first two decades of the emperor's rule (1627-47)
- 4) These volumes were later revised by Sadullah Khan, Shah Jahan's wazir. (e) Infirmities of old age prevented Lahori from proceeding with the third decade which was then chronicled by the historian Waris.

Q6. Analyse the reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ANS-

Reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

- 1) Agra-the 1560s Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions
- 2) Fatehpur Sikri-One of the reasons prompting this may have been that Sikri was located on the direct road to Ajmer, where the dargah of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti had become an important pilgrimage centre.
- 3) Lahore - In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the northwest under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years.
- 4) Shahjahanabad- It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with bazaars city was appropriate to a more formal vision of a grand monarchy.

Q7. How do you think that the chronicles commissioned by the Mughal Emperors are an important source for studying Mughal history?

ANS

Chronicles commissioned by the Mughal Emperors are important source for studying history of the Mughal rule because

- 1) The rulers wanted to project themselves as enlightened despots who cared for their subjects.
- 2) They also wanted to ensure that the future generations have an account of their rule.
- 3) The chronicles also meant to convey the success of the Mughal emperors to those who resisted them.
- 4) The emperors through the chronicles wanted to spread the message that any resistance to their rule was destined to fail.
- 5) These chronicles were produced by courtiers who focused on events which were related to the ruler, his family, the court, nobles, wars and administrative arrangements.
- 6) The emperors also wanted to ensure that there was an account of their rule for posterity.

Q8. "Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous populace within an imperial edifice". Support the statement.

Ans-

The Mughal rulers inherited a heterogeneous population and did their best to assimilate them within an imperial edifice.

- 1) Akbar—one of the greatest Mughal rulers in India—followed the policy of religious tolerance.

- 2) He respected the members of the Jesuit mission who interpreted the emperor's open interest in the doctrines of Christianity as a sign of his acceptance of their faith.
- 3) Akbar built Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri where animated discussions were held among Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians.
- 4) This helped him to understand the aspects of every religion. Thus, he gave up orthodox Islamic principles.
- 5) By abolishing 'jaziya', he earned the goodwill of Hindus.
- 6) All these liberal religious policies of Akbar helped him to rule over a vast heterogeneous population in India. His policies were also followed by his immediate successors.

Q9. Describe how the 'Humayun Nama' of Gulbadan Begum gives us the glimpses of the Mughal Imperial household.

ANS-

- 1) Gulbadan Begum was the daughter of Babur, sister of Humayun and aunt of Akbar.
- 2) She wrote Humayun Nama in which she gave a glimpse of the Mughal domestic world. b) She wrote fluently in Turkish and Persian.
- 3) Akbar requested his aunt to record her memories of earlier times under Babur and Humayun so that Abul Fazl could use them to write the history of his reign.
- 4) Gulbadan did not eulogise the Mughal rulers. She wrote about several day-to-day activities of the Mughal family members.
- 5) She described in great detail about the conflicts and tensions among the princes and the important role a negotiator played by the elderly Mughal ladies in resolving these conflicts.

Q10. Describe briefly how the emperor began his day in the balcony and at Diwan-i am.

- 1) The emperor began his day at sunrise with personal religious devotion or prayers and then appeared on a small balcony, the Jharoka, facing the east.
- 2) Below, a crowd of people waited for a view of the emperor.
- 3) Jharoka Darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of imperial authority as part of popular faith.
- 4) After spending an hour at the Jharoka, the emperor walked to the public hall of audience, that is Diwan-i am, to conduct the primary business of his government.
- 5) State officials presented reports and made requests. After two hours, he then proceeded to the diwan-I khas.

Q11. How did the quest for religious knowledge lead emperor Akbar towards a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship? Discuss.

ANS-

- 1) For religious knowledge of Akbar there were many debates that took place in the ibadat khana at Fatehpur Sikri between learned Muslims, Hindus, Jainas, Parsis and Christians.
- 2) After querying scholars of different religions and sects and gathering knowledge about their doctrines, Akbar's religious views matured.
- 3) Gradually, he moved towards a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship focused on light and the sun.
- 4) Then Akbar and Abu'l Fazl together created a philosophy of light and used it to shape the image of the king and ideology of the state. In this philosophy, a divinely inspired individual has supreme sovereignty over his people and complete control over his enemies.

Q12. Describe in brief about the architecture under the Mughals-

- 1) Babar and Humayun did not get the time to construct the buildings.
- 2) During Akbar's period - Agra Fort, Buland Darwaja, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, PanchMahal, Jodha Bai's Palace, Birbal Palace, Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti.
- 3) Jahangir- Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.
- 4) Shahjahan-Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid, Lal quila Delhi
- 5) Aurangzeb-Shahi Masjid at Lahore.

Q13. Why did Abu'l Fazl describe the land revenue as 'remuneration of sovereignty'? Explain.

Answer:

- 1) Abu'l Fazl described the land revenue as 'remuneration of sovereignty'. He defined sovereignty as a social contract. Abu'l Fazl's view can be explained in the following ways:
- 2) The Mughal emperor following the ideal of Sulh-i kul (absolute peace) protected the four essences of his subjects, viz. life (jan), property (mal), honour (namus) and faith (din).
- 3) As the emperor protected his subjects, in return he demanded obedience and a share of resources.
- 4) Only those sovereigns who had Divine guidance and power could honour the contract.

Q14. What was the 'principle of kingship' of the emperor Akbar. Explain.

ANS-

- 1) Abu'l Fazl defined the Idea of kingship in the reign of the great emperor Akbar. The sources of the idea of kingship found in many chronicles of Mughal court.
- 2) Abu'l Fazl was inspired by the famous Iranian Sufi, Shihabuddin-Suhrawardi who first developed this idea.
- 3) Abu'l Fazl defined the Idea of kingship as "Farr-I izadi" which means the divine light emanating from God. This divine light is first received by the king who is at the higher order of the hierarchy in the administration.

- 4) After receiving divine light the king transmitted it to his subjects and became the source of spiritual guidance for them.
- 5) Mughal artists began to portray emperors from the 17th century wearing the halo which they saw on the European paintings of Christ and the Virgin Mary to symbolize the light of God.
- 6) Because of the kingship theory of Akbar no one could claim the right on the throne and Akbar secured it for their descendants.

It helped in expanding of Mughal Empire and made stable the empire

Q15. Describe the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal Court.

ANS-

- 1) Physical arrangement of the court, focused on the sovereign and status.
- 2) The throne (Takht) was the center of power.
- 3) In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king.
- 4) Social control in court society.
- 5) The forms of salutation to the ruler.
- 6) The protocols of government diplomatic envoys at the Mughal Court were equally explicit.
- 7) The day began with personal religious devotions then Jharokha Darshan.
- 8) After that conduct of primary business of his government.
- 9) Discuss the confidential matters.
- 10) Celebration of festivals

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (8 Marks)

Q1. Examine the idea of Sulh-i-Kul as the cornerstone of Akbar's enlightened rule.

ANS-

- 1) Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities – Hindus, Jainas, Zoroastrians and Muslims.
- 2) iAs the source of all peace and stability the emperor stood above all religious and ethnic groups, mediated among them, and ensured that justice and peace prevailed.
- 3) Abu'l Fazl describes the ideal of sulh-i kul (absolute peace) as the cornerstone of enlightened rule. In sulh-i kul all religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression, but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves.
- 4) The ideal of sulh-i kul was implemented through state policies – the nobility under the Mughals was a composite one, comprising Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs, Deccanis – all of whom were given positions and awards purely on the basis of their service and loyalty to the king.

- 5) Further, Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and jizya in 1564 as the two were based on religious discrimination. Instructions were sent to officers of the empire to follow the precept of sulh-i kul in administration.
- 6) All Mughal emperors gave grants to support the building and maintenance of places of worship. Even when temples were destroyed during war, grants were later issued for their repair – as we know from the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. However, during the reign of the latter, the jizya was reimposed on non-Muslim subjects.

Q2. Examine the life in Harem or domestic world of the Mughals

ANS-

- 1) The role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire:
- 2) The Mughal household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves.
- 3) "Harem" (a sacred place) was the domestic world of the Mughal women.
- 4) Whenever a gift of territory was made to the Mughal rulers, the gift of a daughter in marriage also accompanied.
- 5) Hierarchical relationship between the ruling groups continued. For example, a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (begams), and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth.
- 6) The begams received huge amounts of cash and valuables as dowry (mahr) during their marriages.
- 7) Due to this reason, they enjoyed a higher status and more attention from their husbands than aghas.
- 8) The concubines (aghacha or the lesser agha) were placed at the lowest position in the hierarchy.
- 9) They all received monthly allowances in cash and gifts, according to their status.
- 10) However, the agha and the aghacha could reach a higher position of a begam, depending on the husband's will.
- 11) Apart from wives, numerous female slaves served in the Mughal household.
- 12) After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses looked after the vital financial resources. For example, Shah Jahan's daughters, Jahanara and Roshanara, received an annual income equal to that of high imperial mansabdars.
- 13) Mughal women, with control over resources, wrote books and commissioned many buildings and gardens.
- 14) For example, the Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum on imperial households.
- 15) Jahanara designed the bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the centre of Shahjahanabad.

Q3. How do you think that Qandahar remained a bone of contention between the Mughals and the Safavid? Explain.

ANS-

- 1) The political and diplomatic relations between Mughals and the neighbouring countries was defined by the control of the frontier.
- 2) Hindukush mountain separated Afghanistan from the regions of Iran and Central Asia.
- 3) All conquerors had to cross Hindukush to reach north India.
- 4) A constant aim of Mughal policy was to ward off these possible dangers by controlling strategic outposts like Kabul and Qandhar.
- 5) Because of this Qandhar was a bone of contention between the Safavids and the Mughals.
- 6) This fortress town was initially in the possession of Humayun, reconquered in 1595 by Akbar.
- 7) Jahangir tried to retain the Qandhar and sent an envoy to the court of Safavid ruler Shah Abbas to retain Qandhar but failed.
- 8) In 1622 the Persian army besieged Qandhar.
- 9) The ill-prepared Mughal garrison was defeated and had to surrender the fortress and the city to the Safavids.

Q4. "The granting of titles to the men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity". Explain.

ANS-

- 1) Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy.
- 2) This was shown in the coins of Mughals. Jahangir issued coins with pictures of Noorjahan and himself and their titles.
- 3) Granting titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.
- 4) The title of 'Asaf khan' was given to the highest minister. This title originated from the legendary minister of the prophet king Sulaiman(Soloman).
- 5) The title of Mirza Raja was accorded by Aurangzeb to his two highest-ranking nobles, Jai singh and Jaswant singh.
- 6) Titles could be earned or paid for.
- 7) 'Robe of honour'(Khilat) was another award given to the nobles and eminent personalities.
- 8) Sarapa("head and foot") was another gift that was given. It consisted of a tunic, a turban and a sash(patka).
- 9) Jewelled ornaments were often given as gifts by the emperor.
- 10)'Padma Murassa' (The lotus blossom set with jewels) was given only in exceptional circumstances.
- 11) Courtier offered Nazr(small sum of money) and peshkash(large amount)
- 12)Titles were the way of identifying the position of nobles.
- 13)Gifts played an important role in improving the relationship between rulers. Gifts were regarded as a sign of honour and respect.
- 14)Ambassadors performed the function of negotiating treaties and relationships between competing political powers.

Q5. What was the Mansabdari system? Describe.

ANS-

- 1) Mansabdari system was introduced by the Mughal king Akbar in 1570. The main purpose of introducing the Mansabdari system was to consolidate the mughal rule in India, integration of their rule and to stabilize the mughal rule in India.
- 2) Mansab means rank. All government officers held ranks(Mansab) comprising two numerical designations: (i) ZAT – this was an indicator of position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the Mansabdar.(ii) SAWAR- this indicated the number of horsemen he was required to maintain in service.
- 3) Mansabdars of 1000 Zat ranked as nobles(Umara, which is the plural of amir)
- 4) Mansabdars participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as the officer in provinces.
- 5) Each military commander recruited, equipped and trained the arm forces of Mughal.
- 6) Troops maintained the superior horses with an imperial mark(Dagh).
- 7) The Emperor personally reviewed changes in rank, titles and official posting.
- 8) For noble imperial service was the way of acquiring power, wealth and reputation.
- 9) If a person wanted to join the service, he requested through nobles and he presented 'tajwiz' to the emperor.
- 10) If a person found suitable a mansab was granted to him.
- 11) 'Mir Bakshi' presented all candidates for appointment or promotion and issued an order bearing his seal and signature

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (1+2+2)

SOURCE 1

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Nobles at court

The Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akbar, noticed :

In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

(1) Examine the relationship between Akbar and his nobles. 1

(2) How do you think that the nobility was an important pillar of the Mughal State? 2

(3) Explain the observation of the Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate regarding this relationship. 2

Answers-

1. The King would summon the nobles to the court and give them imperial commands as though they were his slaves.

This was to prevent the great nobles from becoming insolent through unchallenged enjoyment of power. The King granted titles to men of merit.

Awards were also given. A Courtier/noble never approached the Emperor empty handed.

Salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy: deeper prostration represented higher status. Any other relevant point.

2. Nobility an important pillar of Mughal state:

Nobility was recruited from the diverse ethnic and religious groups. This ensured no faction was large enough to challenge the authority of the state. The nobles participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the empire in the provinces. For members of the nobility, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and possibly the highest reputation.

3. Observation of Father Antonio Monserrate:

(i) High respect shown by Akbar towards the members of the Jesuit

(ii) They interpreted the Emperor's open interest in the doctrines of Christianity as a sign of his acceptance of their faith. This could be understood in relation to the intolerant religious atmosphere that existed in Europe at that time. Akbar was an accessible emperor.

SOURCE 2

Darbar-i-Akbar

Abu'lFazl gives a vivid account of Akbar's darbar:-

Whenever His Majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renowned and skilful mechanics pay their respects; and the officers of justice present their reports. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

How has Abu'l Fazl described Akbar's darbar?

2

1. How was social control in court exercised?

2

2. How did members of the royal family participate in the darbar's activities? 1

Answers-

1. According to Abu'l Fazl whenever Akbar holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects to Akbar. The officers of justice present their reports to the king in darbar. Akbar (His Majesty), with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner.

2. Whenever Akbar was held court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. Skilful gladiators, wrestlers, singers, clever jugglers and funny tumblers from all countries hold themselves in readiness and are waiting and anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility. In this way the court exercised social control.

3. Akbar's (His Majesty) sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish and the remains were standing in their proper places in court.

SOURCE 3

In praise of taswir

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem. Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for

this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ... Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

1. Why did Abu'l Fazl consider the art of painting important? 2
2. How did he seek to legitimise this art? 1
3. Why was painting a bone of contention between the emperor and the orthodox Islamic group? 2

Answers-

1. Means both of study and amusement; the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life.
2. Abul Fazl: an artist has a unique way of recognising God when he must come to feel that he cannot bestow life on his work.
3. The reference of Islamic prohibition of the portrayal of human beings enshrined in the Qur'an as well as the had is, which described an incident from the life of the Prophet Muhammad. Here the Prophet is cited as having forbidden the depiction of living beings in a naturalistic manner as it would suggest that the artist was seeking to appropriate the power of creation.

SOURCE 4

The Mughal nobility

This is how Chandrabhan Barahman described the Mughal nobility in his book *Char Chaman* (Four Gardens), written during the reign of Shah Jahan:

People from many races (Arabs, Iranians, Turks, Tajiks, Kurds, Tatars, Russians, Abyssinians, and so on) and from many countries (Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Arabia, Iran, Khurasan, Turan) – in fact, different groups and classes of people from all societies – have sought refuge in the imperial court, as well as different groups from India, men with knowledge and skills as well as warriors, for example, Bukharis and Bhakkaris, Sayyids of genuine lineage, Shaikhzadas with noble ancestry, Afghan tribes such as the Lodis, Rohillas, Yusufzai, and castes of Rajputs, who were to be addressed as rana, raja, rao and rayan – i.e. Rathor, Sisodia, Kachhwaha, Hada, Gaur, Chauhan, Panwar, Bhaduriya, Solanki, Bundela, Shekhawat, and all the other Indian tribes, such as Ghakkar, Khokar, Baluchi, and others who wielded the sword, and mansabs from 100 to 7000 zat, likewise landowners from the steppes and

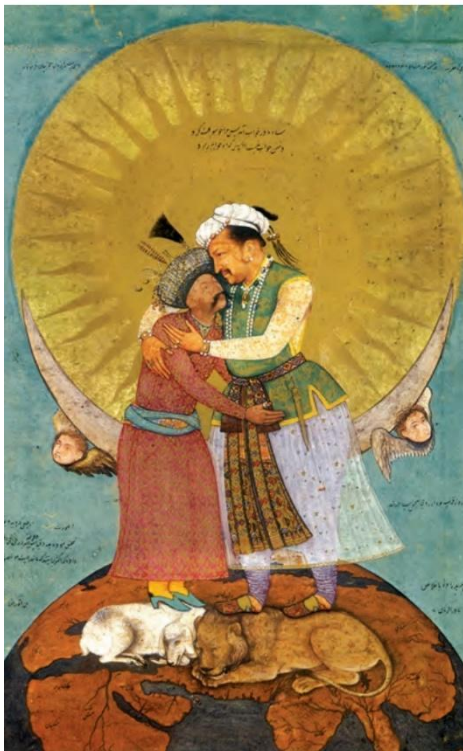
mountains, from the regions of Karnataka, Bengal, Assam, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kumaon, Tibet and Kishtwar and so on – whole tribes and groups of them have been privileged to kiss the threshold of the imperial court (i.e. attend the court or find employment).

1. Name the different races and countries from where people came to Mughal court. 1
2. List the different groups in India who shot refuse in mughal court.2
3. What the rank of Mansab was as described in the passage. List of Gond tribes and Rajput caste mentioned in the passage.2

Answers-

1. People from many races (Arabs, Iranians, Turks, Tajiks, Kurds, Tatars, Russians, Abyssinians, and so on) and from many countries (Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Arabia, Iran, Khurasan, Turan) came to Mughal court.
2. Rathor, Sisodia, Kachhwaha, Hada, Gaur, Chauhan, Panwar, Bhaduriya, Solanki, Bundela, Shekhawat, Indian tribes, such as Ghakkar, Khokar, Baluchi, and others who wielded the sword, and mansabs from 100 to 7000 zat , likewise landowners from the steppes and mountains, from the regions of Karnataka, Bengal, Assam, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kumaon, Tibet and Kishtwar etc sought refuge to Mughal court.
3. Mansabs from 100 to 7000 zat rank were mentioned in the passage. The Afghan tribes mentioned in the passage are Lodis Rohilla and Yousafzai .The Rajput caste mentioned are Rathor, Sisodiya, kachhwaha,Hada, Gaur, Chauhan,Panwar, Bhaduriya, Solanki, Bundela and Shekhawat.

SOURCE 5



Jahangir's dream

An inscription on this miniature records that Jahangir commissioned Abu'l Hasan to render in painting a dream the emperor had had recently. Abu'l Hasan painted this scene portraying the two rulers – Jahangir and Safavid Shah Abbas – in a friendly embrace. Both kings are depicted in their traditional costumes. The figure of the Shah is based upon portraits made by Bishandas who accompanied the Mughal embassy to Iran in 1613. This gave a sense of authenticity to a scene which is fictional, as the two rulers had never met.

1. Name the artist who painted this scene. 1
2. Why is this Mughal painting given the name “Jahangir's dream”? 2
3. Identify the two animals shown in the painting. What do they symbolize here in the painting?2

Answers-

1. Abu'l Hasan
2. The painting shows the two rulers Jahangir and Safavid shah Abbas in a friendly embrace which was Jahangir's desire. This painting was fictional as the two rulers had never met.
3. Lion and lamb. A realm in which both strong (lion) and the weak (lamb) exist in harmony.

THEME – 10
COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE
(Exploring official archives)

KEY CONCEPTS

BENGAL AND THE ZAMINDARS

Colonial rule was first established in Bengal. The English East India Company first attempted to reorder the rural society and establish a new regime of land rights and land revenue system.

An auction in Burdwan

* In 1793, the Governor General Lord Cornwallis introduced **the Permanent Land revenue settlement**

* The English East India Company had fixed the revenue that Zamindars had to pay.

The estates of the zamindars who failed to pay the fixed revenue amount were auctioned.

* The Raja of Burdwan failed to pay his due and his estates (mahals) were auctioned in 1797.

* The British attempts to auction the estates of the zamindars failed. The purchasers who bought the estates in the auctions were servants and agents of the raja.

* They bought the estates for their raja. So, the estates remained under the control of the raja. Over 95 per cent of the sale at the auction was fictitious.

The Problem of Unpaid Revenue-

* Since the conquest of Bengal, the British officials were facing the problem in collecting the revenue.

* They thought to develop agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the state by encouraging investment in agriculture.

* They proposed to do this by securing rights of property and by fixing the revenue demand permanently.

* Company officials thought that a fixed revenue demand ensured regular income.

* But the problem was in identifying the person who could increase agricultural production and pay the fixed amount of revenue to the state.

* After prolonged debate the company decided to make the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal as their contractors for purpose.

*The rajas and taluqdars were called now as zamindars. The zamindars had to pay the revenue demand fixed by the state.

Why Zamindars defaulted on Payments

*Under the Permanent settlement, the rajas and taluqdars were converted as zamindars.

*In practice; the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue collector of the state. They had about 400 villages under their control.

*In the calculation of the company, one zamindari formed one revenue estate.

*The zamindar collected rent and paid the fixed amount and kept the excess as his income.

*The zamindar collected rent from different villages.

*He was expected to pay the company on a regular basis. If he failed to pay the amount his estates were to be auctioned.

*The zamindars failed to pay the fixed amount to the state because of the following reasons-

*The initial demands were very high.

*The demands were made at a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed and the ryots were unable to pay their dues to the zamindars.

*The revenue was invariable; regardless of the harvest. Even if the crops failed the revenue had to be paid punctually.

*The Sunset Law: According to this, if the revenue was not paid to the state by the sunset on a particular day, the zamindari was auctioned.

The Rise of the Jotedars -

*According to the Survey of Francis Buchanan, in the Dinajpur district in North Bengal, the rich peasants were known as jotedars.

*They consolidated their position at the end of the 18th century while many zamindars faced crisis.

*They had occupied a vast area of land and in some cases as much as several thousand acres.

*They controlled the local trade activities and money lending and had more power over poor peasants.

*Major part of their land was cultivated by the sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars).

*The sharecroppers brought their own ploughs and gave their labour and half of the produce to the jotedars after the harvest.

Powers of the Jotedars

- *The jotedars had more power than zamindars.
- *The jotedars lived in the villages and exercised direct control over poor villagers.
- *Zamindars lived in urban areas.
- *The jotedars were against zamindars. The jotedars resisted the efforts of the zamindars to increase the jama of the village.
- * The zamindari officials were prevented from collecting the rent.
- *The jotedars mobilized ryots against the zamindars and delayed the payment of revenue to the zamindar. when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned by the state, the jotedars were often purchasers.
- *The jotedars were most powerful in North Bengal. In some places the jotedars were called as haoladars, qantidars or mandals.

Zamindar's Resist

- *The zamindars devised some strategies to face the pressure from the state demanding high revenue and their estates being auctioned by the state.
- *Fictitious sale was one such strategy.
- *The zamindars transferred their zamindari to women, since the company had promised that they would not take over the property of women. For example, the Raja of Burdwan transferred his zamindari to his mother.
- *The auctions were manipulated by the zamindar's agents. At the time of auctions the zamindar's men bought it and gave back to zamindar outbidding the other purchasers. *The outside purchasers were attacked by the lathials of the zamindars. They felt that they are part of the zamindari control due to a sense of loyalty .
- *They considered the zamindars as authority and themselves as Proja(subjects). Thus, the outsiders were not able to take the possession of the estates purchased by them.

The Fifth Report

- *The Fifth Report was a Report prepared to submit to the British Parliament.
- *The Fifth Report was a report on the administration and activities of the East India Company.
- * The Report was having 1002 pages. It was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.
- *The Report's 800 pages were the appendices that reproduced the petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from various districts, statistical tables on revenue returns and notes on revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras.

* News about Company's misrule and mal administration was hotly debated in Britain
Incidents of greed and corruption of Company officials were discussed.

*The British Parliament passed a series of Acts to regulate company rule in India.

It forced the Company to produce reports on the administration of India. The Fifth Report was one such report.

Buchanan and his accounts -

*Francis Buchanan was a physician, came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service. He also served as surgeon to the Governor General of India, Lord Wellesley.

* He organized a zoo that became the Calcutta Alipore Zoo. He was also in charge of the Botanical Gardens for a short period.

*He undertook detailed surveys of the areas which were under the control of the Company.

*Buchanan's journal gives us information about the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills.

* Buchanan wrote about a landscape and described how it could be transformed and made more productive by suggesting crops to be cultivated.

The Hoe And The Plough

In the Hills of Rajmahal -

*The Paharias were the hill folk and lived around the Rajmahal hills at the late eighteenth century.

*Their main activities were to collect forest produce and practice shifting cultivation. *They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth.

These patches were enriched by the potash from the ash.

* They grew variety of pulses and millets for their own consumption. They scratched the ground slightly with hoes and cultivated the cleared land for years.

*Then left it fallow to get its fertility and moved to new areas.

*Their main forest produces were mahua(a flower) for food ,silk cocoons and resin for sale and wood for charcoal production.

* They were hunters, shifting cultivators, food gatherers, charcoal producers, silkworm rearers and strongly connected to the forest.

The Santhals: Pioneer Settlers-

*The Santhals had come to the Rajmahal hills in 1780s. The British officials invited them to settle in the Jangal Mahals.

*The British gave land to the Sanathals and persuaded them to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

* By 1832 a large area was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh and was declared as the land of the Santhals who lived within it.

*After the demarcation, the settlement areas of the Santhals expanded rapidly from 40 Santhal villages in 1838 to 1,473 villages by 1851.

*The Santhals soon realized that the land they bought under cultivation was slipping out of their hands.

*The British started levying taxes on those lands and the money lenders were charging them with high rate of interest and took over their land in case of defaulters.

* By 1850s they realized that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state in order to create an ideal world that would be ruled by the Santhals themselves.

*It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created. The pargana was carved out of 5,500 square miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

MCQs-

1.Where was colonial rule first established in India?

A.Madras B. Bengal C.Bombay D.Delhi

Ans- B. Bengal

2.Which year the Permanent Land revenue settlement was introduced in Bengal?

A.1783 B.1883 C.1793 D.1893

Ans- C.1793

3.Under the Permanent settlement, who were converted as zamindars.

A.Revenue officers

B.Jotedars

C.Rayots

D.The rajas and taluqdars

Ans-D.The rajas and taluqdars

4.Who introduced the Zamindari System?

A. Lord Clive

B. Lord Wellesley

C.Lord Cornwallis

D.Lord William Bentinck

Ans-C.Lord Cornwallis

5.Who were Talukdars under the British Raj in India?

- A. The one who holds territorial units.
- B. Government Officials who were responsible for territorial units.
- C. Head of the pageants.
- D. Rich peasants.

Ans-A. The one who holds territorial units.

6.Zamindars were responsible for

- A. Indigo trades with British
- B.Excretion from minerals from hills
- C. Maintaining records for lands and territories
- D. Paying revenue to the East India Company

Ans-D. Paying revenue to the East India Company

7.Who among the following was the leader of the Santhal Rebellion?

- A. Sidhu Manjhi
- B. Birsa Munda
- C. Kanu Manjhi
- D. Shibu Murmu

Ans-A. Sidhu Manjhi

8.Identify the personality-He was a physician, came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service.

- A. Lord Wellesley.
- B. Lord Cornwallis
- C. Francis Buchanan
- D.None of These

Ans- C

9.Fill in the Blank-

The Term _____ was used to designate peasants

- A.Talukdars
- B.Rayots
- C.Zamindars
- D.Jagirdars

Ans-B.Rayots

10.Damin-i-Koh was declared as the land of-

- A.Peasants
- B.Santhals
- C.Paharias
- D.All of the above

Ans-B.Santhals

11.Santhal pargana was carved out of 5,500 square miles from Which of the following districts-

- A.Bhagalpur and Birbhum.
- B.Bhagalpur and Burdwan
- C.Birbhum and Burdwan
- D.None of the above

Ans-A.Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

12.The Paharias lived around which of the following hills in the late eighteenth century.

- A.Aravali
- B.Rajmahal
- C.Vindhya
- D. Satpura

Ans- B

13.Santhal revolt took place in the year

- A.1855-56
- B. 1850-51
- C. 1852-53
- D.1832-33

Ans-A.1855-56

14.The hoe symbolised the life of -

A.Santhals

B.Paharias

C.Rayots

D.Mandals

Ans-B.Paharias

15. Which of the following is correct matching of columns-

I	II
i. Francis Buchanan	a. Helped British during Santhal Rebellion
ii.Lord Cornwallis	b.Physician
iii.Mehtab Chand	c.Leader of Santhal Rebellion
iv.Sidhu Manjhi	d.Permanent Settlement

A. i.b ii.a iii.c iv.d

B. i.a ii.b iii.c iv.d

C. i.b ii.d.iii.a iv.c

D. i.d ii.b iii.c iv.d

Ans-C. i.b ii.d.iii.a iv.c

16.The large area in the foothills of Rajmahal declared as to be the land of Santhals was demarcated as –

A. Damin-i-Koh

B. Jamin-i-Koh

C. Santhal Bhumi

D. Pahari-i-Koh

Ans:- A

17.Who proposed a policy of pacification for the Paharia folk of Rajmahal hills-

A. Francis Buchanan

B.Augustus Cleveland

C.Lord Cornwallis

D.Lord Wellesley

Ans-B.Augustus Cleveland

18.In some places Joetdars were also known as-

A.Haoldars

B.Gantidars

C.Mandals

D.All of the above

Ans-D .All of the above

19.Which of the following terms are used for the Sharecroppers who cultivated large part of Joetdar's land -

I.Adhiyars

II.Bargadars

III.Talukdars

IV.Zamindars

A. I and II B. I and III C. II and IV D. All of them

Ans-A. I and II

20.Who among the following was more powerful -

A.Zamindars

B.Joetdars

C.Rayots

D.Bargadars

Ans-B.Joetdars

21.Consider the following statements:-

- I. The revenue rates were fixed permanently.
- II. Zamindars were expected to collect revenue from the ryots.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about the Permanent settlement System?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans:- C

22.Which of the statement(s) are correct about the duties of the Zamindars under permanent settlements-

I. Zamindars had several (sometimes as many as 400) villages under them.

II.The Company fixed the total demand over the entire estate whose revenue the zamindar contracted to pay.

III. The zamindar collected rent from the different villages, paid the revenue to the Company, and retained the difference as his income

IV He was expected to pay the Company regularly, failing which his estate could be auctioned.

A. I, II, IV

B. I, III, IV

C. III, II, IV

D. All of the above.

Ans-D. All of the above.

23. Which of the following statements about Permanent settlement are correct?

I. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1893.

II. The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay.

III. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.

IV. A number of mahals (estates) held by the Raja of Burdwan were being sold.

Options:

A. I, II & II

B. II, III, IV

C. I, III, & IV

D. I, II & IV

Ans-B. II, III, IV

24. _____ was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.

A. Sunset law

B. Limitation law

C. Permanent Settlement

D. Raiyatwari

Ans-C. Permanent Settlement

25. Identify the personality -

He was the Commander of the British forces during the American War of Independence and the Governor General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced there in 1793.

A.Lord William Bentinck

B. Lord Clive

C. Lord Wellesley

D.Lord Cornwallis

Ans-D.Lord Cornwallis

A/R -MCQs

26.Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A):The East India Company realised that there was a need to fix the revenue amount for regular flow of income.

Reason (R):British officials felt that agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture.

Options:

A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C.A is true but R is false.

D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

27.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Burdwan Raja's estates had been publicly sold, but he remained in control of his zamindari.

Reason (R): East India Company allowed the Raja to maintain his zamindari under permanent Settlements.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans- C

28.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) :Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal. They were now classified as zamindars.

Reason (R): The zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue Collector of the state.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

29.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) :Zamindars regularly failed to pay the revenue demand and unpaid balances accumulated.

Reason (R):The initial demands were very high.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

30.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) :Within the villages, the power of zamindars was more effective than that of jotedars.

Reason (R):jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-D

31.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) :The jotedars were most powerful in North Bengal.

Reason (R):Their rise inevitably weakened zamindari authority.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-B

32.Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A) :It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.

Reason (R):It became the basis of intense parliamentary debates on the nature of the East India Company's rule in India.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

33. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A) : The Paharias regularly raided the plains where settled agriculturists lived.

Reason (R) : In the 1770s the British embarked on a brutal policy of extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans-B

34. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A): The British encouraged forest clearance, and Zamindars and jotedars turned uncultivated lands into rice fields.

Reason (R): The British associated forests with wildness, and saw forest people as savage, unruly, primitive, and difficult to govern.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

35. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A) : The British turned to the Santhals and they were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

Reason (R) : Having failed to subdue the Paharis and transform them into settled agriculturists, the British turned to the Santhals.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

36. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A) :Buchanan was an employee of the British East India Company

Reason (R) :His journeys were simply inspired by the love of landscape and the desire to discover the unknown.

Options:

A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

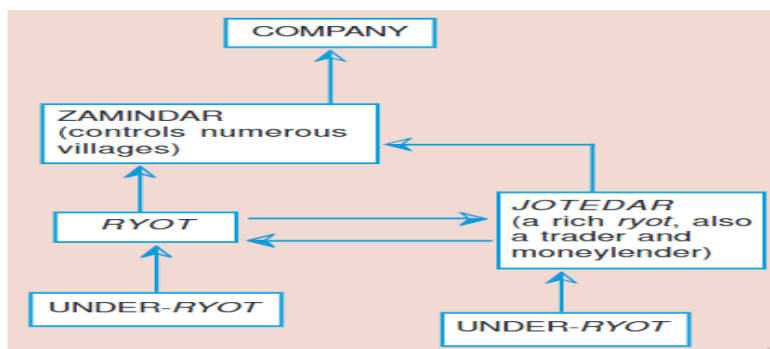
C.A is true but R is false.

D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-C

Case Base MCQs-

1. Study the given image of 'Power in rural Bengal' carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1=3)



i. Who imposed revenue under the Permanent Revenue System ?

A.East India Company

B.Zamindar

C.Joetdar

D.Rayot

Ans- A

ii. Who had direct control over rayots of villages ?

A.Zamindars

B.Jotedars

C.Zamindars and Joetdars both

D.East India Company

Ans-B

iii. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option-

Assertion (A) :Each village ryot, big or small, paid rent to the zamindars

Reason (R) :Zamindars were responsible for paying revenue to the company and distributing the revenue demand over villages.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

2.Study the given excerpt carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1=3)

Buchanan on the Santhals

Buchanan wrote:

They are very clever in clearing new lands, but live meanly. Their huts have no fence, and the walls are made of small sticks placed upright, close together and plastered within with clay. They are small and slovenly, and too flat-roofed, with very little arch.

i. Who was Francis Buchanan?

A. Governor General

B. Physician

C. Agent of Company

D. Artist

Ans-B

ii. Consider the following statements :

a.Santhals were experts in clearing new lands.

b.They lived in huts have no fence.

Choose the correct option:

A.Only (a) is correct

B. Only (b) is correct.

C. Both (a) and (b) are correct.

D.Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Ans.C

iii.Damin-i-Koh was declared to be the land of

A.Paharias

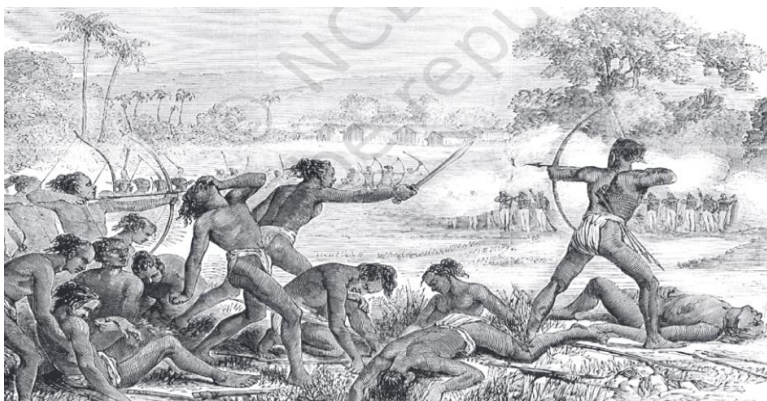
B.Santhals

C.Both Paharias and Santhals

D.None of the above

Ans-B

3. See this painting carefully and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1=3)



i. This image demonstrates -

- A. Hunting by Santhals
- B. Village life of Santhals
- C. Santhals fight the sepoys of the British Raj
- D. Practice of War skills

Ans-C

ii. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option-

Assertion (A) :The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared

Reason (R) :By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state.

Options:

- A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is true but R is false.
- D.A is false but R is true.

Ans-A

iii. Consider the following statements :

- a. Sidhu Manjhi was leader of Sathal Rebellion.
- b. After the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) the Santhal Pargana was created

Choose the correct option:

- A. Only (a) is correct
- B. Only (b) is correct.
- C. Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- D. Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Ans-C

4.Study the Picture and then read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :

(1+1+1=3)



When the Permanent Settlement Tejchand was the Raja of Burdwan. Subsequently under Mehtab Chand the estate prospered. Mehtab Chand helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt.

i. Which of the following estate was auctioned in 1797, after Permanent Settlement came into operation in 1793?

- A. Bhagalpur
- B. Birbhum
- C. Burdwan
- D. All of these

Ans- C

ii. Who was Raja of Burdwan When the Permanent Settlement was introduced?

- A. Mulchand
- B. Tejchand
- C. Mehtab Chand
- D. None of these.

Ans-A

iii. Consider the following statements :

- a. Burdwan estate prospered under Raja Mehtab Chand
- b. Raja of Burdwan Supported Santhals during the Sathal Rebellion

Choose the correct option:

- A .Only (a) is correct
- B. Only (b) is correct.
- C. Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- D.Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Ans-A

5.Study the given excerpt carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1=3)

The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals. They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants. The land grant to the Santhals stipulated that at least one-tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within the first ten years. The territory was surveyed and mapped. Enclosed with boundary pillars, it was separated from both the world of the settled agriculturists of the plains and the Paharias of the hills.

i. Which of the following statement is correct related to Santhals?

- A. They had moved into this area around 1800, displaced the hill folk who lived on these lower slopes, cleared the forests, and settled the Rajmahal ranges.
- B. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals.
- C.They cleaned the forest and plowed the land.
- D. All of the above

Ans-D

ii. lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practising shifting cultivation.

- A. Santhals.
- B. Paharias
- C. Baigas
- D. Mundas

Ans:-B.

iii. Which of the following statements about Damin-i-Koh is incorrect-

- A.This was demarcated as Santhal land

B.1/5th of the area had to be cultivated within first 10 years

C.Santhal's had to live within the territory.

D.After the demarcation of Damin-iKoh, Santhal settlements expanded rapidly.

Ans:- B

Very Short type question- (1 Mark)

1.Which year Mahals of Bardhaman were auctioned?

Ans- 1797

2.Which term was often used to designate powerful Zamindars?

Ans-Raja

3.What was the Sunset Law?

Ans-According to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

4.Which new revenue system was introduced by East India Company in 1793?

Ans-The Permanent Settlement

5.Who was the Governor General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced there in 1793.

Ans-Charles Cornwallis.

6. Who were designated as Ryots?

Ans-Peasants

7.Which year Fifth report was submitted in British Parliament?

Ans-1813

8.Who were jotedars?

Ans-Rich peasants

9.Who were responsible for paying revenue to the company under the Permanent Revenue System?

Zamindars

10.Who was Francis Buchanan?

Ans-He was a physician appointed in Bengal Medical Service.

11.What was Damin-i-Koh?

By 1832, on the foothills of Rajmahal hill a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh and it is given to Santhals.

12.When the Permanent Settlement was imposed, Who was the Raja of Burdwan?

Ans-Tejchand

13.Name the hill folks who lived around the Rajmahal hills?

Ans-Paharias

14.Who proposed a policy of pacification to the Paharias?

Ans-Augustus Cleveland, the Collector of Bhagalpur.

15.Who was the leader of the Santhal rebellion?

Ans-Sidhu Manjhi

IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS-

1.Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-Burdwan raja's City Palace on Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta

2.Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-Charles Cornwallis

3. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-Maharaja Mehtab Chand

4. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-Andul Raj Palace

5. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



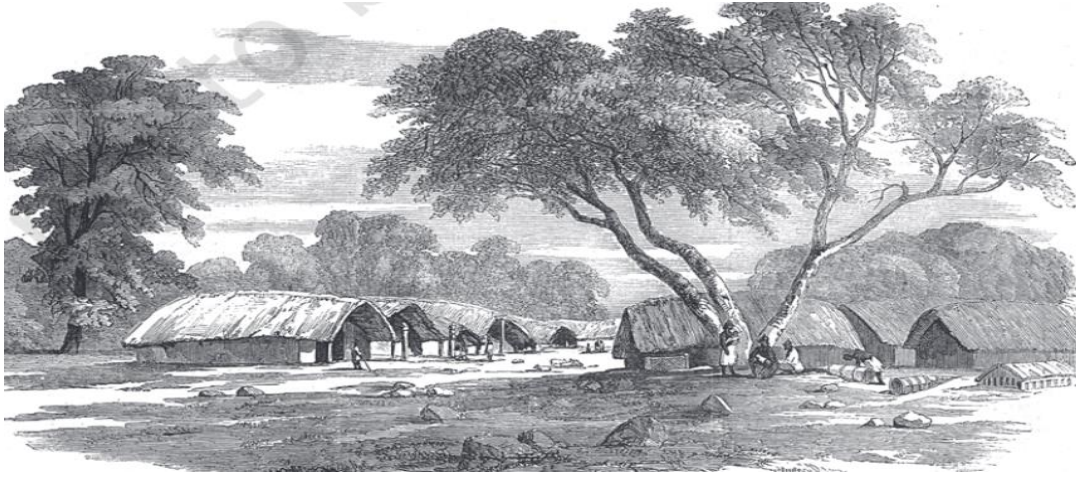
Ans-A view of a hill village in Rajmahal

6. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans-A view of Jangal territory

7. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



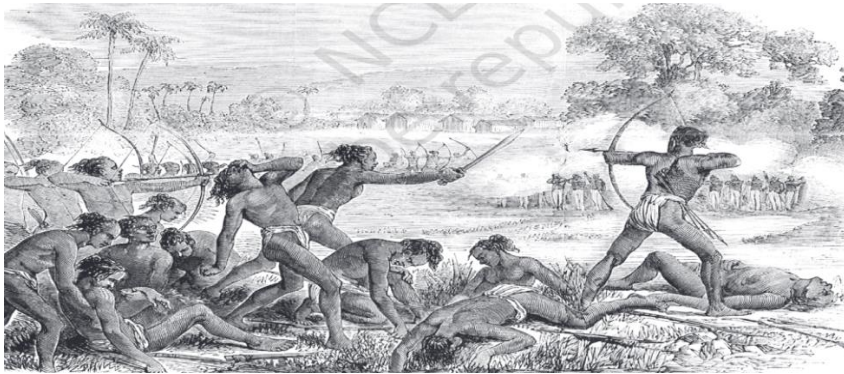
Ans-Hill village in Santhal country

8. Identify the popular image given below and write its name



Ans-Sidhu Manjhi

9. Identify the popular image given below and write its name



Ans-Santhals fight the sepoys of the British Raj.

10. Identify the popular image given below and write its name



Ans-Burning of Santhal villages

11. Identify the popular image given below and write its name



Ans-Santhal prisoners being taken away

Source based Questions -

Q1.Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions:- (1+2+2)

The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals. They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants. The land grant to the Santhals stipulated that at least one-tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within the first ten years. The territory was surveyed and mapped. Enclosed with boundary pillars, it was separated from both the world of the settled agriculturists of the plains and the Paharias of the hills.

After the demarcation of Damin-i-Koh, Santhal settlements expanded rapidly. From 40 Santhal villages in the area in 1838, as many as 1,473 villages had come up by 1851. Over the same period, the Santhal population increased from a mere 3,000 to over 82,000. As cultivation expanded, an increased volume of revenue flowed into the Company's coffers. Santhal myths and songs of the nineteenth century refer very frequently to a long history of travel: they represent the Santhal past as one of continuous mobility, a tireless search for a place to settle. Here in the Damin-i-Koh their journey seemed to have come to an end.

i. Where were Santhals persuade to settle?

Ans- The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

ii. What was Damin-i-Koh?

Ans- By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of Santhals

iii. How the long history of travel of Santhals came to end?

Ans- Santhal myths and songs of the nineteenth century refer very frequently to a long history of travel: they represent the Santhal past as one of continuous mobility, a tireless search for a place to settle. Here in the Damin-i-Koh.

Q 2. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions:- (1+2+2)

Referring to the condition of Zamindars and land, the Fifth Report stated:

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated: The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea , Rajeshaye , Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal) , ... and others , the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

i. When was the Fifth Report submitted to the British Parliament ?

Ans- The Fifth Report submitted to the British Parliament in 1813

ii. What was the Fifth Report?

Ans- It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India, often referred to as the Fifth Report.

iii. Why the estates of Zamindars auctioned?

The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.

Since the raja had accumulated huge arrears, his estates

had been put up for auction.

Q 3. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions:- (1+2+2)

The jotedars of Dinajpur

Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power:

Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry ...

The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently

i. Who were jotedars?

Ans-Rich peasants.

ii. How did the Zamindars resist the growing power of the Jotedars?

Ans- By transferring some of his property to the women of the house.

At the time of the auction, lathiyals were sent to threaten the jotedars who tried to buy the estate of the zamindar.

iii. Why Jotedars were more powerful than Zamindars?

Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers.

Short Answer Type Questions-(3 Marks)

1. What steps were taken by East India Company to control the Zamindars?

Ans. (i) Benami sales enabled the estate to be sold at a low price back to the Zamindar.

(ii) New Zamindars were attacked by former Zamindars.

(iii) The ryots resisted the entry of outsiders.

(iv) Some Zamindaris were declared property of ladies

2. Why did Zamindar default at revenue payment to the Company?

Ans:-

- (i) The initial demand was very high.
- (ii) this was because it was failed if the demand was fixed for all time to come the Company would never be able to claim a share of increased income from land when prices grows and cultivation expanded to minimize this anticipated loss , the company paid the revenue demand high.
- (iii) This high demand was imposed in 1790s a time when the prices of agriculture produce were depressed making it difficult for Ryot to pay their dues to the zamindar.
- (iv) The revenue was invariable regardless of harvest and had to be paid punctually.
- v)Permanent settlement initially limited the power of Zamindar to collect the rent from the Ryot and managed its zamindari.

3. Why Jotedar were more powerful than Zamindars?

Ans. (i) The Jotedar had vast area of land.

- (ii) He was a local moneylender.
- (iii) He was local trader.
- (iv) The Jotedar lived in the village.
- (v) He would not allow Zamindar to perform his duties.

4.Explain reasons for the failure of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue introduced by the British in Bengal.

Answer: The reasons for the failure of the Permanent Settlement are as follows:

- (i) The early revenue demands fixed by the company were very high
- (ii)The price of agricultural produce were depressed during this period. So it became difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindars.
- (iii)Revenue was fixed permanently
- (iv)British expected that Zamindar would work for agricultural reform but they ignored.
- (v)The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.

5.Who were Paharias? What was their livelihood?

- (i)Paharias were hill folk.
- (ii)they lived around the Rajmahal Hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.
- (iii)They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth.
- (iv)On the patches, enriched by the potash from the ash, the Pahariyas grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.

6. What was the British policy towards Pahariyas?

- (i) In 1770 the British embarked upon a brutal policy of extermination hunting Pahariyas down and killing them.
- (ii) By the 1780s Augustus Cleveland the collector of Bhagalpur proposed a policy of pacification.
- (iii) Pahariya Chiefs were given an annual allowance.
- (iv) They were made responsible for proper conduct of their men.
- (v) They were expected to maintain order in their locality

7. What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants?

- (i) The official sources reflect official concerns and interpretation of events.
- (ii) The government was not ready to admit that discontent was because of government action.
- (iii) Official reports must be verified with evidence gathered from newspapers, unofficial records, legal records and oral sources.

8. What strategies were used by Zamindars to retain control over their Zamindaris?

Ans.

- (i) Benami sales enabled the estate to be sold at a low price back to the Zamindar.
- (ii) New Zamindars were attacked by former Zamindars.
- (iii) The ryots resisted the entry of outsiders.
- (iv) Some Zamindaris were declared property of Women.

9. "The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one" explain the statement with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Rajmahal Hills during the 18th century.

- (i) Santhal came to Bengal around 1780. Zamindars hired them to reclaim land and expand cultivation.
- (ii) British invited Santhals to settle in the Jangal Mahal, when they failed to subdue Paharias. The Paharias refused to cut the forest, resisted touching the plough and continued to be turbulent.
- (iii) On the other hand, Santhal appeared to be ideal settlers, clearing the forest and ploughing the land with vigour.
- (iv) Santhal settlements and cultivation gradually expanded and Paharias were forced to withdraw deeper into hills and were confined to dry interior and to more barren and rocky upper hills.

(v) This severely affected their lives, impoverishing them in the long term. If paharia life was symbolised by the hoe, which they used for shifting cultivation, the santhals life represented the power of the plough. The battle between the hoe and plough was really a long one.

10. Why did the Fifth Report become the basis of intense debate in England?

(i) The Fifth Report was a significant report, it continued shaping our conception for over a century and a half about the nature and consequences of East India Company's Rule in Bengal in the late 18th century.

(ii) It served as the basis for intense parliamentary debates on the nature of company's rule in India.

(iii) The evidence contained in the 'Fifth Report' is considered to be of great importance. But as it is an official report, it should be read and analysed very carefully. The major shortcomings of this report included:

(iv) The Fifth report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power and the rate at which zamindars were losing their lands. Zamindars were not always displaced given the indigenous methods they used to retain their lands.

(v) The report was biased because it wanted to highlight the maladministration of the East India Company in India.

11. "Jotedar inevitably weakened zamindars in Bengal by the end of the 18th century".

Give arguments to support the statement.

(i) In the 18th century when many zamindars were facing a crisis, a group of rich peasants, known as jotedars, were consolidating their position in the villages.

(ii) Unlike zamindars, jotedars lived in villages and thus, had good influence on village population.

(iii) Jotedars had acquired vast areas of land. They controlled local trade, moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators and their land was cultivated through adhiyars or bargadars (sharecroppers).

(iv) They fiercely resisted the effects of zamindars to increase the Jama of the village, preventing zamindari officials from executing their duties. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindars.

(v) In fact, when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, often jotedars bought their estate. This made the jotedars most powerful in North Bengal.

12. Why did the Paharias regularly raid the plains where settled agriculturists lived?

(i) With their base in the hills, the Paharias regularly raided the plains where settled agriculturists lived.

(ii) These raids were necessary for survival, particularly in years of scarcity.

(iii) They were a way of asserting power over settled communities; and they were a means of negotiating political relations with outsiders.

(iv) The zamindars on the plains had to often purchase peace by paying a regular tribute to the hill chiefs.

(v) Traders similarly gave a small amount to the hill folk for permission to use the passes controlled by them.

Once the toll was paid, the Paharia chiefs protected the traders, ensuring that their goods were not plundered by anyone.

13. How the expansion of settled agriculture affected relations between hill folk and settled cultivators?

(i) As settled agriculture expanded, the area under forests and pastures contracted.

(ii) This sharpened the conflict between hill folk and settled cultivators.

(iii) The paharias began to raid settled villages with increasing regularity, carrying away food grains and cattle.

(iv) Exasperated colonial officials tried desperately to control and subdue the Paharias.

(v) But they found this task difficult.

14. How the life of Paharias got affected When the Santhals settled on the peripheries of the Rajmahal hills?

(i) When the Santhals settled on the peripheries of the Rajmahal hills, the Paharias resisted but were ultimately forced to withdraw deeper into the hills.

(ii) Restricted from moving down to the lower hills and valleys, they were confined to the dry interior and to the more barren and rocky upper hills. (iii) This severely affected their lives, impoverishing them in the long term. (iv) Shifting agriculture depended on the ability to move to newer and newer land and utilisation of the natural fertility of the soil

(v) When the forests of the region were cleared for cultivation the hunters amongst them also faced problems.

15. What was the impact of the demarcation of Damin-e- koh on the life Santhals?

(i) The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

(ii) By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh.

This was declared to be the land of the Santhals.

(iii) They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants.

- (iv) Enclosed with boundary pillars, it was separated from both the world of the settled agriculturists of the plains and the Paharias of the hills.
- (v) After the demarcation of Damin-i-Koh, Santhal settlements expanded rapidly.

Long Answer Type Questions-(8Marks)

Q.1 Who were Santhals ? Why did they revolt against British?

Ans.

- (i). Santhals were the tribals residing in the foothills of Rajmahal. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh.
- (ii). The Land to Santhal stipulated that at least one – tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within ten years .
- (iii). Cultivation expanded, an increased volume of revenue flowed into company's coffers.
- (iv). The Santhals soon found that the land they had bought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.
- (v) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhal cleared.
- (vi). Moneylenders (Dikus) were charging them high rate of interest and taking over the land when land debt remained unpaid.
- (vii). Zamindars were asserting control over Damin area.
- (viii). By the 1850s Santhal thought that time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylender, and colonial state. Siddhu Manjhi and Kanhu were revolt leaders of Santhal community.
- (ix). Revolt began in 1855 and Santhal attacked on British, Dikus, moneylender and killed so many Britishers.
- (x). But British crushed the revolt brutally by killing, hanging Santhal leaders and Santhal people. In 1856 Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5500 sq miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

Q.2. Give the account of Buchanan in detail. Why did East India Company appoint him as surveyor? Explain it.

- (i). Buchanan was an employee of East India Company and he marched everywhere with draftsman, surveyors.
- (ii) Buchanan had specific instructions about what he had to look for and what had to be recorded according to company need.
- (iii) Company wanted to exploit Indian resources.
- (iv) Buchanan was an extraordinary observer. He observed the stones and rocks,

different strata and layers of soil he searched for minerals, iron, mica granite and saltpeter

(v) Buchanan wrote how the land could be transformed and made more productive.

(vi) What craft could be cultivated, which trees to cut down and which ones to grow.

(vii) Buchanan vision and Priorities different from those of the local inhabitants.

(viii) His assessment of what was necessary was set by the commercial concerns of the company.

(ix) He was inevitably critical of life style of forest dwellers and felt that forest land to be turned into agricultural lands. He gave the details of santhal life style.

(x) Company wanted to consolidated its power and expanded its commerce by natural resources it could control. Hence company appointed Buchanan survey the natural resources of India in Rajmahal hills

Q.3 How did zamindars of Bengal succeed to save their zamindaris during auction?

(i) Numerous purchasers came to the auction and the estates were sold to the highest bidder.

(ii) Many of purchasers turned out to be servants and agent of Rajas who had bought the land on behalf of their masters

(iii) Over 95% of sale at the auction was fictitious; the Rajas state had been publicly.

(iv) When a part of state was auctioned zamindars' men bought property, out bidding other purchasers.

(v) Subsequently they refused to pay of money, so that state had to be re sold.

(vi) Once again it was bought by Zamindar's agent, once again the purchase money was not paid, once again there was an auction sold but he remained in control of his Zamindari.

(vii) When people from outside, the Zamindari bought an Estate at an auction, they could not always take possession.

(viii) Sometimes even the Ryot resisted entry of outsiders.

(ix) Many Rajas transferred some of his zamindaries to his mother. Since company had decreed that property of women could not be taken over.

(x) By the above methods rajas succeed to save their zamindaries during auction at British time

Q.4. After introducing the Permanent settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand." Examine the causes and consequences of it?

The permanent settlement had come into operation in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. Under this system, zamindars collected revenue from peasants and handover to the East India company.

The causes for this failure were:

(i).The initial demands were very high. This was because it was felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come, the company would never be able to claim a share of increased income from land when prices rose and cultivation expanded.

(ii). This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar.

(iii).The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually. In fact, according to the 'Sunset Law' if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

(iv). The permanent settlement initially limited the power of the zamindar to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari.

The consequences after the failure to fulfil the land revenue demands were:

(i)When a raja or zamindar failed to pay the revenue demand, a company official was speedily dispatched to his zamindari with explicit instructions 'to take charge of the district and to use the most effective of the raja or zamindar and his officers'.

(ii)The East India Company subdued their authority and restricted their autonomy.

(iii)The zamindars' troops were disbanded, customs duties abolished and their courts brought under the supervision of a collector appointed by the company.

(iv)Zamindars lost their power to organise local justice and the local police.

(v)Over time the collectorate emerged as an alternative centre of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do.

(vi)While many zamindars were facing a crisis at the end of the 18th century, a group of rich peasants also known as 'Jotedars', were consolidating their position in villages.

(vii)Besides these, the estates of the zamindars also were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment and at that time jotedars were after amongst the purchasers as they were most powerful in North Bengal.

5.Examine the main aspects of the fifth report which was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.

Many of the changes that occurred at the time of the East India Company were documented in detail in a report that was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. It was the fifth report on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.

The main aspects of the fifth report are discussed below:

- (i). The fifth report had been covered into 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu) written by officials.
- (ii). From the time the company established its rule in Bengal in the mid 1760s, its activities were closely watched and debated in England. There were many groups in Britain who were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.
- (iii). An increasing number of private traders wanted a share in the India trade, and the industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures.
- (iv). Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of company officials were widely publicised in the press.
- (vi). The British Parliament passed a series of acts in the late 18th century to regulate and control company rule in India. It forced the company to produce regular reports on committees to enquire into the affairs of the company.
- (vii). The fifth report was one such report produced by a select committee. It became the basis of intense parliamentary debates on the nature of the East India company's rule in India.
- (viii). The evidence contained in the fifth report is invaluable. But recent research shows that the arguments and evidence offered by the fifth report cannot be accepted uncritically.
- (ix). After careful examination of the archives of various Bengal zamindars and the local records of the Districts, researchers found that the report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power and also overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.
- (X). As we have seen even when zamindars were auctioned, zamindars were not always displaced, given the ingenious methods they used to retain their zamindaris. It does not mean that there were not any malpractices done by the East India Company, in fact they were very oppressive towards the rural society of Bengal.
- Thus, the fifth report had been proved to be a good source to understand the India's economy in the colonial times.

THEME - 11

REBELS AND THE RAJ

1857 Revolt and its Representations

Key concepts:

Rebels and the Raj- The revolt of 1857 and its representation Pattern of the Rebellion-

Since the mid-18th century, Nawabs and Rajas had gradually lost their power and authority. Their freedom was curtailed, their armed forces were disbanded and their revenues and territories were taken away.

In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection.

People from different walks of life plunged into the revolt- due to their hatred against the oppressive policies of the British. Centres of the Revolt- Lucknow, Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Arrah in Bihar.

The Indian sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and condition of service. Some of the Company's rules even violated their religious sentiments. Thus, everywhere there spread discontentment

PATTERN OF THE REBELLION

How the mutinies began?

- *The sepoys began their action with a signal, firing of the evening gun or the sounding of the bugle.
- *They seized the bell of the arms and plundered the treasury.
- *They attacked the government buildings – the jail, treasury, telephone office, record room, bungalows –burning all records.
- *Everything and everybody connected with the white man became a target.
- *In major towns like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Bareilly, moneylenders and rich became the objects of the rebels.

Leaders and followers

- *To fight the British, leadership and organisation were required, and for this, they turned towards the Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah who agreed to be the nominal leader of the rebellion.
- *In Kanpur, the sepoys and the people of the town agreed to support Nana Sahib.
- * Jhansi, the Rani was forced to assume the leadership of the uprising.
- *Kunwar Singh, a local Zamindar in Arrah in Bihar, too took the leadership.

*The local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars, and tribals to revolt eg – Shah Mal mobilized the villagers of pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh; Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.

Rumors and prophecies

*There was the rumor that the British government had hatched a gigantic conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of the Hindus and Muslim.

*The rumour said that the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.

*The sepoys and the common people refused to touch the atta.

*There was a fear and suspicion that the British wanted to convert Indians to Christianity.

*The sepoy had the fear about bullets coated with the fats of cows and pigs, and biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion.

AWADH IN REVOLT

“A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”

*In 1851, Governor General Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day” and five years later it was annexed to the British Empire.

*The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh.

*The terms of this alliance the nawab had to disband his military force of the British to position their troops within the kingdom and act in accordance with the advice of the British.

*Deprived of his armed forces the nawab became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom.

He could no longer assert control over the rebellious chief and taluqdars.

WHAT THE REBELS WANTED

The vision of unity

*The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain.

*The ishtahars (notifications) harked back to the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past and glorified the coexistence of different communities under Mughal Empire.

*In 1857, the British spent Rs. 50,000 to incite the Hindu population against the Muslims but the attempt failed.

Against the symbols of oppression

*The land revenue settlements had dispossessed the landholders, both big and small and foreign commerce had driven artisans and weavers to ruin.

*Every aspect of the British rule was attacked and the firangi accused of destroying a way of life that was familiar and cherished.

*The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that the British were bent on destroying the caste and religions of Hindus and Muslims and converting them to Christianity.

*People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honor, their identity.

Search for alternative powers

*Rebels established parallel administration, in Delhi, Lucknow and Kanpur after capturing centres of British power. Later they failed. British policy of repression.

IMAGES OF THE REVOLT

*Official accounts of colonial administration and military men left their versions in letters and diaries, autobiography and official histories.

*The changing British attitudes were evident through the innumerable memos and notes, assessments of situations.

*The stories of the revolt that were published in British newspapers and magazines narrated the in gory detail the violence of the mutineers.

*The pictorial images were produced by the British and Indians – paintings, pencil drawings, cartoons, bazaar prints.

The performances of terror

*The urge for vengeance and retribution was expressed in the brutal way in which the rebels were executed.

*They were blown from guns or hung from the gallows.

*Images of these executions were widely circulated through popular journals.

*When Governor General Canning declared that a gesture of leniency and a show of mercy would help in winning back the loyalty of the sepoys, he was mocked in the British press.

Nationalist imageries

*The nationalist movement drew its inspiration from the events of 1857.

*A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt.

*It was celebrated as the first war of independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule.

*Art and literature had helped in keeping alive the memories 1857.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Awadh was annexed into the British empire in _____

- (a) 1855
- (b) 1854
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1853

ANS. (c) 1856

2. Awadh and Satara were captured under _____

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) Issue of Misgovernance
- (d) Mahalwari System

ANS : (a) Doctrine of Lapse

3. Consider the following events:

1. Soldiers revolted at Meerut.
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the leader of Revolt.
3. Awadh was captured by the British.
4. Relief of Lucknow was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.

Write these events in correct chronological order

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

ANS : (c) 3, 1, 2, 4

4. Indicate which of the following is not correct:

- (a) Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Tantya Tope.
- (b) Tantya Tope was the general of Nana Saheb.
- (c) Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta.
- (d) Lord Dalhousie captured 7 states with the Doctrine of Lapse.

ANS: A

5. Read the following statements and choose the correct:

1. Rumours played a great role in the revolt of 1857 A.D.
2. Peshwa Baji Rao II adopted Nana Saheb as his son.
3. The British had no answer to the action of the rebels during the months of May and June in 1857 A.D.
4. Awadh was a major centre of revolt in 1857 A.D.

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2, 3, 4

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 2, 4

ANS: B

Q.6. Which Kingdom was known as the 'Nursery of the Bengal Army' -

(a) Jhansi

(b) Satara

(c) Awadh

(d) Punjab

Ans:- C

Q.7. Who was forced to lead the revolt?

(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar

(b) Peshwa Baji Rao II

(c) Nawab Shaukat Ali

(d) Kunwar Singh

ANS: a

Q.8. From where did the revolt of 1857 start?

(a) Ambala

(b) Meerut

(c) Lucknow

(d) Gwalior

Ans :- (b) Meerut

Q.9.Consider the following pairs:-

Shah Mal : Barout

Gonoo : Singhbhum

Which of the above leaders is/are correctly matched to their tribal region of 1857 revolt?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Ans:- C

Q.10.Consider the following pairs:-

Kanpur : Nana Sahib

Arrah : Kunwar Singh

Awadh : Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

Which of the above Pairs is/are correctly matched to their leader of 1857 revolt?

- (A).Only I
- (B).Both I and II
- (C) Both II and III
- (D) Neither I,II nor III

Ans:- B

Q.11.Consider the following statements:-

I. The religious divisions between Hindus and Muslims were hardly noticeable.

II. The proclamation issued under the name of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah appealed to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.

Which of the above statements is/are coreect with the 1857 revolt?

- (A).Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) Both I and II
- (D) Neither I nor II

Ans:- A

Q.12. Consider the following statements:

I. Annexation of Awadh created disaffection as the position of taluqdars declined.

II, Many taluqdars were loyal to Nawab of Awadh & thus joined Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow

Which of the above statements is/are correct about participation of Taluqdars of Awadh in the revolt of 1857 ?

- (A). Only I
- (B). Both I and II
- (C) Neither I nor II
- (D) Only II

Ans:- B

Q.13. Consider the following statements about increasing interest of British in acquiring Awadh and mark the correct answer:-

- A. They felt that the soil was good for producing indigo and cotton.
- B. The region was ideally located to be developed into the principal market of Upper India.
- C. The Annexation of Awadh was expected to complete a process of territorial annexation that had begun with conquest of Bengal.
- D. All A, B and C are correct.

Ans:- D

Q.14. The famous poem ' Khoob lari mardani who toh Jhansi wali rani thi' was written by-

- A. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
- B. Sumitra Nandan Pant
- C. Mahadevi Verma
- D. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

Ans:- A

Q.15. The Governor General who proposed a gesture of leniency & mercy to win back the loyalty of the sepoys-

- A. Lord Canning'
- B. William Bentinck
- C. Thomas Jones Barker
- D. Francis Grant

Ans:- A

Q.16. "In memoriam" depicting the helpless English women waiting for the inevitable , was painted by-

- A. Henry Lawrence
- B. Thomas Jones Barker
- C. Joseph Noel Paton
- D. Francis Grant

Ans:- C

Q.17. The famous painting "Relief of Lucknow", commemorating the British heroes who repressed the rebels was painted by-

- A. Henry Lawrence
- B. Francis Grant
- C. Felice Beato
- D. Thomas Jones Barker

Ans:- D

Q.18. In 1856, when the kingdom of Awadh was annexed on the charges of misgovernment, who was the Nawab of Awadh-

- A. Bahadur Shah
- B. Wajid Ali Shah
- C. Birjis Qadr
- D. Nana Sahib

Ans:- B

Q.19. William Bentinck aimed at reforming Indian society by introducing-

- A. Western Education
- B. Western Ideas
- C. Western Institution
- D. All of the above

ANS:- D

Q.20. The Governor General who introduced the system of subsidiary Alliances (in 1798)-

- A. Henry Hardinge
- B. Lord Bentinck
- C. Robert Clive

D. Lord Wellesley

Ans:- D

Q.21. The British established laws to abolish the custom of Sati in the year-

A. 1833

B. 1853

C. 1827

D. 1829

Ans:- D

Q.22. The Governor General who attempted to modernize the army equipment and introduced the Enfield Rifles that used greased cartridges the sepoys rebelled against-

A. Henry Hardinge

B. William Bentinck

C. Charles Cornwallis

D. Richard Wellesley

Ans:- A

Q.23. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah who played an important role in the revolt of 1857, was popularly known as-

A. Nadir Shah

B. Danka Shah

C. Kamaal Pasha

D. Lakh Baksh

Ans:- B

Q.24. Who was the Mughal emperor when sepoy mutiny took place ?

A. Bahadur Shah

B. Dara Shah

C. Aurangzeb

D. Shah Jahan

Ans:- A

Q.25. On 10 May 1857, the sepoy in the cantonment of _____ broke out in Mutiny.

A. Jhansi

B. Barrackpore

C. Meerut

D. Awadh

Ans:- C

Q.26.Match the following

List I

List II

A. Widow Remarriage Association

1. Justice Ranade

B. Nil Darpan

2. Dinbandhu Mitra

C. Widow Re-Marriage Act 1856

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

D. Bomb attack at Muzzaffarpur

4. Khudi Ram

Below the options are given in the A B C D order

A B C D

A) 1 3 2 4

B) 1 4 3 2

C) 1 3 4 2

D) 1 2 3 4

ANS: D)

Q.27. "The life was gone out of the body." Symbolizes -

A. Nawab was incapable.

B. The Nawab has left.

C. Nawab was a popular ruler.

D. Nawab was the right hand of E.I.C

Ans:- C

Q.28. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta by the company on the plea that -

A.The Nawab was popular.

B.The region was very fertile.

C.The region was being misgoverned.

D.The region was on a trade route.

Ans:- C

Q.29. The impact of the removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture as

- A. People migrated to villages.
- B. People were dissatisfied with the colonial rule.
- C. People die due to starvation.
- D. People lost their livelihood.

Ans:- D

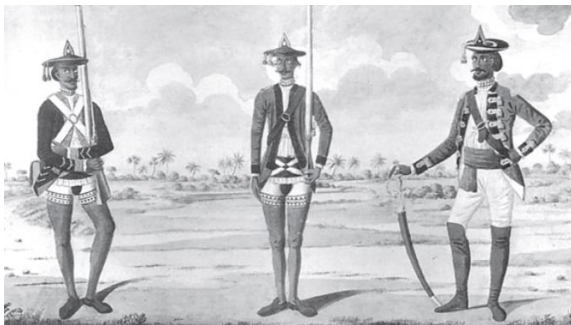
Q.30. The power of the Nawab was no more under the subsiding alliance as

- A. Nobles were against him.
- B. The army was disbanded.
- C. Taluqdars were removed.
- D. Britisher Resident collected the revenue.

Ans:- B

Image based questions:

Q.1. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: Bengal sepoys in European-style uniform

Q.2. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS : A zamindar from Awadh

Q.3. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: Relief of Lucknow

Q .4. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: A mosque on the Delhi Ridge

Q.5. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: Secundrah Bagh, Lucknow

Q.6. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans: Portrait of Bahadur Shah

Q. 7. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai

Q. 8. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



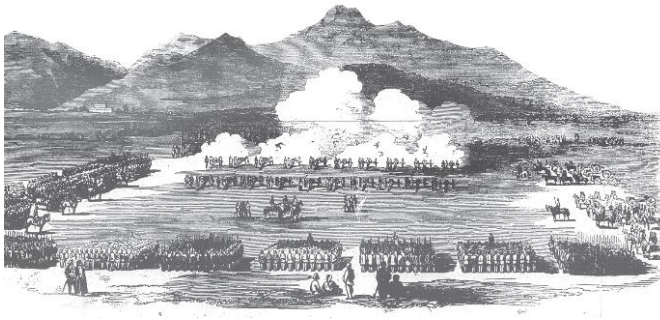
Ans: Nana Sahib

Q. 9. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: In Memoriam", by Joseph Noel Paton, 1859

Q.10. Identify the popular image given below and write its name.



ANS: Execution of mutineers in Peshawar: Blowing from the guns,

A/R TYPE QUESTIONS

1.Assertion (A): The 1857 Mutiny was put down by the British.

Reason (R) : Baring a few, like Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope, most feudal lords kept themselves at a distance from the Mutiny.

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false

ANS : B

2. Assertion (A) After the Revolt of 1857 in India, the British recruited the soldiers in the British Indian Army from Punjabi, Gurkha and Pathan communities on a large scale and declared them as martial communities.

Reason (R) The soldiers from these communities staunchly secured the British interests outside India on a large scale.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false
- D. A is false, but R is true

ANS . B

3. Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

- (a) Both A and R are wrong
- (b) A is wrong and R is correct

- (c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
ANS: C

4. Assertion(A) :The Revolt of 1857 was a failure.

Reason (R): Few Indian Princes supported it.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

ANS :A

5. Assertion(A) : Subsidiary Alliance was a system to seize the power of ally

Reason (R): All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions.

- (a) Both A and R are wrong
(b) A is wrong and R is correct
(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS :C

6. Assertion(A): The sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny.

Reason (R): Government buildings – the record office, jail, court, post office, treasury, etc. – were destroyed and plundered.

- (a) Both A and R are wrong
(b) A is wrong and R is correct
(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS:d

7. Assertion(A): To fight the British, leadership and organization were required.

Reason (R): British were the most powerful imperial country of the world.

- (a) Both A and R are wrong
(b) A is wrong and R is correct
(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS: C

8. Assertion(A): Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action.

Reason (R): Rumours spread in steady manner among commoners.

(a) Both A and R are wrong

(b) A is wrong and R is correct

(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS: C

9. Assertion(A): Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Dalhousie.

Reason (R): All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions.

(a) Both A and R are wrong

(b) A is wrong and R is correct

(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS :b

10. Assertion(A): whole range of people – musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, administrative officials and so on – lost their livelihood.

Reason (R): The removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture.

(a) Both A and R are wrong

(b) A is wrong and R is correct

(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS :C

Case based questions

I. The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed. Many of the proclamations were issued by Muslim princes or in their names but even these took care to address the sentiments of Hindus.

(a)The rebel proclamations was introduced in

1.1855

2.1856

3.1857

4. None of these

Ans:3

(b) The rebel proclamations appealed to

1. some sections of the population

2.all sections of the population

3. very few sections of the populations

4. None of these

ANS:2

(c) Most of the proclamations were issued by

1.Hindus

2.Muslims

3.Christians

4. None of these

ANS: 2

II. Lord Dalhousie's annexations created disaffection in all the areas and principalities that were annexed but nowhere more so than in the kingdom of Awadh in the heart of North India. Here, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler.

(a) Doctrine of lapses introduced by

1. Lord Dalhousie

2. lord canning

3. Lord willium Bentick

4. None of these

ANS: 1

(b) Who was dethroned from the kingdom of Awadh?

1.Rani Laxmi bai

2. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

3. Nana Sahib

4. None of these

ANS: 2

(c) On what basis Nawab was dethroned and exiled?

1. Misgovernance

2. Corruption

3. Misbehave with Britisher

4. None of these

ANS: 1

III. To fight the British, leadership and organization were required. For these the rebels sometimes turned to those who had been leaders before the British conquest. One of the first acts of the sepoy of Meerut, as we saw, was to rush to Delhi and appeal to the old Mughal emperor to accept the leadership of the revolt.

(a) What was required to fight with British

1. Leadership

2. Organisation

3. Both 1&2

4. None of these

Ans: 3

(b) Sepoy of Merrut rush for revolt in

1. Mumbai

2. Delhi

3. Calcutta

4. None of these

ANS: 2

(c) Sepoy of Meerut appeal to the emperor

1. Mughal

2. Maratha

3. Awadh

4. Nizam

ANS : 1

IV. Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a clan of Jat cultivators whose kinship ties extended over chaurasee des (eighty-

four villages). The lands in the region were irrigated and fertile, with rich dark loam soil. Many of the villagers were prosperous and saw the British land revenue system as oppressive: the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible.

(a) Shah Mal belonged to the community

1. Gurjar
2. Jat
3. Pathan
4. Pal

Ans: 2

(b) who was Shah Mal?

1. A rebels
2. A civil servant
3. A sepoy
4. None of these

Ans: 1

(c) British land revenue system was

1. oppressive
2. moderate
3. liberal
4. None of these

Ans: 1

V. The dispossession of taluqdars meant the breakdown of an entire social order. The ties of loyalty and patronage that had bound the peasant to the taluqdar were disrupted. In pre-British times, the taluqdars were oppressors but many of them also appeared to be generous father figures: they exacted a variety of dues from the peasant but were often considerate in times of need.

(a) By whom the entire social order was disrupted

1. Britishers
2. Portugues
3. French
4. Americas

Ans: 1

(b) In pre –British times who were the oppressors

1. taluqdars
2. peasant
3. ryot
4. None of these

Ans: 1

(c) Who appeared to be generous father figure

1. peasants
2. taluqdars
3. company
4. None of these

Ans: 2

Very Short answer Type Question (1MARK)

Q.1. What was the immediate cause for the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. In 1857, there was rumour that the soldiers were given new cartridges coated with the fat of cows and pigs.

Q.2. Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by ?

Ans. It was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

Q.3. Why is the Mutiny of 1857 called a struggle for independence?

Ans. People from all sections came together to fight against the British rule .

Q.4. What was the Doctrine of Lapse theory?

Ans. It was the policy of Dalhousie, the then Governor General. This Doctrine was based on the idea that in case a ruler of dependent state died childless, the right of ruling over the state lapsed to the sovereign.

Q.5. When and who annexed Awadh into British Empire?

Ans. Awadh was annexed into British Empire by Lord Dalhousie in 1856.

Q.6. What were the main reasons behind the failure of the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. (i) Lack of good and effective leadership.

(ii) Superior strategy and military power of British.

Q.7 Who introduced subsidiary alliance? Name four powers which accepted it?

Ans. Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Surat, Tanjore were early subsidiary states.

Q.8. Give two military causes for revolt of 1857?

Ans. (1) British officers showed sense of superiority.

(2) Greased cartridges.

Q.9. Why was the revolt in Awadh so extensive?

Ans. (1) The British dethroned Nawab Wazid Ali Shah.

(2) Zamindars, Talukadars and peasants did not like British.

Q.10. Mention two economic causes for revolt of 1857?

Ans. (1) Peasants were exploited by British and moneylenders.

(2) Craftmen were jobless.

Q.11. What was doctrine of lapse?

Ans. The native states without natural successor were forcefully made part of British Empire.

Q.12. Which four centres of the revolt were more aggressive against British?

Ans. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Gwalior.

Short Answer type quesrtions (3 Marks)

Q.1 Why did the mutinous sepoys in many places turn to erstwhile rulers to provide leadership to the revolt?

Ans. (1) Native rulers were natural leader of the people.

(2) They believed that Hindu Muslim unity is compulsory.

(3) They wanted to restore the pre-British world.

(4) Delhi was capital city in Mughal India and last Mughal emperor was there so rebels requested him for the leadership.

(5) Mostly, kings had experience of leadership and organization.

Q.2. What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels?

Ans. (1) Both Hindus and Muslims requested Bahadur Shah for leadership.

(2) The proclamation issued during the revolt, appealed to all sections equally.

(3) The sentiments of both communities were respected and cared.

(4) The posters glorified the pre-British unity.

(5) Hindus and Muslims were equally member of the military commanding committee.

Q.3. What steps did the British took to quell the uprising?

Ans. (1) Marshall Law was clamped throughout the north India.

- (2) All Englishmen were empowered to punish Indians.
- (3) The common process of law and trial was brought to an end.
- (4) British army assisted from many sides.
- (5) Many native states assisted against rebels.
- (6) Rebels were cruelly punished.

Q.4. Discuss the extent to which religious beliefs shaped the revolt of 1857.

Ans. (1) Common Indian people did not like new education system without any discrimination.

- (2) Study of Bible was compulsory in missionary schools.
- (3) Christianity was common in Jails.
- (4) A law was passed which enabled converted Christian to inherit his ancestral property.
- (5) Under general service Enlistment act every new service undertook to serve anywhere in India.
- (6) The government decided to replace the old guns by the new rifles.
- (7) Abolition of sati and other social reforms.

Q.5 Discuss the evidences that indicated planning and coordination on the part of rebels.

Ans.

- (1) Mostly cantonments soldiers were revolting.
- (2) The rebels after revolting in Meeru set out for Delhi immediately. They wanted support of the Mughal emperor.
- (3) The messengers were working for transmitting news from one place to another.
- (4) Native officers' panchayats were convened at night and collective decisions were taken.
- (5) To send chapattis from one place to another place was common.
- (6) New administration was established.

Q.6 What were strengths and weaknesses of the revolt of 1857?

Ans. Strengths-

- (1) Complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims,
- (2) Common people were also revolting,
- (3) All rebels wanted freedom.

Weakness-

- (1) The revolt failed to spread to all areas,
- (2) All communities did not support,
- (3) Many rulers were supporter of British,
- (4) The rebel leaders were suspicious and jealous of each other,
- (5) The rebel soldiers were not well equipped.

Q.7. What was Subsidiary Alliance System?

Ans. (i) It was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

(ii) According to its terms, the British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.

(iii) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed, whose expenditure would be borne by the ally.

Q.8. Why is the Mutiny of 1857 called a struggle for independence?

Ans. (i) People from all sections came together to fight against the British rule.

(ii) Every thing and everybody connected with the white men was targeted by the people.

(iii) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population irrespective of their caste and religion.

Q.9. Rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action before the Revolt of 1857.Explain.

Ans. (i) There spread a rumour that the British had mixed bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour which was sold in the market.

(ii) A prophecy was made that on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June 1857, the British rule would come to an end.

(iii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that the British were bent on destroying the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims and converting them to Christianity.

Long Answer Type Questions . (8 Marks)

Q.1. Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt?

Ans.(1) All people of the Awadh did not like exploitative system of British.

(2) Wajid Ali Shah was a popular ruler and he had many sons but British dethroned him.

(3) All people of the Awadh wanted to restore rule of the Nawab.

(4) Begum Hazrat Mahal was leader of the rebels.

(5) Many great rebel leaders were also working in Awadh all people were dissatisfied.

(6) Taluqdars' troops were disbanded and forts were destroyed. The Taluqdars of Awadh badly suffered by Summary Settlement of land revenue.

(7) Zamindars' zamindaris were snatched by British. The zamindars did not like activities of the British.

(8) Peasants did not like 50% land revenue, to deposit land revenue was compulsory so farmers were selling their properties.

Q.2. What did the rebels want? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ?

Ans. (1) The rebels wanted to root out the British authority from India and restore pre-British world.

(2) Interests of all classes of Indian society were hurt. It led to general resentment against the British among them.

(3) The rulers and jagirdars wanted to reoccupy their respective kingdoms and jagirs.

(4) Indian merchants wanted concessions in trade. They did not like interference in their accounts and transactions.

(5) The peasants wanted liberal land revenue with liberal means of realization. They also wanted to abolish exploitation by Zamindars and Sahukars.

(6) The government servants wanted good respect, salary, power and dignity.

(7) Indian artisans and craftsmen wanted good vocational conditions.

(8) Pandits, Fakirs and other learned persons wanted to protect Indian culture and religion.

Q.3 What do visual representation tell us about the revolt of 1857? How do historians analyse these representations?

Ans. (1) The British artist presents the Britishers as heroes.

(2) As saviours the relief of Lucknow painted by Thomas Jones Barker is remarkable in this regard.

(3) Collin Campbell and Jones Outram captured Lucknow defeating the rebels. Recapturing of Lucknow has been described by the British as a symbol of survival, heroic resistance and ultimate triumph of British power.

(4) In Memoriam was famous painting of Joseph Noel. He expressed helplessness of English ladies and children.

(5) Miss Wheeler has been depicted as an example of defending heroic lady.

- (6) The heroic image of Laxmibai inspired Indian for struggle.
- (7) Cruel images of British were the symbol of revenge.
- (8) Brutal images of Indian soldiers were the symbols of strangeness against British.
- (9) Indian artist persuaded nationalism and patriotism in Indians.

Q.4. Critically examine the annexation policy of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie.

Ans. Annexation of Awadh was accomplished in stages:

The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801.

British became increasingly more interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh.

It was felt that the soil of Awadh was good for producing indigo and cotton, thus had commercial value.

The takeover of Awadh in 1856 was expected to complete a territorial expansion started with Battle of Plassey.

Finally on the accusation of misrule by the Nawab, Awadh was formally annexed to British Empire in 1856.

Q.5. what were the causes for the discontent among the soldiers before the mutiny of 1857.

Ans. (i) Fear of new cartridges.

(ii) Grievance about leave and promotions.

(iii) Low salary compared to European soldiers at the same rank.

(iv) Fear of loss of their religions.

(v) Anger against misbehaviour.

(vi) Feeling of racial supremacy among the British.

(vii) Nexus between soldiers and villagers, i.e., impact of new land revenue settlements.

Q.6. What were the reasons behind the failure of the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. (i) Lack of good and effective leadership.

(ii) The mutiny was not centralized.

(iii) Lack of resources.

(iv) The revolt was poorly organized.

(v) The rebels had no common ideals.

(vi) Lack of co-ordination.

(vii) Some sections of people did not support the mutiny.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q.1.

The Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 August 1857

This is one of the main sources of our knowledge about what the rebels wanted:

Section III — Regarding Public Servants: It is not a secret thing, that under the British Government, natives employed in the civil and military services have little respect, low pay, and no manner of influence; and all the posts of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen, Therefore, all the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and abjuring their loyalty to the English, side with the Badshahi Government, and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees for the present, and be entitled to high posts in the future.....

Section IV—Regarding Artisans. It is evident that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government, the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity Therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English services.

- (i) How did the introduction of English articles affect the artisans?

Ans: With the arrival of a large number of foreign goods in India, the British established their sole control over all kinds of artisans. As a result, they became unemployed. Their condition became like that of the beggars.

- (ii) How did the conditions of the artisans improve under the Badshahi Government?

Ans: In the monarchical government, the native craftsmen were employed in the service of the kings and the rich people. In this way, they got a chance for their development. It brought a considerable change in their condition.

- (iii) Why were the Public Servants dissatisfied with the British Government?

Ans: In the British government, the government servants were not given any respect. They were paid less. They were even devoid of any power. The status posts were given only to the Englishmen. So the Indian government employees were not satisfied with the British government.

Q.2

What the Sepoys Thought

This is one of the arzis (petition or application) of rebel sepoys that have survived:

A century ago the British arrived in Hindostan and gradually entertained troops in their service, and became masters of every state. Our forefathers have always served them, and we also entered their service...By the mercy of God and with our assistance the British also conquered every place they liked, in which thousands of us, Hindustani men were sacrificed, but we never made any excuses or pretenses nor revolted...

But in the year eighteen fifty-seven, the British issued an order that new cartridges and muskets which had arrived from England were to be issued; in the former of which the fats of cows and pigs were mixed; and also that attach of wheat mixed with powdered bones was to be eaten; and even distributed them in every Regiment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery...

They gave these cartridges to the sowars (mounted soldiers) of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and ordered them to bite them; the troopers objected to it and said that they would never bite them, for if they did, their religion and faith would be destroyed... upon this the British officers paraded the men of the 3 Regiments and having prepared 1,400 English soldiers, and other Battalions of European troops and Horse Artillery, surrounded them, and placing six guns before each of the infantry regiments, loaded the guns with grape and made 84 new troopers prisoners, and put them in jail with irons on them... The reason that the sowars of the Cantonment were put into jail was that we should be frightened into biting the new cartridges.

On this account we and all our country-men having united together, have fought the British for the preservation of our faith.... we have been compelled to make war for two years and the Rajahs and Chiefs who are with us in faith and religion, are still so and have undergone all sorts of trouble; we have fought for two years in order that our faith and religion may not be polluted. If the religion of a Hindoo or Mussalman is lost, what remains in the world?

(i) With which rebellion were these sepoys associated?

Ans: These sepoys were associated with the Revolt of 1857.

(ii) How did the Indian Youth help the British?

Ans: The Indian youth won many regions for the British. They made many sacrifices to conquer these territories. They never retreated from achieving their mission.

(iii) Which order of the British led to the Revolt of 1857?

Ans: In 1857, the British issued an order that the Indian soldiers would have to use the new cartridges and muskets. These cartridges and muskets had the coating of the fat of cows and pigs. Besides the Indian soldiers were given the flour of wheat to eat. But this flour was mixed with bone dust of animals. The Indian soldiers felt that if they complied the British order, their religion and faith would be destroyed. So they united for the preservation of their faith. There was an acute dis-contentment among them because of new cartridges and muskets.

Q.3.

Two Rebel of 1857

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah—the maulvi with the drum (danka). British officials panicked as thousands began following the Maulvi and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet.

When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

(i) Who was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah?

Ans: Many maulvis played a significant role in the revolt of 1857. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of them.

(ii) Discuss his activities against the British in 1856.

Ans: In 1856, he went from village to village and preached Jihad (religious war) against the British. He urged all the people to rebel against the British. He moved in a palanquin. The drum-beaters moved before him. His followers moved at his back. So he was popularly called as Danka Shah, that is, the maulvi with a drum.

(iii) Why were the British officers tense? What did they do to control the activities of Ahmadullah Shah?

Ans: The British officials felt tense and panicky when thousands of people followed the maulvi. He had become an inspired prophet for many Muslims. So the British wanted to control and check his activities. They stopped him from preaching in Lucknow in 1856 and he was sent to jail in Faizabad in 1857.

Q. 4.

Two Rebel of 1857:

Shah Mai

Shah Mai lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a clan of Jat cultivators whose kinship ties extended over chaurasia des (eighty-four villages). The lands in the region were irrigated and fertile, with rich dark loam soil. Many of the villagers were prosperous and saw the British land revenue system as oppressive: the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible. Consequently, cultivators were losing land to outsiders, to traders and moneylenders who were coming into the area.

Shah Mai mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasia des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British. As in many other places, the revolt against the British turned into a general rebellion against all signs of oppression and injustice. Cultivators left their fields and plundered the houses of moneylenders and traders. Displaced proprietors took possession of the lands they had lost. Shah Mai's men attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridge over the river and dug up metalled roads – partly to prevent government forces from coming into the area, and partly because bridges and roads were seen as symbols of British rule.

They sent supplies to the sepoys who had mutinied in Delhi and stopped all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut. Locally acknowledged as the Raja, Shah Mai took over the bungalow of an English officer, turned it into a 'hall of justice', settling disputes and dispensing judgements. He also set up an amazingly effective network of intelligence. For a period the people of the area felt that firangi raj was over, and their raj had come. Shah Mai was killed in battle in July 1857.

Q.(i) Name any four rebels of the Revolt of 1857.

Ans:

- (a) Bahadur Shah
- (b) Nana Sahib
- (c) Shah Mai
- (d) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah.

Q.(ii) Who was Shah Mai?

Ans: Shah Mai lived in a large village which fell in Barout pargana in Uttar Pradesh. He was a Jat cultivator. His kinship ties extended over eighty-four villages.

Q.(iii) What was the reason for the prosperity of most of the people of his village?

Ans: Most of the villagers were prosperous because of the following:

(a) The land was fertile and well-irrigated.

(b) It had a rich dark loam soil.

Q 5.

Ordinary Life in Extraordinary Times

What happened in the cities during the months of the revolt? How did people live through those months of tumult? How was normal life affected? Reports from different cities tell us about the breakdown in routine activities. Read these reports from the Delhi Urdu Akhbar, 14 June 1857:

The same thing is true for vegetables and saag (spinach). People have been found to complain that even kaddu (pumpkin) and baingan (brinjal) cannot be found in the bazaars. Potatoes and arvi (yam) when available is of stale and rotten variety, stored from before by farsighted kunjras (vegetable growers). From the insides of the garden the city, some produce does reach a few places but the poor and the middle class can only lick their lips and watch them (as they are earmarked for the select).

There is something else that needs attention which is causing a lot of damage to the people which is that the water-carriers have stopped filling water. Poor Surface (gentility) are seen carrying water in pails on their shoulders and only then the necessary household tasks such as cooking, etc. can take place. The halalkhors (righteous) have become haramkhors (corrupt), many mohallas have not been able to earn for several days and if this situation continues then decay, death and disease will combine together to spoil the city's air and an epidemic will spread all over the city and even to areas adjacent and around.

(i) From where has this report been taken?

Ans: This report has been taken from the Delhi Urdu Akhbar dated 14 June 1857.

(ii) How was the normal life of the cities affected?

Ans: Because of the Revolt of 1857, the normal life of the cities was affected. There was a complete breakdown of routine activities.

(iii) What was the position of vegetable supply in the cities?

ANS: The supply of vegetable was disrupted. The people complained about the non-availability of even pumpkin and brinjal. If potatoes and; jam were available, they were stale and rotten. No doubt, some people brought vegetable from the gardens that existed in the cities. But these vegetables was very costly. Only the rich and the middle classes could afford it.

THEME - 13

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Key Points

In the history of nationalism a single individual is often identified with the making of a nation. Thus, for example, we associate Garibaldi with the making of Italy, George Washington with the American War of Independence, and Ho Chi Minh with the struggle to free Vietnam from colonial rule. In the same manner, Mahatma Gandhi has been regarded as the 'Father' of the Indian nation'.

A leader announces himself

- He remained as a lawyer in South Africa.
- In South Africa he practiced Satyagraha which was a nonviolent method.
- In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi came back to India from South Africa.
- Satyagraha was a means to remove discrimination and equal treatment towards women.
- Swadeshi movement in between 1905-1907 gave birth to a new leadership for example- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- He was in favour of liberal thoughts.
- Gandhiji's political mentor was Gopal Krishna Gokhle.
- Banaras Hindu University was founded in the year 1916.
- The opening of the BHU was an occasion for celebration, Gandhiji chose instead to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population, yet were unrepresented in the audience.

First major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February, 1916 At the annual Congress, he approached by peasant from champaran in Bihar (December, 1916) (in Lucknow)

The making and unmaking of Non-Cooperation

- In 1917 he spent most of his time trying to obtain security of tenure for peasant and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

- In 1918 he intervened into a Labour Dispute in Ahmedabad demanding better working conditions for textile mill workers and at Kheda he joined peasant for the remission of taxes because of the failure of their harvest.
- During the great war of 1914-18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. This was chaired by Sidney Rowlatt. Gandhi ji called for a country wide campaign against the Rowlatt Act.
- Jalianwala Bagh Massacre was permitted by Brigadier Dyre which caused killing of more than 400 people.
- Rowlatt Satyagrah converted Gandhi ji as a true leader.
- Gandhiji called for a Campaign of Non-Cooperation Movement to bring to an end on the British colonialism. Peasants, Workers and others interpreted and acted upon the call to Non-Cooperate with colonial rule.
- Gandhiji extended his support to the Khilafat Movement to achieve his goal of Swaraj.
- Objective of the Khilafat Movement was to establish control of the Caliph over all the sacred Islamic places and to put under the Islamic sovereignty of Jajirat-ul-Arab.
- Khilafat movement was launched under the leadership of Mohammad Ali.

Knitting a popular movement

- Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government. Lawyers refused to attend court. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities.
- According to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of seven million workdays. The countryside was seething with discontent too.
- Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes.
- Louis Fischer, "became the name of an epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji.
- Non-cooperation was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective.

- For the first time after the revolt of 1857 the very base of British rule had shaken.
- In 1922 Gandhiji was arrested on the charge of sedition.
- Justice C.N. Broomfield, made a remarkable speech while pronouncing his sentence. “It would be impossible to ignore the fact,” remarked the judge, “that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried or am likely to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that, in the eyes of millions of your countrymen, you are a great patriot and a leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of even saintly life.”

A People’s Leader

- By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their “Mahatma”.
- Gandhiji was against human’s dependence on machine and emphasized on Charkha.
- Rising popularity of Gandhiji among the people.
- A series of Prajamandals was established to spread the nationalist principles among them.
- Gandhiji was in favour of Vernaculars instead of English to spread the nationalist messages. Many people who remained untouched till now, also ensured their participation in the movement.
- The Congress was also supported by rich traders and Industrialists. G D Birla had openly supported the movement.
- In between 1917 and 1922 a class of intellectuals came to be associated with Gandhi ji including Mahadev Desai, Vallabhbhai Patel, J B Kriplani, Subhash C Bose, Abul Kalam Azad and Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- He believed that in order to be worthy of freedom, Indians had to get rid of social evils such as child marriage and untouchability.

The Salt Satyagraha: A case study

- In 1928 a boycott movement was launched against Simon Commission. It was sent from England to inquire into the condition of their colony.
- Gandhi ji was not participating in this movement as he was busy at Bardoli.
- 1929 Lahore session of the Congress demanded Poorna Swaraj.
- On Jan 26 1930, national flag was unfurled at various places and Independence Day was celebrated singing patriotic songs.

Dandi

- A march to break the law which gave state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.
- His picking on the salt monopoly was another illustration of Gandhiji's tactical wisdom. For in every Indian household, salt was indispensable; yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.
- The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular; by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilise a wider discontent against British rule.
- On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt as he did and thereby making himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.

Dialogues

- The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons.
 - (i) First time- World attention towards this event
 - (ii) Participation of Women in large Number [Socialist Activist like Kamladevi Chattopadhyay]
 - (iii) British realised that their Raj would not last forever.
- To that end, the British government convened a series of "Round Table Conferences" in London. The first meeting was held in November 1930, but without the pre-eminent political leader in India, thus rendering it an exercise in futility.
- Gandhiji was released from jail in January 1931 and the following month had several long meetings with the Viceroy. These culminated in what was called the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact", by the terms of which civil disobedience would be called off,

all prisoners released,
salt manufacture allowed along the coast.

- The pact was criticised by radical nationalists, for Gandhiji was unable to obtain from the Viceroy a commitment to political independence for Indians; he could obtain merely an assurance of talks towards that possible end.
- A second Round Table Conference was held in London in the latter part of 1931. Here, Gandhiji represented the Congress.
- However, his claims that his party represented all of India came under challenge from three parties: the Muslim League, which claimed to stand for the interests of the Muslim minority; the Princes, who claimed that the Congress had no stake in their territories and from the brilliant lawyer and thinker B.R. Ambedkar, who argued that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lowest castes. The Conference in London was inconclusive, so Gandhiji returned to India and resumed civil disobedience.
- In 1935, however, a new Government of India Act promised some form of representative government. Two years later, in an election held on the basis of a restricted franchise, the Congress won a comprehensive victory. Now eight out of 11 provinces had a Congress "Prime Minister", working under the supervision of a British Governor.
- In September 1939, two years after the Congress ministries assumed office, the Second World War broke out. Accordingly, they promised Congress support to the war effort if the British, in return, promised to grant India independence once hostilities ended. This was rejected. In protest, the Congress ministries resigned in October 1939.
- In March 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent.
- In the spring of 1942, Churchill his minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhi ji and the Congress. Talks broke down, however, after the Congress insisted that if it was to help the British defend India from the Axis powers, then the Viceroy had first to appoint an Indian as the Defence Member of his Executive Council.

Quit India

- The “Quit India” movement was launched in August 1942 and Gandhiji was jailed at once and was released only in 1944 when the world war II was about to end.
- In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, “independent” governments were proclaimed and continued with the help of peasants and depressed classes.
- In 1945 Labour Party formed the government in Britain and was in favour of Indian Independence. Around same time the Viceroy organised several round of meetings with the representatives of Muslim League and the Congress.
- In the beginning of 1946 elections for the state legislatures were conducted. The Congress won majority of the seats of general category whereas League had secured majority of the seats reserved for Muslims.
- Cabinet Mission came to India in the summer of 1946 and tried to get the support of the Congress and League over such a federal system under which limited autonomy was proposed for the states. This was a failure.
- Jinnah celebrated 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day in favour of League’s demand of creation of Pakistan. This caused outbreak of bloody conflicts in Calcutta.
- In February 1947 Lord Mountbatten came to India as the Viceroy who declared that India would be granted Independence along with partition. August 15, 1947 was elected as a day for formal transfer of power.

Last heroic days

- Through September and October, writes his biographer D.G. Tendulkar, Gandhiji “went round hospitals and refugee camps giving consolation to distressed people”. He “appealed to extend the right hand of fellowship to each other, and to determine to live in peace.” A proposal was passed in favour of minority rights on the advice of Gandhiji and Nehru.
- The party had never accepted the “two-nation theory”: forced against its will to accept Partition.
- Many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s “finest hour”. After working to bring peace to Bengal.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Where did Gandhi use Satyagraha for the first time?

i. South Africa ii. India iii. England iv. America

Ans. South Africa

2. When did Mahatma Gandhi make his major public appearance?

i. 1915 ii. 1916 iii. 1921 iv. 1922

Ans. 1916

3. IN which year was the First Round Conference held?

i. 1931 ii. 1930 iii. 1932 iv. 1933

Ans. 1930

4. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi give a call for Quit India movement?

i. 1942 ii. 1941 iii. 1940 iv. 1943

Ans. 1942

5. Gandhi took back Non Cooperation movement in _____

i. February 1922 ii. January 1922 iii. March 1923 iv. December 1922

Ans. February 1922

6. Peasant Satyagraha at Bardoli was hold in _____

Ans. 1928

7. Dandi March brought forward _____

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement

8. Congress Ministries resigned in _____

Ans. October 1939

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian freedom struggle:

A. Gandhi Ji withdrew from the non-cooperation movement due to the chauri chaura incident.

B. Gandhi Ji gave his first public speech at BHU.

C. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1921 A.D.

D. Nehru was the congress President at the Lahore session.

Ans. (c) Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1921 A.D.

9. Purna Swaraj was declared at.....congress session presided by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1929?

i. Calcuta

ii. Madras

iii. Bombay

iv. Lahore

Ans. Lahore

10. When was the Gandhi-Irwin pact signed?

i. March 1, 1932

ii. March 5, 1931

iii. March 10, 1931

iv. March 7, 1937

Ans. March 5, 1931

11. Correct the following statement and rewrite it.

The Great War of 1914-17, the British had instituted censorship of the printing press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlett, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhi called for a countrywide campaign against the "Rowlett Act"

Ans. The Great War of 1914-18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act"

12. _____ was the congress President at its Lahora Session.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawahar Lai Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. Jawahar Lai Nehru

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian freedom struggle:

- (a) Gandhi Ji withdrew from the non-cooperation movement due to the chauri chaura incident.
- (b) Gandhi Ji gave his first public speech at BHU.

- (c) Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1921 A.D.
 (d) Nehru was the congress President at the Lahore session.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1921 A.D

14. Indicate which of the following options is not correct:

- (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.
 (b) Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1942.
 (c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.
 (d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946.

Ans. (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.

15. Consider the following events:

1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
2. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
3. Beginning of Khilafat Movement
4. Formation of Swaraj Party

Their correct Chronological order is:

- (i) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (ii) 1, 3, 4, 2
 (iii) 1, 3, 2, 4
 (iv) 3, 2, 4, 1

Ans (iii) 1, 3, 2, 4

16.

List1	List2
1917	1.Peasant Movement in Bardoli
1919	2.Civil Disobedience Movement
1928	3.Rowlatt Satyagrah
1930	4.Champaran Movement

Ans.3, 4, 2, 1

Assertion/Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion (A): The Non-Co-operation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

Reason(R): As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

2. Assertion (A): In 1917, Gandhi organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

Reason(R): The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue

and were demanding that revenue collection be released.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

3. Assertion(A) : Gandhi made Salt a symbol of Protest.

Reason(R) : Salt was used by Hindus and Muslims, it was used by rich and poor and the rate of tax was very high on salt.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

Ans. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Assertion (A) During the Quit India Movement the Muslim League strengthened its presence in Punjab and Sindh province.

Reason(R) Congress leaders were jailed by the British Colonial administration

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

5. Assertion (A): When Simon Commission arrived in India, It was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'

Reason(R): This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.

(i) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans.(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct

6. Assertion (A): Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement organizing their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programs.

Reason(R): However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct

7. Assertion (A): It was declared that 26th January, 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for Complete Independence.

Reason(R): Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct

8. Assertion (A): Gandhi withdrew the non-cooperation movement .

Reason(R): There was violence at the Chauri Chaura outrage

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

9. Assertion (A): Gokhale advised Gandhiji to spend a year in visiting across the British India.

Reason(R): Gokhale wanted that Gandhiji know the people and the land of India.

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans.(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

10. Assertion (A): Gandhi represented Indian National Congress in the 1st Round Table Conference.

Reason(R): He claimed that Congress represented whole India but other parties challenged his claim.

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct

Ans. (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

Image Based Questions

1. In which march Mahatma Gandhi is shown in this image



Ans. Karanchi March

2. Identify the following image and write its name



Ans. Gandhi ji

3. Identify the leaders who are sitting beside Gandhiji and name anyone



Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose

4. Gandhiji at.....round table conference in London in this image.



Ans. Second Round Table conference

5. Identify this procession and name this.



Ans. Women procession at the Quit India Movement

6. On which incident foreign clothes are being collected to be burnt in bonfires in this figure.



Ans. Non Cooperation Movement

7. In this figure Gandhiji on Dandi March. Which movement was started by Gandhiji with this March?



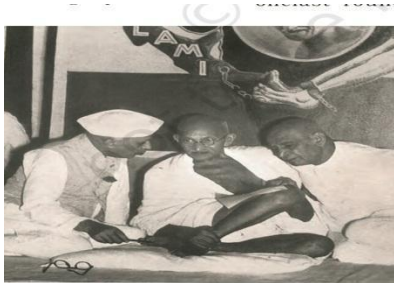
Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement

8. What is being done by Satyagrahis at the end of the Dandi March, 6 April 1930 in this figure?



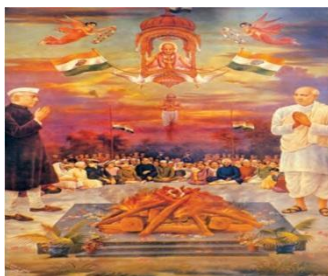
Ans. Picking up salt

9. Identify and name of these leaders in the figure.



Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhiji and Sardar Patel

10. Whom pyre is shown in this figure?



Ans. Gandhiji

Case Study based Questions

1. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

In the 1920s, Jawaharlal Nehru was increasingly influenced by socialism, and he returned from Europe in 1928 deeply impressed with the Soviet Union. As he began working closely with the socialists (Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Dev, N.G. Ranga and others), a rift developed between the socialists and the conservatives within the Congress. After becoming the Congress President in

1936, Nehru spoke passionately against fascism, and upheld the demands of workers and peasants.

i)Jawaharlal Nehru returned from Europe in-----

a.1936 b.1920 c.1950 d.1928

ii) Who spoke passionately against fascism?

a.Mahatma Gandhi b.Jawaharlal Nehru c.Jayprakash Narayan d. Rajendra Prasad

iii)What was Jawaharlal Nehru increasingly influenced by?

a.Fascism b.Communalism c. Socailism d.Capitalism

2. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

Mahatma Gandhi was to spend much of 1917 in Champaran, seeking to obtain for the peasants security of tenure as well as the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice. The following year, 1918, Gandhiji was involved in two campaigns in his home state of Gujarat. First, he intervened in a labour dispute in Ahmedabad, demanding better working conditions for the textile mill workers. Then he joined peasants in Kheda in asking the state for the remission of taxes following the failure of their harvest. These initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor. At the same time, these were all localised struggles. Then, in 1919, the colonial rulers delivered into Gandhiji's lap an issue from which he could construct a much wider movement. During the Great War of 1914-18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act".

(i)Why did Mahatma Gandhi spent much of 1917 in Champaran and district of Bihar?

a.To obtained the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

b.To demand better condition of workers.

c.To support textile will workers

d.He led Salt March there.

Ans. (a)To obtain the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice

(ii)Gandhi joined Kheda Movement in 1918; this was peasant movement for ...

- a. Textile mill worker
- b. The remission of taxes following the failure of their harvest.
- c. For the Rowlett Act
- d. All the above

Ans. b) The remission of taxes following the failure of their harvest

(iii) Consider the following statement

1. These initiative in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji out as a nationalist a deep sympathy for the poor.
2. During the great war of 1914-18, British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial.

Choose the correct option

- a. Both 1 and 2
- b. Only 2

Ans. Both 1 and 2

3. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions.

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at once, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence

(i) Mahatma Gandhi launched Quit India Movement after

- a.outbreak of Second World war
- b.threat of Japanese invasion
- c.failure of Cripps Mission
- d.insistence by Socialist leader of the congress.

Ans.c. failure of Cripps Mission

(ii)The Quit India Movement can be distinguished from other mass movements as it was

- a.characterised by leadership provided by younger activists.
- b. characterised by formation of independent government
- c. characterised by underground resistance provided by Socialist members of the Congress.
- d.All of the above

Ans.d. All of the above

iii) Consider the following statements

1. Quit India Movement was second major movement launched by Gandhiji and was characterized by massive participation of the younger generation
2. Failure of the Cripps negotiation provided by the launch of this movement

Choose the correct option

- a.Both 1 and 2
- b.Only 2

Ans.a. Both 1 and 2

4. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. These movements certainly unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India. Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government. Lawyers refused to attend court. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities: according to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of seven million workdays. The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials. These protest movements were sometimes carried out in defiance of the local nationalist leadership. Peasants, workers, and others interpreted and acted upon the call to "non-cooperate" with colonial rule in ways that best suited their interests, rather than conform to the dictates laid down from above.

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi support Khilafat movement

- i. To protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incident
- ii. To protest against salt law
- iii. To unite Hindus and Muslims

Ans.iii. To unite Hindus and Muslims

2. Why did the non-cooperation is said to be the first mass movement

- i. Hindus and Muslims participated together.
- ii. Women came out in large numbers.
- iii. Farmers refuse to pay taxes.
- iv. Most actions participated against one common enemy.

Ans.iv. Most actions participated against one common enemy.

3. Peasants inrefused to carry loads for colonial officials.

Ans.Kumayun

5. Read the following excerpt and answer carefully.

In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his homeland after two decades of residence abroad. These years had been spent for the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer, and in time became a leader of the Indian community in that territory. As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked, South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma”. It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha, first promoted harmony between religions, and first alerted upper -caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

1. From where Gandhiji returned to India?

i. England ii. South Africa iii. America iv. Europe

Ans. South Africa

ii. The historian Chandra Devanesan has remarked that South Africa was.....

Ans. “the making of the Mahatma

iii. Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known asin South Africa.

Ans. Satyagraha

6. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

A second Round Table Conference was held in London in the latter part of 1931. Here, Gandhiji represented the Congress. However, his claims that his party represented all of India came under challenge from three parties: from the Muslim League, which claimed to stand for the interests of the Muslim minority; from the Princes, who claimed that the Congress had no stake in their territories; and from the brilliant lawyer and thinker B.R. Ambedkar, who argued that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lowest castes. The Conference in London was inconclusive, so Gandhiji returned to India and resumed civil disobedience. The new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, was deeply unsympathetic to the Indian leader.

1. Second Round Table Conference was held in London .where was first held?

i. Karanchi ii. Delhi iii. London iii. Newyork

Ans. London

2. Who told that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lowest castes?

i. Jinnah ii. B.R. Ambedkar iii. Jawaharlal Nehru iii. Abulkalam Azad

Ans. B.R. Ambedkar

iii. The Conference in London was inconclusive, so Gandhiji returned to India and resumed

7. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

In the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. The meeting was significant for two things: the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation; and the proclamation of commitment to “Purna Swaraj”, or complete independence. Now the pace of politics picked up once more. On 26 January 1930, “Independence Day” was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung. Gandhiji himself issued precise instructions as to how the day should be observed. “It would be good,” he said, “if the declaration [of Independence] is made by whole villages, whole cities even ... It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in

1. At which place in the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session?

- i.Karanchi ii.Lahore iii.Delhi iv.Lucknow

Ans.Lahore

2.“Independence Day” was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung.

Ans. On 26 January 1930,

3.Who was elected president of Congress at the annual session in the city of Lahore?

- i.Gandhiji ii.Jawaharlal Nehru iii.Subhashchandra Bose iv.B R Ambedkar

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

On Gokhale’s advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its peoples. His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916. Among the invitees to this event were the princes and philanthropists whose donations had contributed to the founding of the BHU. Also present were important leaders of the Congress, such as Annie Besant. Compared to these dignitaries, Gandhiji was relatively unknown. He had been invited on account of his work in South Africa, rather than his status within India.

1. Where was Gandhiji first public appearance?

- i.Delhi University ii. Banaras Hindu University iii.Karanchi iv.Lahore

Ans. Banaras Hindu University

ii. On whom advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India?

- i.Ranadey ii. Gokhale iii.Tilak iv.Annie Besant

Ans. Gokhale

iii.The opening of Banaras Hindu University was in.....

1916

9. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions

Known variously as “Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi Maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”, Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives. Gandhiji’s appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his shrewd use of symbols such as the dhoti and the charkha. Mahatma Gandhi was by caste a merchant, and by profession a lawyer; but his simple lifestyle and love of working with his hands allowed him to empathise more fully with the labouring poor and for them, in turn, to empathise with him. . Between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji. They included Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari. Notably, these close associates of Gandhiji came from different regions as well as different religious traditions. In turn, they inspired countless other Indians to join the Congress and work for it.

i..... Gandhiji was called by Indian peasants.

“Ans.Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi Maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”, Gandhiji

ii. Gandhiji’s appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle and by his shrewd use of symbols such as the.....

Ans. dhoti and the charkha

iii. Between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians attached to Gandhiji, they included Mahadev Desai,, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru,, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari.

Ans.Vallabh Bhai Patel and Sarojini Naidu

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the reason for resignation of Congress Ministries in October 1935?

Ans.Participation of India in World War II without the concurrence of the people.

2. What was the main demand of Khilafat Movement?

Ans.Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey.

3. Name three leaders who emerged during the Swedish movement.

Ans.Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai

4. Gandhi ji started the Dandi March from which place of Gujarat?

Ans.Sabarmati

5. Who was Lal-Bal-Pal?

Ans.Lal-Lala lajpat Rai, Bal- Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Pal- Bipin Chandra Pal.

6. Name one movement launched for farmers and peasants by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

Ans. (i). Champaran Satyagraha 1917 for indigo peasants. (ii). Ahmedabad mill labour movement 1918.

7. State the significance of Gandhiji`s speech at Banaras Hindu University?

Ans. (i). Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. (ii). He worried about the contrast between the rich and poor. He felt salvation of India lay in the farmers.

8. What is meant by Rowlett Act?

Ans. Anybody could be arrested on the basis of suspicion and put in prison without trial. This Act was made by Rowlatt to suppress the freedom struggle.

9. Why was charkha chosen as a national symbol?

Ans. (i) Symbol of self-reliance and self-confidence. (ii) Source of employment for thousands of poor and unemployed.

10. What was the significance of Lahore Session of Congress?

Ans. (i) Declaration of Poorna Swaraj as the main objective of Congress. (ii) 26 January 1930 to be celebrated as Independence Day.

11. What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the second world war?

Ans. (i) Both Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were against Hitler and Nazis. (ii) They promised congress support to the war effort if the British in return promised grant India Independence after the war

12. When and from where Mahatma Gandhi came back to India?

Ans.Mahatma Gandhi came back to India from South Africa in 1915 A.D.

13. Who was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans.Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

14. Which Satyagraha Gandhi announced after the passing of the Rowlatt Act?

Ans.Rowlett Satyagraha.

15. When and why was Mahatma Gandhi arrested after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation movement?

Ans. In March 1922 on the charges of sedition.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did Gandhi start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

- (i) To oppose Rowlett Act.
- (ii) To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.
- (iii) To support the Khilafat Movement.
- (iv) To attend Swaraj.
- (v) Violence at Chauri-Chaura – He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura

2. Explain the significance of Dandi March.

- (i). Violation of Salt law- a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.
- (ii). Large scale participation of women.
- (iii). Civil law violated across large part of India.

3. What was the problem of separate electorates? What was the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue?

Ans. Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate Electorates like Muslims. In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference Dalit leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

- (i) He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.
- ii) Gandhi opposed the separate electorates.
- (iii) Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress.

4. How was non-cooperation a form of protest?

Ans. i. Students stopped going to school and colleges run by the government. Lawyers refused to attend court. ii. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities: according to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of 7 million workdays. lii. The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. iv. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials. These protest movements were sometimes carried out in defiance of the local nationalist leadership. Peasants, workers, and others interpreted and acted upon the call to “non-cooperate” with colonial rule. It entailed denial, renunciation, and self-discipline.

5. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?

Ans. Known variously as “Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”, Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a savior, who would rescue them from high tax and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives. Gandhi’s appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his shrewd use of symbols such as the dhoti and charkha

6. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi and the history of National Movement of India.

Ans. (i) Auto-biographies and biographies. (ii) Contemporary newspapers. (iii) Official and police records., (iv) Public speeches

7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?

Ans- Gandhi considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes because salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. The salt tax was at times even fourteen times its values. The Government destroyed the salt it cannot sell profitably. Wherever there was likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people salt officers were posted for destruction. In this way national property was destroyed at national expectation

8. What was the problem of separate electorates? What was the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue?

Ans. Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate Electorates like Muslims.

In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference Dalit leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

I.He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.

(ii) Gandhi opposed the separate electorates. (iii) Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress

9. Why are newspapers an important source for the study of national movement?

Ans: Contemporary newspapers are an important source of the study of national movement.

Following points lay bare their importance as source of History with reference to Indian Freedom Movement

(a)Many contemporary newspapers were published by those who were involved in the freedom struggle. For example National Herald was issued by Motilal Nehru, further Mr. Jinnah issued Dawn. These newspapers were mouthpieces and represented important voices of the movement.Hence,they made important source of information regarding the freedom movement.

(b)Newspapers do daily reporting hence their reporting, is more detailed than perhaps any other source can be. As they report on extremely recent events, the chances of misreporting is less. Regarding different newspapers further makes our reading balanced and free from bias.

10 Why did Gandhi start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

Ans. (i) To oppose Rowlett Act.

(ii) To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.

(iii) To support the Khilafat Movement.

(iv) To attend Swaraj.

(v) Violence at Chauri-Chaura - He withdrew non co-operation movement

because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura (vi) Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the given sources and answer the questions. Every source contains 5 (1+2+2) marks

Why the Salt Satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote: The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this wicked dog-in-the-manger policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown this folly, an unheard-of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

- i. What was the reason for giving a call for or Salt Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi?
- li. Why did British government destroy salt?
- lii. what was the reaction of the British government towards salt Satyagraha? Mention one significant event related with Dandi March?

Ans. i. Salt is a commodity of daily use. British put a tax on it. It was the most hated and it was disliked tax imposed on India under the provision of the salt law the government wanted to establish its monopoly.

ii. The British government levied the tax on the salt which was 14 times of its real value. So the British destroyed that salt which could not sell profitably

iii. The British government took the salt Satyagraha very lightly. But apparently failed to measure its deep roots.

2. "Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi: When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it

has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilized man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbors would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party. ... What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary

- i. How did Gandhiji break the salt law?
- ii. Describe the mental condition of Gandhiji in brief before the Dandi March. What he proved wrong?
- lii. On what principle was the salt movement based? What did Gandhiji making of salt signify?

Ans.i. on April 5 1930 Gandhiji reached to The Dandi on the sea coast here he made fistful of salt from the sea water and it broke the salt law.

ii. Gandhiji had a doubt in his mind. He felt uncertain if he would be allowed to reach Dandi or not. There was also a rumour that he might be arrested when, he would have reached Dandi while breaking the salt law.

iii. Salt movement was based on the principle of faith one day the entire nation will rise against the injustice and there will be no necessity of a leader. Gandhiji making of salt contrary to the salt laws symbolised refusal of Indian people to live under British made laws and under the British.

3. **The problem with separate electorates**

At the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes: Separate electorates to the "Untouchables" will ensure them bondage in perpetuity ... Do you want the "Untouchables" to remain "Untouchables" forever? Well, the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of "Untouchability", and when you have done it, the barsinister, which has been imposed by an insolent "superior" class upon an "inferior" class will be destroyed. When you have destroyed the barsinister to whom will you give the separate electorates?

- i. Where was the round table conference held? Why was it called on?
- li. Why was Gandhiji not in favour of separate electorate and for whom?
- iii. What alternative did he want?

Ans.i In London. It was called because the British had realized that their rule will no longer last long.

ii. He did not in favor of separate electorate because he felt that it would enslave them for ever. It was called because the British had realised that their rule will no longer last long

The whole barrier between superior and inferior was done away

lii. He wanted to abolish untouchability so that there should be no distinction between upper and lower caste.

4. Ambedkar on separate electorates

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote: Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life. In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fairminded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity ...

i. Who opposed Gandhiji's view for not having separate electorate for untouchables?

ii. What were the arguments put forward by Gandhiji against separate electorate

iii. How had Ambedkar narrated the social and economic condition of the Dalits

Ans.i. Dr BR Ambedkar opposed Gandhiji's view.

ii. He argued that separate electorate would permanently segregate the depressed classes from the main stream of Indian society. It would also threaten the Nation's Unity.

iii. He wrote that these people were not in a position to sustain themselves. They have no respect in the society hated like lepers. They were totally dependent on the upper caste for their bread.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1). Under what circumstances did Gandhiji initiate the Quit India Movement?

i. In September 1939, the Second World War broke out. The British government in India needed help from the Indian leaders.

ii. But in return they wanted that India be granted independence after the war. British refused to accept the demand.

iii. Mahatma Gandhi was deeply perturbed. He now decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British rule in the middle of the Second World War.

iv. Gandhi thought that the British must Quit India without further delay. He raised the slogan Do or Die which spread among the common masses very soon.

v. The British took repressive measures. Gandhi along with other leaders were sent to jail immediately. But this did not prevent the movement from spreading.

vi. Communication and symbols of state authorities were attacked all over the country. In several areas people set up their own governments.

vii. About 90,000 people were arrested and wounded 1,000 killed in police firing

viii. Mahatma Gandhi is often identified with the making of nation, as role played by him in India freedom struggle cannot be forgotten.

2). What do private letters and autobiographies tell us about an individual?

How are these sources different from official accounts?

Private letters and autobiographies are important source of individual's life and views. Many of our freedom struggle leaders wrote autobiographies and letters and

today they are our great record about them and history too.

The autobiographies and letters tell us the following things about an individual.

1. Autobiographies and letters throw light on the interests of an individual. Let us take an example, Nehru wrote letters to his daughter Indira describing the events of world history, today it is known as the book, "Glimpses of the World History". These letters show that Nehru had great interest in history. These letters show also the views of the author. For example, Nehru talks highly of the socialist government of USSR in his autobiography.

2. These autobiographies and letters are a good source of information of the social life of those days in India. Dr Rajendra Prasad has given vivid description of the village life that he saw as a child in his village.

3. Above all these autobiographies and letters are great source of history too. Nehru in his autobiography has explained in details about the obstinate approach of Moslem League towards solving the minority problem in India.

These sources were different from the official accounts. This is manifested in the following points:

1. The official accounts are done by individuals but they work under the guidelines of the government. Thus, views that run against the government remain stifled. In addition, the author would not have the freedom of focused area. He would be required to write only on topics already defined. However, in autobiographies and letters one can choose anything of personal interest. Dr Rajendra Prasad gives a vivid description of his school and college days in his autobiography. This is not possible in any government account.

2. The autographic letters throw light on the personal life of individual leaders and show these events shaped the thought process of these leaders in future life. Mahatma Gandhi described how he was thrown out of the first class compartment of the train in South Africa because he was not a white man. He describes the struggle inside on how to protest and later how he took to non-violent means of protest.

3).In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement?

Gandhiji came to India back from South Africa in 1915. In 1917 he went to Champaran in Bihar to fight for the cause of farmers who were forced to grow indigo by the British government. The farmers movement proved successful as the British government accepted the demands of the farmers. Since that time to 1943 when he was assassinated, he occupied the central place in the politics of India. The fact is Mahatma Gandhi is the chief protagonist of the Indian Freedom Struggle. Mahatma Gandhi changed the nature of freedom movement and this can be elaborated by the following points:

1. When Gandhiji joined Indian politics, the freedom movement was limited to the middle class. Everybody who participated in the political movements was educated and product of the English education. Gandhiji made it all pervasive, now people

from villages, poor people, labours, workers, and students all became part of the freedom struggle. However, there are people who find fault with the act of Gandhiji. They point out that Mahatma Gandhi used religious symbols to popularise the freedom movement that in long term gave fillip to communal politics. It is notable that the Age of Gan-lhi is also the age of the Rise of Moslem League in Indian politics. Eminent author Nirad C Choudhary has also criticised Mahatma Gandhi for making the freedom movement a mass movement by short cuts.

2. Mahatma Gandhi has to be credited with emancipation of women and their participation in the public life at a scale not known in Indian history. Women were very prominent in picketing activities against shops selling foreign goods. The freedom movement gave some prominent woman leaders viz. Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and many more.

3. For Mahatma Gandhi freedom movement was also a platform for social reforms. He spoke in favour of place of dignity and respects for depressed classes. He made end to untouchability a fundamental objective of his political philosophy. Thus Mahatma Gandhi made freedom movement a mass movement and a movement much beyond politics.

4). How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

Ans. (i). Simple lifestyle (ii). Use of Hindi for communication (iii). Role of Gandhiji in three mass movement. (iv). Emphasis on Truth and non-violence (v). swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj. (vi). Importance on Charkha and Khadi. (vii). Upliftment of women, poor down trodden. (viii). Hindu-Muslim unity (ix). Abolition of untouchability. (x). Balancing each and every section of society.

5). “Where ever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous power.” Explain with examples.

Ans. (i) The ascetic life style

(ii) Use of dhoti and charkha

(iii) Use of Hindi for communication made Gandhiji very pular.

(iv) Where ever he went rumours spread of his miraculous powers. a. Sent by King to redress the grievances of the farmers. b. Had power to overrule all local officials. c. Gandhiji was superior to the British.

(v) Fight against untouchability

6). How did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National movement?

Ans:- Gandhiji transformed the nature of the National movement by the following thoughts, methods ideology, working styles movements etc. The main principles of his philosophy were i. Satyagrah

ii. Non violence

iii. Peace

- iv. True sympathy for the poorest.
- v. Empowerment of the lady.
- vi. Communal Harmony
- vii. Indian Rural areas and to think about interest of the people residing in the villages and to motivate the other people to think, to act and to inspire resourceful and influential high up of the society in favour of down trodden.
- viii. Opposing untouchability with his full vigor and strength.
- ix. To stress both equally and their purity of aim and means alike
- x. To launch public welfare programme.
- xi. To stress importance of cottage Industry.
- xii. Charkha
- xiii. Spinning wheels
- xiv. Khadi etc
- xv. To oppose colour discrimination alike.

Gandhiji utilized south Africa as practical lab for his ideological and philosophical development. He raised his voice at full pitch their against wrong policies and injustice done by the government of South Africa. He utilize Satyagraha in South Africa also in several places in India. When Gandhiji returned to motherland in 1915. In fact that time still Indian National congress was confined in only urban areas up to people of middle educated classes. He knew very well that its natural power rests with the rural people, labour, ordinary men and women and young boys and girls till all sections and people of Indian society would not join freedom struggle against the colonial British power then it would be very difficult to finish British authority from India. Gandhiji said that British rule have rewarded India through out spreading Poverty, hunger, low quality of life ,illiteracy, superstitions and social disunity and disharmony. Gandhiji opposed the owners of Indigo plantation of champaran. He also press the cotton textile mill owners to revise the minimum wage of the labourers. Gandhiji was a true economic and social reformer. He advocated the use of charkha and khadi. He stressed the importance of cottage and very small industries. Infact due to his efforts the face of Indian National Movement turns from palaces to hunts, from urban areas or cities towards villages where the real India resides. This was the greatest work of Gandhiji. This converted the shape of National movement into a mass movement.

CHAPTER – 15

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION (THE BEGINNING OF NEW ERA)

Key Concept in Nutshell

A Tumultuous Time

- The Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26 January 1950, has the distinction of being the longest in the world.
- But its length and complexity are perhaps understandable when one considers the country's size and diversity
- The Indian constitution was framed between Dec.1946 & Dec.1949.
- The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26th Jan.1950.
- The years immediately preceding the making of the Constitution had been exceptionally tumultuous: a time of great hope, but also of abject disappointment.
- The Quit India struggle of 1942 – perhaps the most widespread popular movement against the British Raj – as well as the bid by Subhas Chandra Bose to win freedom through armed struggle with foreign aid.
- This was the rising of the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay and other cities in the spring of 1946.
- The two leading Indian political parties, the Congress and the Muslim League, had repeatedly failed to arrive at a settlement that would bring about religious reconciliation and social harmony.
- The Great Calcutta Killings of August 1946 began a year of almost continuous rioting across northern and eastern India.
- During the period of the Raj, approximately one-third of the area of the subcontinent was under the control of nawabs and maharajas who owed allegiance to the British Crown.
- Some maharajas now began to luxuriate in wild dreams of independent power in an India of many partitions.

The making of the Constituent Assembly

- The members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on the basis of universal franchise.
- The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
- The Constituent Assembly that came into being was dominated by one party: the Congress.
- The Muslim League captured most of the reserved Muslim seats. But the League chose to boycott the Constituent Assembly, pressing its demand for Pakistan with a separate constitution.
- The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 300
- The Assembly also had representatives of the princely states.
- 82 per cent of the members of the Constituent Assembly were also members of the Congress.

- The Congress however was not a party with one voice. Its members differed in their opinion on critical issues.
- The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public.
- As the deliberations continued, the arguments were reported in newspapers, and the proposals were publicly debated.

The dominant voices

- The Constituent Assembly had 300 members. Of these, six members played particularly important roles.
- Three were representatives of the Congress, namely, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad.
- Rajendra Prasad's role was as President of the Assembly.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee and played an important role in the Constituent Assembly.
- He was assisted by K M Munsi and Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar.
- These six members were given vital assistance by two civil servants. One was B. N. Rau, Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India, the Chief Draughtsman and S. N. Mukherjee, who had the ability to put complex proposals in clear legal language.

The Vision of the Constitution

- On 13 Dec.1946 Nehru moved the "Objective Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly.
- It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India and provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed.

The will of the people

- An interim Government was made under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Leaders like Somnath Lahiri thought that constituent assembly was the creation of the British and urged to be free from imperial influence
- Jawahar Lal Nehru also felt the same and urged the members to work for the will of the people.
- The executive was made partly responsible to the provincial legislature in 1919, and almost entirely so under the Government of India Act of 1935. When elections were held in 1937, under the 1935 Act, the Congress came to power in eight out of the 11 provinces.

Defining Rights

- Heated arguments took place on issues of minority rights and separate electorates.

On 27 August 1947, B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.

Mr Jaipal singh demanded seats reserved for the tribal people and special rights for the protection

- J nagappa demanded seats reservation in the legislature and reservation for the depressed class people of India
- After a lot of deliberations, the Constituent Assembly finally recommended that untouchability be abolished, Hindu temples be thrown open to all castes, and seats in legislatures and jobs in government offices be reserved for the lowest castes.

The Powers of the State

- There was a vigorous debate in the Constituent Assembly on the matter of the rights of the central Government and the state.
- Leaders like B R Ambedkar and Nehru were advocating for a strong centre and k Santhanam defended the rights of the state
- Centralization now was seen as necessary both to forestall chaos and to plan for the country's economic development.
- The Constitution thus showed a distinct bias towards the right of the Union of India over those of its constituent states.

The Language of the Nation

- The language issue was also debated for many months within the Constituent Assembly.
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that everyone should talk a language which even common man could be able to understand and he advocated Hindustani a mixture of many languages and dialects.
- R V Dhulekar made a strong plea for hindi but the leaders from the south feared the dominance of hindi
- As the discussion became acrimonious, many members appealed for a spirit of accommodation.
- The Constitution of India thus emerged through a process of intense debate and discussion.
- Many of its provisions were arrived at through a process of give-and-take, by forging a middle ground between two opposed positions.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION - ANSWER

Q1. When Indian Constitution came into force?

- (A) 15 August, 1947
- (B) 26 January, 1950
- (C) 26 January, 1946
- (D) 15 August, 1950

Ans. (B) 26 January, 1950

Q2. How many sessions of the constituent Assembly were held?

- (A) 8
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 11

Ans. (D) 11

Q3. Who was the President of Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Sardar Patel

Ans (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q4. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Sardar Patel

Ans. (B) Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Q5. Which one of the following was the Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India?

- (A) K.M. Munshi
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) J.L. Nehru
- (D) B.N.Rau

Ans. (D) B.N.Rau

Q6. Which leader among the following felt that the Constituent Assembly was made according to the British plans as the British would like it?

- (A) Somnath Lahiri
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose

(C) S. N. Mukherjee

(D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (A) Somnath Lahiri

Q7. Who among the followings declared that separate electorate act as a poison that will enter the politics?

(A) Subhas Chandra Bose

(B) Vallabh Bhai Patel

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

(D) S. N. Mukherjee

Ans. (B) Vallabh Bhai Patel

Q8. . Mahatma Gandhi wanted to make _____ language as the national language.

(A) Hindustani

(B) Tamil

(C) Urdu

(D) Hindi

Ans. (A) Hindustani

Q9. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi gave Objective Resolution.

2. An interim government was made in 1946 under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.

3. K Sanathanam from Madras strongly favoured the rights of states.

4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to keep Hindi as the national language.

Which of the given statements is NOT correct?

(A) 1 & 4

(B) 2 & 3

(C) 3 & 4

(D) 2 & 4

Ans. (A) 1 & 4

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. The members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected.

2. Govind Ballabh Pant opposed a separate electorate.

3. Shri Shankar Rao accepted Hindustani as the national language.

4. N G Ranga counted tribals among minorities.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (C) 2, 3, 1, 4
- (D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The representative were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs and Christen.
2. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
3. The chairman of the Union constituent committee was Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
4. The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

Which one of the above statement is true?

- (A) Only 1
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 2 and 4
- (D) Only 4

Ans. (D) Only 4

Q12. Which of the following leader felt that the use of Hindi language as the language of Constitution?

- (A) R.V. Dhulekar
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Jaipal Singh
- (D) B. Pokar Bahadur

Ans. (A) R.V. Dhulekar

Q13. Who among the followings felt that Hindi should not be pushed aggressively and there should be a mutual adjustment and things should not be forced on people.

- (A) Shri Shankarrao Deo
- (B) N.G Ranga
- (C) T. A. Ramalingam
- (D) Srimati Durgabai

Ans. (C) T. A. Ramalingam

Q14. Who among the followings wanted the term 'minority, to be interpreted as the economic term?

- (A) N.G.Ranga
- (B) Jaipal Singh
- (C) B.N. Rao

(D) S.N. Mukherjee

Ans. (A) N.G.Ranga

Q15. Find out from the following pair which one is not correctly matched.

- (A) Quit India Movement- 1942
- (B) Objective Resolution introduced – December 1945
- (C) Rising of the rating of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay – 1946
- (D) Indian Constitution is signed – 1949

Ans. Objective Resolution introduced – December 1945

Q16. Find out from the following pair which one is not correctly matched.

- (A) Objective Resolution – Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) President of The Assembly – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Constitutional Advisor of the Govt. of India – B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Chief Draughtsman – S.N. Mukherjee

Ans. (C) Constitutional Advisor of the Govt. of India – B.R. Ambedkar

Q17. Match the following:

Statement	Leader
(i) 'We are not going just to copy'	(a) Sardar Patel
(ii) 'That is very good, sir – Bold words, noble words'	(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(iii) 'Separate Electorate as Suicidal to minority'	(c) Somnath Lahiri
(iv) 'The real minority are the masses of the country'	(d) N.G.Ranga
(A) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a	
(B) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d	
(C) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-a	
(D) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d	

Ans. (B) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

Q18. Match the following:-

(i) B.R.Ambedkar –	(a) President of the constituent assembly
(ii) S.N.Mukherjee –	(b) Chairman of drafting committee
(iii) Rajendra Prasad –	(c) Chief draughtman of constituent assembly
(iv) Jawahar Lal Nehru –	(d) Introduced objective resolution
(a) i-b ii-c iii-a iv-d	
(b) i-c ii-a iii-b iv-d	
(c) i-c ii-d iii-b iv-a	
(d) i-d ii-a iii-b iv-c	

Ans. (a) i-b ii-c iii-a iv-d

ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTION (Q.NO.19 TO 28)

Q19. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public.

Reason (R): Congress swept the general seats in the provincial elections, and the Muslim League captured most of the reserved Muslim seats.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q20. **Assertion (A):** N.G.Ranga was the leader in peasant movement.

Reason (R): He urged that the term Minorities be interpreted in economic term.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q21. **Assertion (A)** Mahatma Gandhi was in favour to make Hindustani as the national Language.

Reason (R) Hindustani was the language, spoken by most of people.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Q22. Assertion (A): On the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar was asked at Independence to join the Union Cabinet as law minister.

Reason (R): Dr. Ambedkar refused to take the responsibility of guiding the Draft Constitution through the Assembly.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (C) A is true but R is false.

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Durgabai informed the House that the opposition in the south against Hindi was very strong.

Reason (R): On the call of Mahatma Gandhi, she carried on Hindi propaganda in the south.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Q24. **Assertion (A):** Somnath Lahri felt that the final power was still in the hands of the British.

Reason (R): Indian constitution following the British constitution.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q25. **Assertion (A):** 82 percent of the members of the Constituent Assembly were also members of Congress.

Reason (R): The Constituent Assembly that came into being was dominated by one party: the Congress

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q26. **Assertion (A):** The objective Resolution proclaimed India to be the Independent Sovereign Republic.

Reason (R): Citizens were to be guaranteed Justice, Equality, and Liberty. Citizens would not be discriminated against on grounds of religion, caste, or sex. All will be equal before the law and have equal opportunities to progress

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Q27. **Assertion (A):** B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.

Reason (R): According to him only separate electorates would ensure that Muslims had a meaningful voice in the governance of the country

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Q28. **Assertion (A):** Santhanam said states should be given appropriate financial provisions so that they can work independently and they do not need to depend on the center for even nominal expenditure.

Reason (R): According to him if the center is overburdened with responsibility it could not function properly. So some powers to the state must be transferred.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (Q.N 29 TO 43) (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

“We have never asked for Privileges”

Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, never reserved seats, or separate electorates.

We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between men and women.

Q29. Hansa Mehta belonged from where?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Bombay
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Madras

Ans. (B) Bombay

Q30. Hansa Mehta demanded for

- (A) Reserved seat for women
- (B) To become minister
- (C) Justice for women
- (D) Respect for women

Ans. (C) Justice for women

Q31. What is percentage of seat reserved for women in parliament?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 30%

(D) None of above.

Ans. (D) None of above.

“We want removal of our social disabilities”

Dakshayani Velaudhan from Madras, argued:

What we want is not all kinds of safeguards, It is moral safeguard which gives protection to the underdogs of this country.... I refuse to believe that Seventy Millions Harijans are to be considered as a minorities..... What we want is the..... Immediate removal of our social disabilities.

Q32. What was the demand made by Dakshayani Velaudhan?

- (A) Reserved seats for minority
- (B) Constitutional safeguard for minority.
- (C) Removal of social disability
- (D) Safeguard for Harijans.

Ans. (C) Removal of social disability

Q33. Who given the name of ‘Harijan’ to depressed class.

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans. (B) Mahatma Gandhi

Q34. Who said that – “Numerically the depressed caste were not a minority”

- (A) K.J. Khanderkar
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Nagappa

Ans. (D) Nagappa

Observe the picture carefully and answer the following questions:



Q35. Who is the person addressing the gathering?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) B.R.Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans. (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q36. What is the occasion shown in the picture?

- (A) First Round Table Conference
- (B) Second Round Table Conference
- (C) Independence of India
- (D) Partition of Bangladesh from Pakistan

Ans. (D) Partition of Bangladesh from Pakistan

Q37. What is the name given to this famous speech?

- (A) My Experiments with Truth
- (B) Tryst with Destiny
- (C) Discovery of India
- (D) Letters from Father to Daughter

Ans. (B) Tryst with Destiny

Observe the picture carefully and answer the following questions:



Q38. Who are the two persons shown in the picture?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajendra Prasad and B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (B) Rajendra Prasad and B. R. Ambedkar

Q39. What is the event shown in the image?

- (A) Formation of the Constituent Assembly

- (B) Independence of India
- (C) Handing over of the Constitution
- (D) Promulgation of the Indian Constitution

Ans. (C) Handing over of the Constitution

Q40. When was the Indian Constitution promulgated?

- (A) August 15, 1947
- (B) November 26, 1949
- (C) December 31, 1949
- (D) January 26, 1950

Ans. (D) January 26, 1950

“Who is better patriot”

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar from Mysore said during the debate on 21st August, 1947:

Let us not lay the flattering unction to our soul that we are better patriots if we propose a strong centre and that who those advocate a more vigorous examination of these resources are people with not enough of national spirit or patriotism.

Q41. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar belonged to which place?

- (A) Madras
- (B) Mysore
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Calcutta

Ans. (B) Mysore

Q42. Which people have lack of national spirit or patriotism as per statement?

- (A) Those who propose for strong centre
- (B) Those who advocate a more vigorous examination of the resources
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of Above

Ans. (C) Both (A) and (B)

Q43. Which of the following not advocated for strong centre.

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) Santhnam

Ans. (D) Santhnam

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (Q.NO.44 TO 55)

Q44. Name the person belonged from United provinces advocated for strong centre.

Ans. Balakrishna Sharma

Q45. Which member of the constituent Assembly, from united province favoured Hindi to be used as the language of constitution-making?

Ans. R.V. Dhulekar

Q46. The Indian Constitution was made as per _____ plan, 1946.

Ans. Cabinet Mission.

Q47. Which article gave the centre the power to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor?

Ans. Article 365

Q48. When Jawahar Lal Nehru introduced "Objective Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. 13th Dec, 1946

Q49. Which party dominated the Constituent Assembly at its early phase?

Ans. Congress

Q50. Name the member of the constituent Assembly who believed that – 'separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities'.

Ans. Govind Ballabh Pant.

Q51. Who considered the separate electorates as self-destructive?

Ans. Begum Aizaas Rashul

Q52. Which member of the constituent Assembly made powerful plea for continuing separate electorates?

Ans. B. Pocker

Q53. Who proposed that the National flag of India be a "Horizontal Tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion, with a wheel in navy blue at the centre?

Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q54. Which two civil servants gave vital assistance in preparing the constitution?

Ans. B.N. Rao and S.N. Mukherjee.

Q55. Who was the first Law Minister of India?

Ans. B.R. Ambedkar.

IDENTIFY THE LEADERS FROM THE GIVEN PICTURES (Q.NO.56 TO 60)

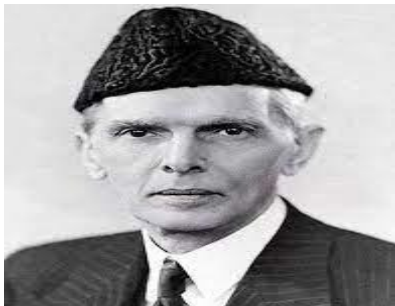
Q56.



- (A) Abul kalam Azad
- (B) Mohamad Ali Jinnah
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (C) B. R. Ambedkar

Q57.



- (A) Abul kalam Azad
- (B) Mohamad Ali Jinnah
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (B) Mohamad Ali Jinnah

Q58. Name the leader show in the middle of the picture.



- (A) Abul kalam Azad
- (B) Mohamad Ali Jinnah
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (B) Mohamad Ali Jinnah

Q59.



- (A) Abul kalam Azad
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q60. Identify the leader standing in the middle of the picture.



- (A) Abul kalam Azad
- (B) Liyakat Ali khan
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) B. N. Rau

Ans. (B) Liyakat Ali khan

SHORT ANSWER-TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What were the demands of low-caste people and linguistic minorities at the time of making the Indian Constitution?

Ans:

1. The low-caste people demanded an end to ill-treatment by the upper-caste people.
2. They also demanded reservation of separate seats, on the basis of their population, in legislatures, government departments, and local bodies.
3. The linguistic minorities demanded freedom of speech in their respective mother-tongue.
4. They also demanded redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis.

Q2. What is the importance of objective Resolution?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru introduced Objective resolution in the constituent Assembly.
2. It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the constitution of Independent India.
3. It provided the framework within which the work of constitution making was to proceed.
4. It proclaimed India to be an Independent Sovereign Republic.
5. It guarantees its citizen its citizen justice, equality and freedom.

Q3. What provisions were made in the Constitution to make the Centre more strong? Give any three arguments

Ans:

1. More subjects were included in the union list.
2. The Union Government has control over many minerals and important industries
3. Article 356 empowers the center to take over the state administration on the recommendation of the Governor.

Q4. Which problems did India face at the time of its Independence?

Ans: India had faced three main problems at the time of Independence:

1. Problem of Refugees.
2. Problem of Local Kingdoms.
3. Framing of constitution that could fulfil the aspiration of diverse citizens.

Q5. Explain how the Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of the people of India and their opinions.

Ans:

1. The election of the members of the Constituent Assembly was held in 1946 on the basis of provincial elections.
2. The Constituent Assembly included members from the British provinces besides representatives from Princely states
3. There was the dominance of Congress party in assembly which represented different opinion.
4. A few members of the Constituent Assembly belonged to R.S.S. or Hindu Mahasabha.
5. Economically speaking, a few members had socialist leanings and the others favoured the big landlords and zamindars.

Q6. Explain the problems raised in the Constituent Assembly about the tribals. What did they want for them?

Ans: the issue of the tribals was raised in the Constituent Assembly mainly by N. G. Ranga and Jaipal Singh. N. G. Ranga referred to them as the oppressed people. He highlighted their problems which are as under:

1. They were uprooted from the place where they lived.
2. They were devoid of the jungles and meadows.
3. They were forced to run in search of new houses.
4. They were looked down upon by society as they were primitive and backward.
5. The tribals had their own laws and lands. No one can snatch them. But many traders bought their land in the name of the open market. They enslaved the tribal people and kept them as slaves from generation to generation.

Q7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the national language?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of Hindustani, to be the National

Language, because:

1. It is a language that could easily understand.
2. It is the blend of Urdu and Hindi.
3. It was a language of large section of people.
4. It was a composite language which enriched by the interaction of diverse people.
5. It could unify Hindu and Muslim.

Q8. How the term minority defined by different group?

Ans: The term Minority defined by different groups in the following way:

1. Ambedkar demanded separate group for the minority races.
2. N.G Ranga urged that the minorities be interpreted in economic term.
3. Jaipal singh wanted that the tribal people must be regarded as minority.
4. Nagappa wanted to consider Depressed class as minority due to their backwardness.
5. K.J. Khanderkar also wanted Depressed class to be regarded as minority.

Q9. What were the arguments in favour of greater power to the provinces?

Ans:

1. The rights of States were more eloquently defended by K. Santhnam from Madras.
2. He said, A reallocation of power was necessary to strengthen not only the sates but also the Centre.
3. He said that, This was a misconception, that if the centre was overburden with responsibilities, it could not function effectively.
4. By relieving it of its functions and transferring it to sates, the centre could be made stronger.
5. The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces since most taxes had been made preserve of the centre.

Q10. What historical forces shaped the vision of constitution?

Ans: Following are the forces that shaped the vision of the constitution:

1. The Nehru report and the fundamental rights resolution passed by the karanchi session of the Indian National Congress.
2. Universal adult franchise, Right to freedom, equality and protection of minorities.
3. The experience of our leaders during colonial rule.
4. Government of India act 1935.
5. The ideal of French revolution.

Q11 How did the Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy?

Ans:

1. The language Committee of the Constituent Assembly suggested a compromise formula.
2. It suggested that Hindi in Devnagri script should be the official language of the country and tried to resolve the issue.
3. It also suggested that transition from English to Hindi should be gradual.
4. It was also suggested that during first fifteen years since adoption of the Constitution, English would continue to serve as for official purposes.
5. So it was clear that the Language Committee referred Hindi as the official language not the national language.

Q12. Mention any three arguments given by Balakrishna Sharma for greater power to the Centre.

Ans:

1. Bal Krishna Sharma stated that only a strong centre can make plans for the interest of the country.
2. It can provide requisite resources.
3. It can establish proper order and can save the country from foreign invasion.

Q13. What is importance or significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Ans. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is significant in the following ways:

1. It indicates the sources from which the constitution springs i.e. we the people of India.
2. It states the nature of the Indian States which is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.
3. It states the basic objectives which the government must strive for.
4. The Preamble is also helpful in the interpretation of the constitution.

LONG-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. "Within the Constituent Assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated". Examine the views put forward by members of the assembly on the issue.

Ans:

1. The language issue was intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly.
2. R.V. Dhulekar, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shri Shankarrao Deo and T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar were prominent members of the Constituent Assembly who gave their remarkable views on language.
3. R.V. Dhulekar, a Congressman from the United Provinces, made a strong plea that Hindi must be used as the language of constitution making.
4. He stated! "People who are present in this house to fashion a constitution for India and do not know Hindustani are not worthy to be member of this Assembly
5. Shrimati G. Durgabai from Madras expressed her worry that this controversy made the non-Hindi speaking people to think that other powerful languages of India would be neglected and it was an obstacle for the composite culture of our nation
6. She informed the House that the opposition in the South against Hindi was very strong. She said "The opponents feel perhaps justly that this propaganda for Hindi cuts at the very root of the provincial languages"
7. Shri Shankarrao Deo, a member from Bombay accepted Hindustani as a language of the nation.
8. But he warned "If you want my whole-hearted support (for Hindi) you must not do now any thing which may arise my suspicions and which will strengthen my fears".
9. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar from Madras suggested that whatever was done had to be done with caution.

Q2. The problem of separate electorates was an intricate problem that confronted the Constituent Assembly. Discuss the debate held in the Assembly over this issue.

Ans:

Arguments in favour of Separate Electorates:

1. It is a political framework in which minorities can live in harmony with people who are in majority.
2. It is an arrangement which can minimise differences between different communities.
3. It can provide good representation to the minorities in the political system of the country.
4. It enables others to hear the voice of the minority and take into account its views and opinions.
5. Only the minority people can choose their true representative.

Arguments against Separate Electorates:

1. It was a measure deliberately introduced by the foreign rulers to divide the people.
2. It can lead to riots, violence and civil war.
3. It is a poison in any political system
4. It divides the nation and causes bloodshed as one community turns against the other.
5. It is a mischief left behind by the British.
6. It is harmful not only to the nation but also to the minorities. It is rather suicidal to the minorities.
7. It is self-destructive as it isolates the minorities from the majority.
8. It divides the loyalty of the citizens towards their nation.

Q.3 Why some of the members of Constituent Assembly were in favour of strong Centre?

Ans:

1. On 15 of August 1947, India became independent from the British rule. It was declared an independent country. But this independence was painful also. India was divided and Pakistan came into existence.
2. This partition was marred with communal violence. So many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Ambedkar favoured a strong Central Government for India.
3. It was also felt that a strong centre was the need of the hour.
4. Most of the members of the constituent Assembly also supported this view. Peace, prosperity and political stability was not possible in case of a weak centre.
5. So Gopalaswami Ayyangar appealed to all the members of the Constituent Assembly that "the Centre should be made as strong as possible."

6. It was also felt that only a strong and united centre could plan for the well-being of the country.
7. Balakrishna Sharma also stated the similar view.
8. It was also felt that it would mobilize all the resources , ensure strong defence against any aggressor and establish a proper administration.
9. Almost all the members of the Constituent Assembly supported a strong central government.
10. They felt that it was necessary to check chaos, communal violence and to usher economic development of the country.

Q4. Discuss the role of six most important members of the constituent assembly. Throw light on their contribution.

Ans.

1. There were nearly 300 members in the Constituent Assembly, But the most dominant voices in the houses were few.
2. They played a significant role in the meeting of Constituent Assembly.
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru- presented the objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 Dec, 1946, which contained the ideals of Constitution.
4. Sardar Patel- played an important role in drafting of various report.
5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad- was the president of the Constituent Assembly. He ensured that all the member of the Assembly got a chance to speak and express their views freely.
6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- was the chairmen of Drafting Committee of the constitution and the Law minister in the Union Cabinet.
7. K.M. Munshi- was a layer from Gujarat who helped a lot in the drafting of the constitution.
8. Alladi Krishnaswamy- was a layer from Madras, gave crucial input in the writing of the constitution.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION-ANSWER

What should the Qualities of a National Language be?

A few months before his death, Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on, the language question:

This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language.

Thus, our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself of Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.

Q1. Which language was supported by Mahatma Gandhi as the national language and why? Give any two reasons.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi supported Hindustani as the national language for India.

- (A) Hindustani was a blend of Hindi and Urdu. It was a very popular language in the country. It was spoken by a large number of people.
- (B) It was a composite language enriched by the interaction of different cultures.

Q2. What kind of language did he want? Write any four points.

Ans.

- (A) Gandhiji wanted that Hindi should not be Sanskritised nor Persianised. It should be a mixture of the two.
- (B) It should imbibe words even from the regional languages.
- (C) It should incorporate words and terms from different sources and foreign languages.
- (D) It should have a composite character expressing human views and values.

Q3. What did Mahatma Gandhi consider against patriotism and loyalty?

Ans. He did not remain confined to Hindi or Urdu. He considered it a sin, to stick to any one of these two languages, against patriotic spirit and wisdom.

“I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said:

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies?

If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an airtight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe... The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

Q1. How will separate electorates prove suicidal to the minorities? Explain the views of G.B. Pant.

- (A) G.B. Pant was of the view that the separate electorate will prove suicidal not only to the minorities but for the whole nation as well.
- (B) It would permanently isolate the minorities from the majority community.
- (C) As a result, minorities will not have an effective say within the government.
- (D) It would cripple the minorities and make them feel frustrated.

Q2. Will the creation of separate electorates solve the problem of minorities? If so, how?

- (A) From one point of view, the separate electorate can solve the problems of minorities.
- (B) They will get a chance to choose a representative from their own community.
- (C) As a result, their participation in administration will increase and they will get the right status in society.

Q3. Suggest any one way to solve the problem of minorities.

- (A) The most important way to solve the problem of minorities is to reserve seats for them in different institutions.

“The British element is gone, but they have Left the mischief behind”

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said:

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country, if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

Q1. What did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel say in opposition to the provision of separate electorates?

- (A) Sardar Patel stated that there was no provision of separate electorates in any free country of the world.

Q2. What were the evil-effects of the separate electorates?

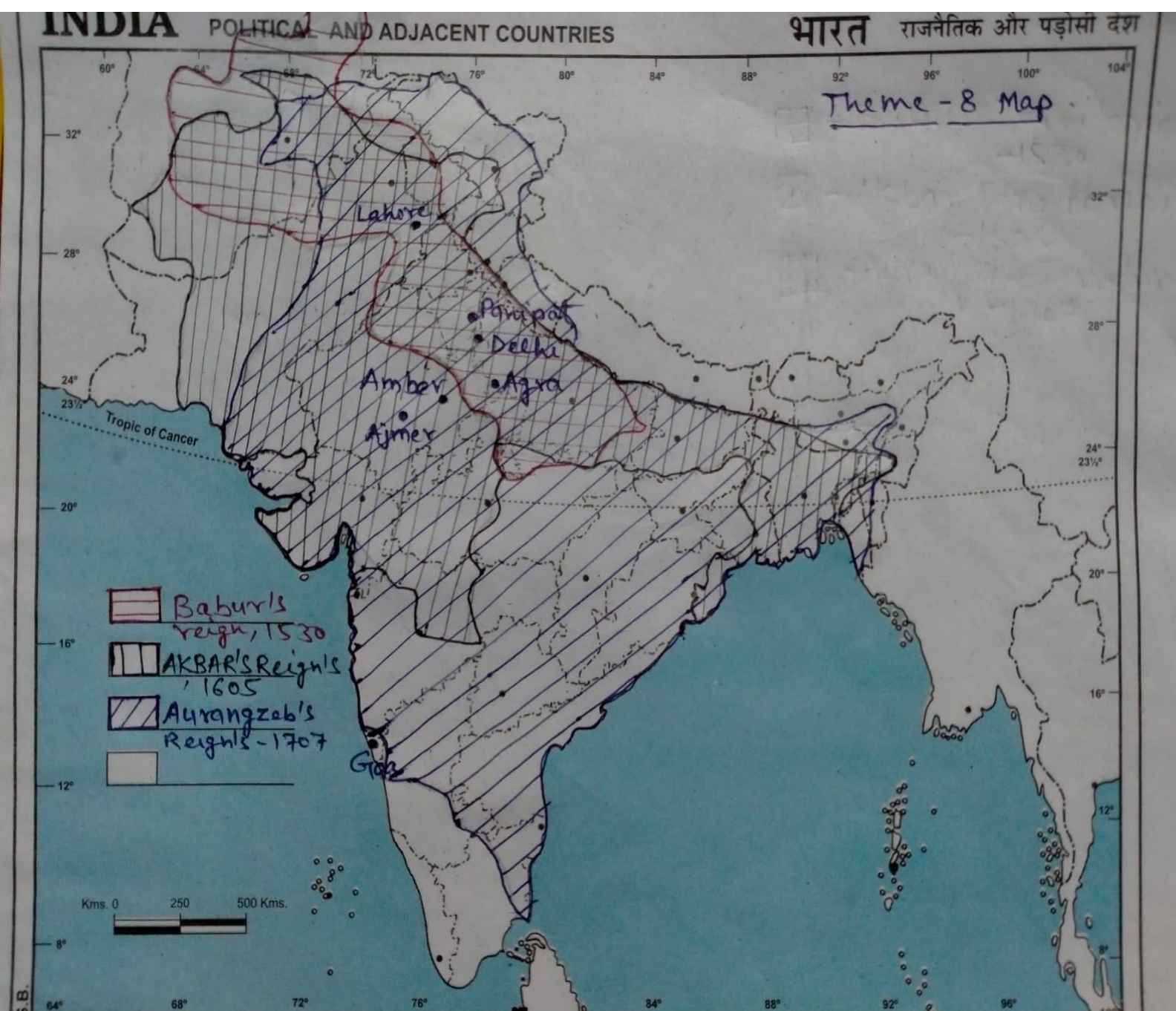
- (A) The provision of separate electorates was not good for the country.
- (B) It has led to the partition of the country.
- (C) It has brought woes to the people.

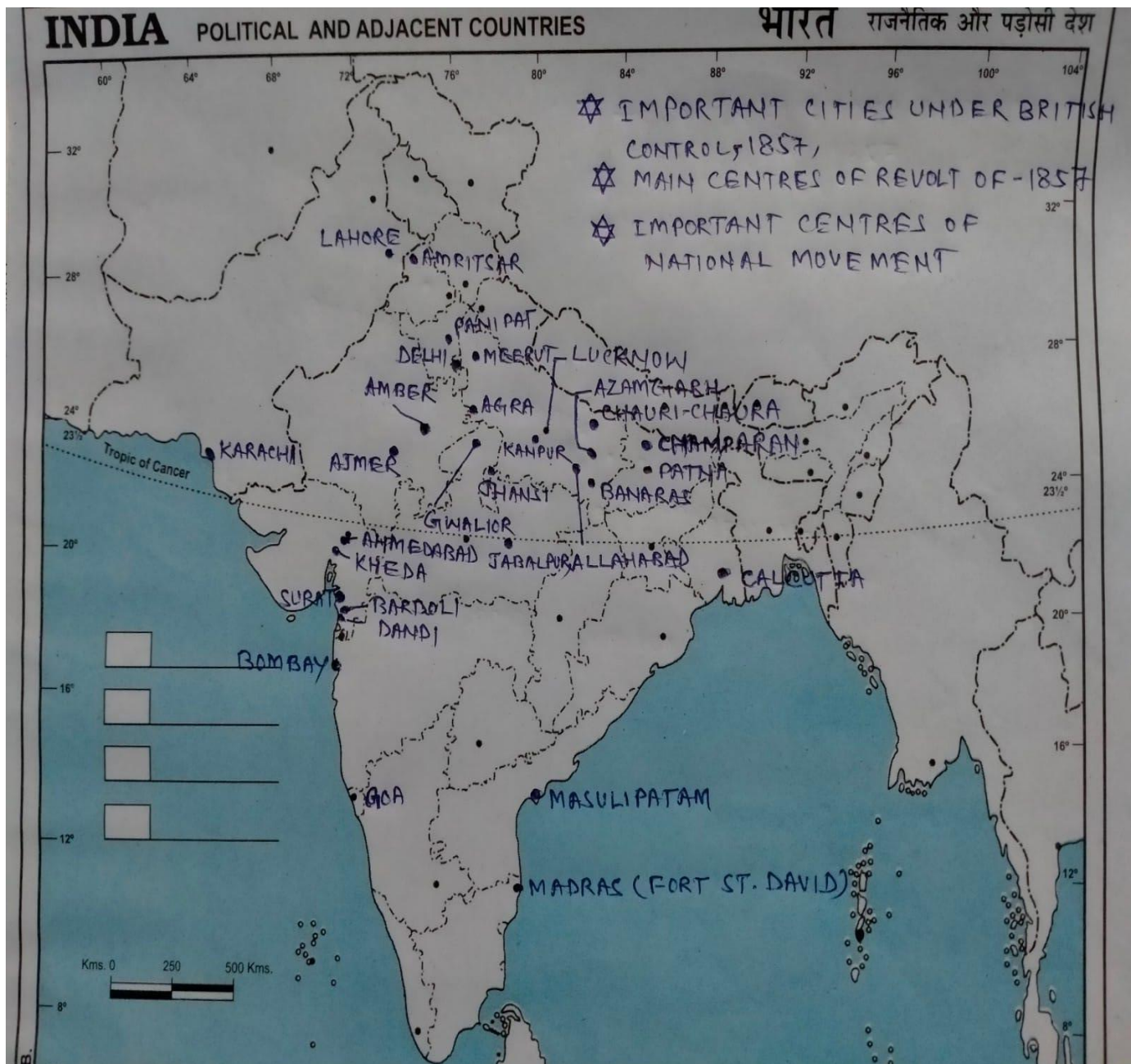
Q3. What did he say while making an appeal to abolish separate electorates?

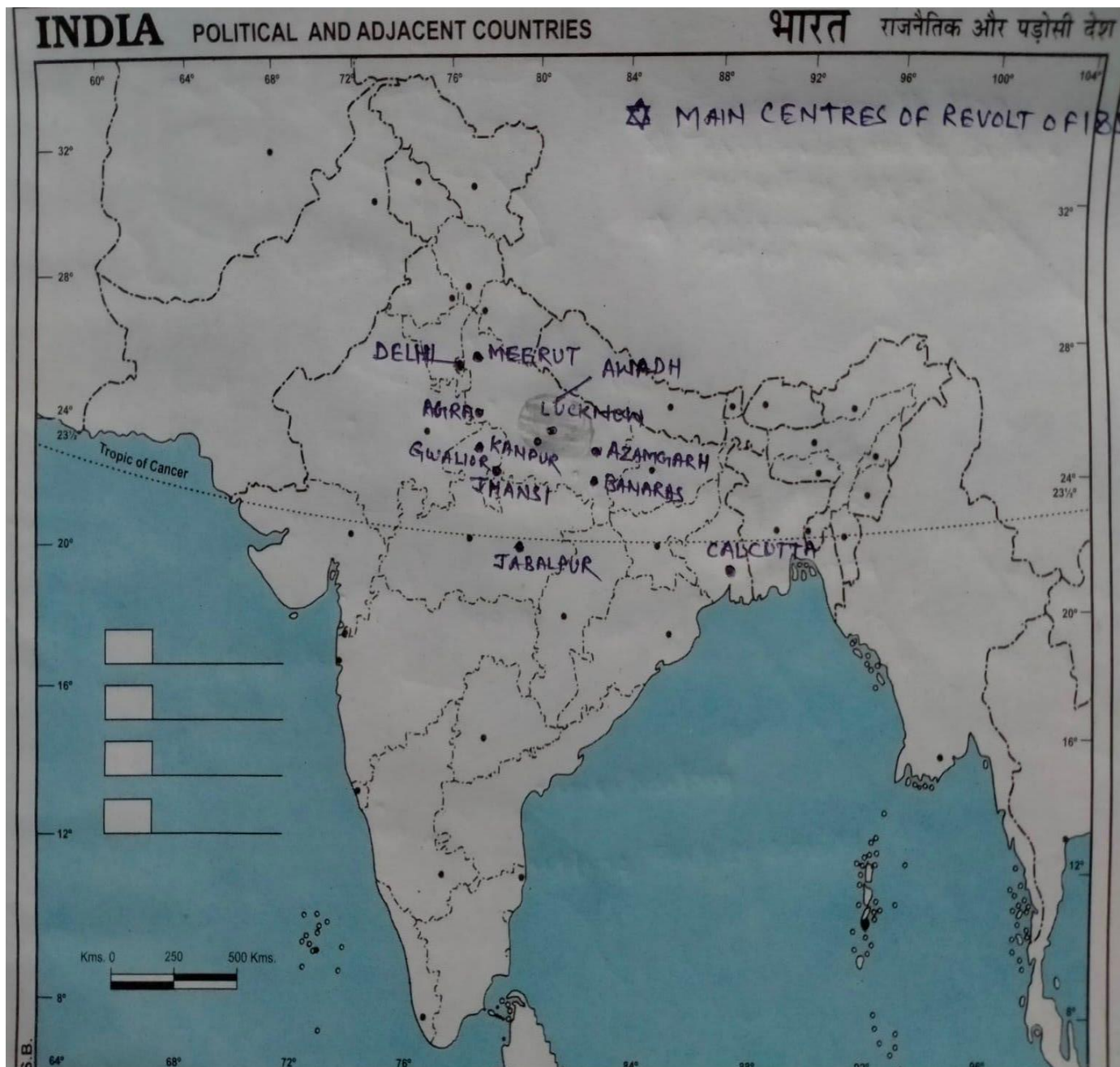
- (A) According to Sardar Patel, the provision of separate electorates was like a poison in the political system.

It had turned one community against another. It had divided the nation and caused bloodshed.

MAP WORK

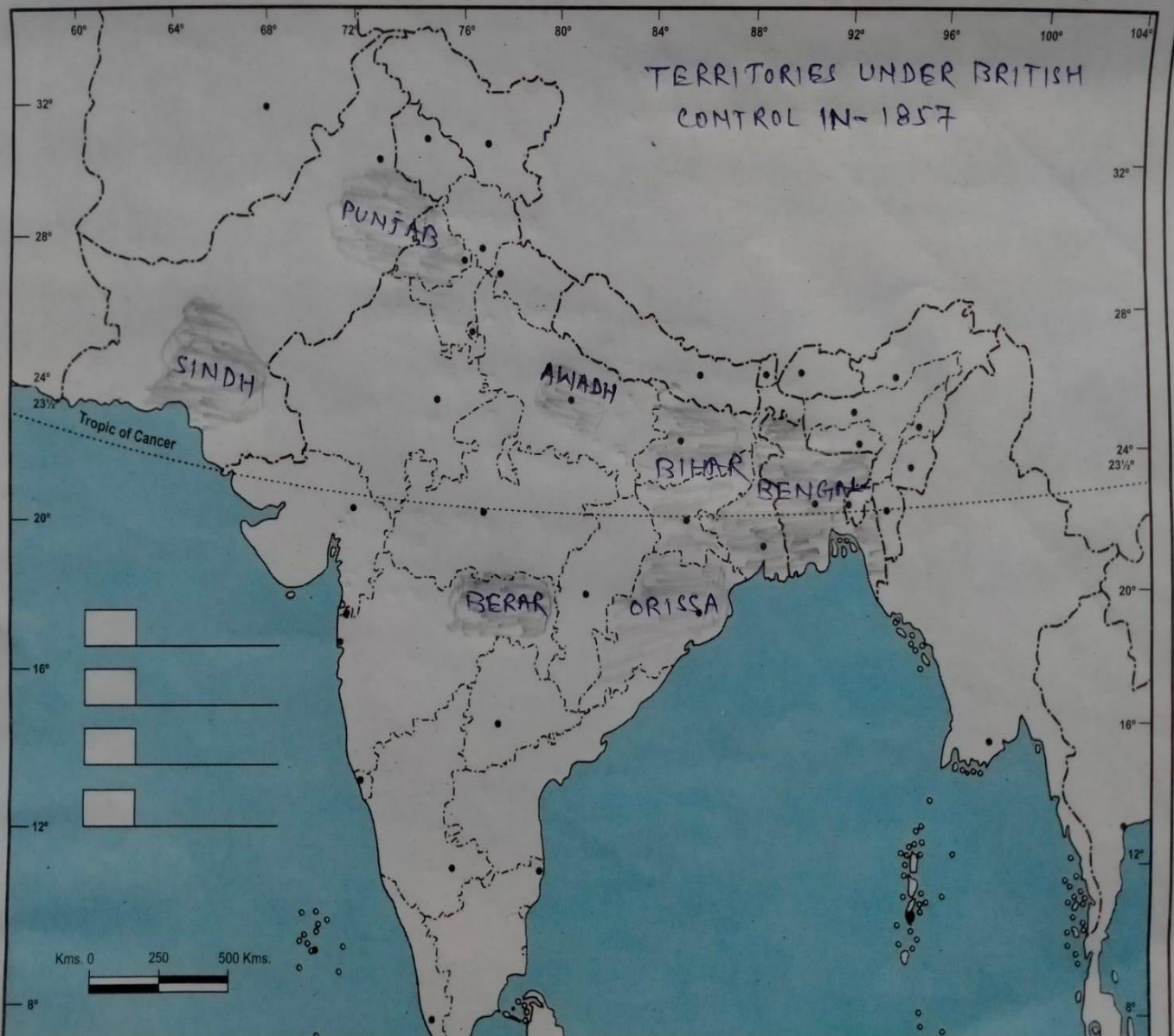


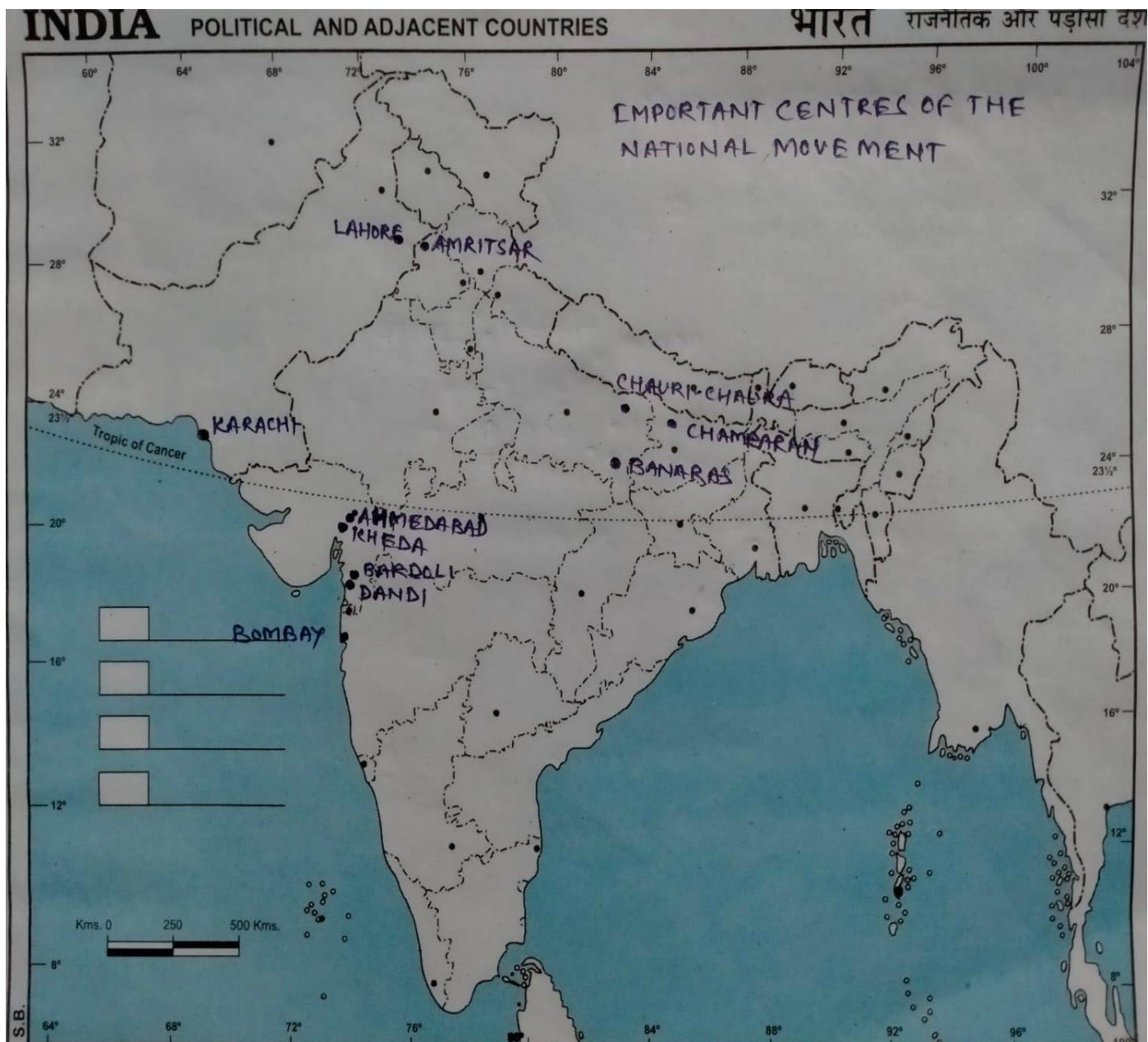




INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

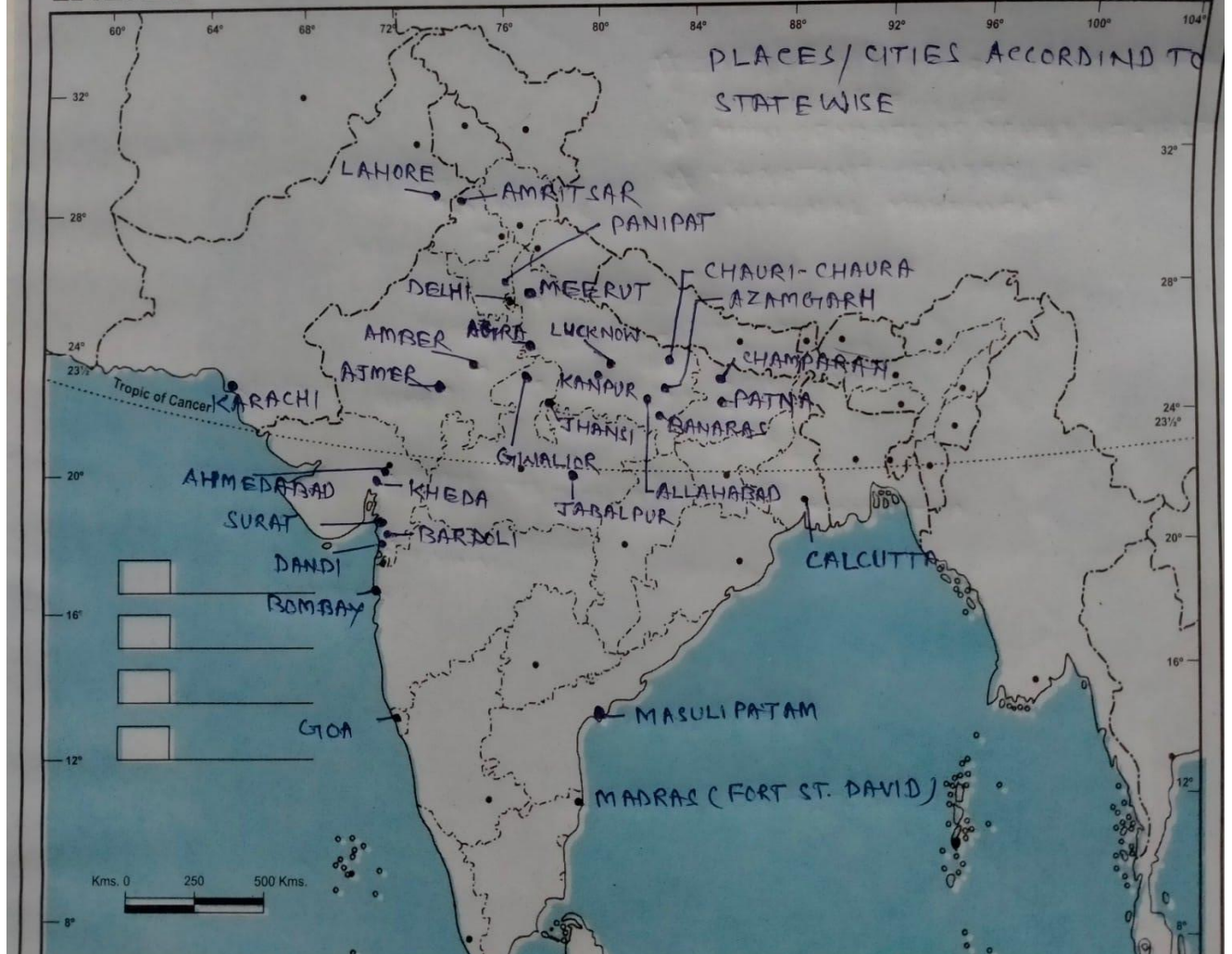
भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश





भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश

PLACES/CITIES ACCORDING TO STATEWISE



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
द्वितीय सत्र अभ्यास प्रश्नपत्र सेट 1
SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET 1
2021-22

विषय- इतिहास (027)
SUBJECT –HISTORY (027)
कक्षा- बारहवीं
CLASS- XII

समय- 2 घण्टे

कुल

अंक- 60

DURATION – 2 HOURS

TOTAL

MARKS – 60

सामान्य निर्देश –

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS –

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सम्मुख उसके अंक दिये गए हैं।

Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choices. Marks are indicated against each question.

2. भाग-अ में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 25 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द या एक वाक्य में दिये जाने चाहिए।

Question numbers 1 to 25 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark, these answers should be given in one word or in one sentence

3. भाग-ब में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 29 तक प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3 अंक** का है | इनके उत्तर **100 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं** दिये जाने चाहिए |

Answer to questions carrying **3 marks** (Part-B Question 26 to 29) should **not exceed 100 words** each.

4. भाग-स में प्रश्न संख्या 30 है | प्रश्न **6 अंक** का है | इसका उत्तर **350 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं** दिये जाने चाहिए |

Answer to questions carrying **6 marks** (Part-C Question 30) should **not exceed 350 words** each.

5. भाग-द में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4 अंक** का है |

Question numbers 31 to 33 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 4 marks each.

6. भाग-य में प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं | यह प्रश्न **5 अंक** का है | परीक्षण विषयों को अंकित कर इसे उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर सीधा संलग्न करें |

Question number 34 (Part-E) is a Map based question of 5 marks that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map within the answer sheet vertically.

भाग – अ

Part- A

प्रश्न 1. आइन-ए-अकबरी अबुल फजल ने लिखा था | इसके कितने भाग (दफ्तर) थे –

1

अ. चार

ब. पांच

स. छह

द. आठ

Ain-e-Akbari was written by Abul Fazl. It was made up of how many books (daftars) –

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Eight

प्रश्न 2. निम्न में गलत युग्म की पहचान करें -

1

अ. बेगम : राजपरिवार

ब. अगहा : कुलीन परिवार में जन्म नहीं

स. अगाचा : अपहरण वाली महिलाएं

द. हिजड़े : ख्वाजासर

Find out from the following pairs which one is not correctly matched:

A. Begams : Royal families

B. Aghas : Not noble birth

C. Aghachas : Abducted ones

D. Eunuchs : Khwajasara

प्रश्न 3. कथन: कुंवर सिंह बक्सर के प्रसिद्ध स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। 1

कारण: उनका लक्ष्य अंग्रेजों को भगाना था।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है।

Assertion (A): Kunwar Singh was a famous freedom fighter from Buxar.

Reason (R): His goal was to throw the British out of India.

On the basis of above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false but R is true.

D. A is true but R is false.

प्रश्न 4. आज़मगढ़ घोषणा को ----- (तिथि) अगस्त 1857 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। 1

Azamgarh Proclamation was presented on ----- (date) August 1857.

प्रश्न 5. सही या गलत का चुनाव करें : 1

सन 1858 के अंत तक नाना साहब नेपाल चले गये।

Write True or False:

Nana Sahab went to Nepal at the end of 1858.

प्रश्न 6. बैरकपुर के दमदम में सैनिक विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण क्या था ? 1

What was the main reason for the revolt in Barrackpore at Dum Dum?

प्रश्न 7. कथन: एन.जी.रंगा, जो एक समाजवादी नेता थे, ने अल्पसंख्यक शब्द को आर्थिक आधार पर परिभाषित करने की मांग की थी । 1

कारण: अल्पसंख्यकों को संस्कृति का अधिकार एन. जी. रंगा की मांग के आधार पर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं ।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है ।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है ।

Assertion (A): N. G. Ranga, a socialist leader, demanded to fix the term minority in economic terms.

Reason (R): Minorities were given cultural rights on the basis of Ranga's demand.

On the basis of above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false but R is true.

D. A is true but R is false.

प्रश्न 8. कथन: संविधान निर्मात्री सभा के सभी सदस्य सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार के तरीके से नहीं चुने गए थे।

1

कारण: इनका चुनाव प्रांतीय विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों के द्वारा किया गया था।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –
अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है।

Assertion (A): Members of Constituent Assembly were not elected by universal adult franchise.

Reason (R): Provincial legislatures chose these members.

On the basis of above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false but R is true.

D. A is true but R is false.

प्रश्न 9. "ब्रिटिश तत्व तो चले गये, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी शरारत को पीछे छोड़ दिया है।" संविधान सभा में ये कथन किसका था

? 1

"The British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind." Who quoted this statement in the Constituent Assembly?

प्रश्न 10. मुगल के वंशज पिता की ओर से..... थे-

अ. चंगेज खान

ब. तैमूर

स. इब्र बतूता

द. सफ़ाविद

Mughals were the descendants (Father's side) of.....

(a) Genghis Khan

(b) Timur

(c) Ibn Battuta

(d) Safavids

प्रश्न 11. बाबर का उत्तराधिकारी _____ था

अ. हुमायूँ

ब. अकबर

स. शाहजहाँ

द. जहांगीर

The successor of Babur was _____

(a) Humayun

(b) Akbar

(c) Shahjehan

(d) Jehangir

प्रश्न 12. _____ को सबसे अच्छा मुगल सम्राट माना जाता है।

अ. शाहजहाँ

ब. अकबर

स. जहांगीर

द. औरंगजेब

_____ is considered the best Mughal Emperor.

(a) Shahjehan

(b) Akbar

(c) Jehangir

(d) Aurangzeb

प्रश्न 13. संविधान को संविधान सभा द्वारा कब पारित किया गया था?

अ. 26 दिसंबर 1948

ब. 26 जनवरी 1950

स. 26 नवंबर 1949

द. 26 दिसंबर 1946

When was the constitution passed by the constituent Assembly?

(a) 26 Dec. 1948

(b) 26 Jan. 1950

(c) 26 Nov. 1949

(d) 26 Dec. 1946

प्रश्न 14. महात्मा गांधी _____ भाषा को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाना चाहते थे।

अ. हिंदुस्तानी

ब. हिन्दी

स. तमिल

द. उर्दू

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to make _____ language as the national language.

(a) Hindustani

(b) Hindi

(c) Tamil

(d) Urdu

प्रश्न 15. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. महात्मा गांधी ने उद्देश्य कथन प्रस्तुत किया।

2. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में 1946 में एक अंतरिम सरकार बनी थी।

3. मद्रास के के. सन्थानम ने राज्यों के अधिकारों का पुरजोर समर्थन किया।
4. महात्मा गांधी हिंदी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में रखना चाहते थे।
दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा सही नहीं है?

अ. 1, 4

ब. 2, 3

स. 3, 4

द. 2, 4

Consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi gave Objective Resolution.
2. An interim government was made in 1946 under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. K Sanathanam from Madras strongly favoured the rights of states.
4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to keep Hindi as the national language.

Which of the given statements is NOT correct?

(a) 1, 4

(b) 2, 3

(c) 3, 4

(d) 2, 4

प्रश्न 16. गांधी जी ने पहली बार सत्याग्रह का प्रयोग कहाँ किया था ?

अ. भारत

ब. दक्षिण अफ्रीका

स. दक्षिण अमेरिका

द. इंग्लैंड

Where did Gandhi use Satyagraha for the first time?

(a) India

- (b) South Africa
- (c) South America
- (d) England

प्रश्न 17. दांडी मार्च से _____ की शुरुआत हुई।

- अ. असहयोग आंदोलन
- ब. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
- स. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन
- द. रॉलेट सत्याग्रह

Dandi March brought forward _____

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

प्रश्न 18. इंगित करें कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प सही नहीं है:

- अ. मुस्लिम लीग ने 1946 में पाकिस्तान की मांग की।
- ब. गांधी जी ने 1942 में भारत छोड़ो मिशन शुरू किया।
- स. क्रिप्स मिशन अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा।
- द. कैबिनेट मिशन 1946 में भारत आया।

Indicate which of the following options is not correct:

- (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.
- (b) Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1942.
- (c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.
- (d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946.

प्रश्न 19. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार करें:

- (1) स्वराज पार्टी का गठन
- (2) दूसरा गोलमेज सम्मेलन
- (3) साइमन कमीशन का आगमन
- (4) गांधी-इरविन समझौता

उनका सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम है:

अ. 1, 2, 3, 4

ब. 1, 3, 2, 4

स. 1, 3, 4, 2

द. 1, 4, 3, 2

Consider the following events:

(1) Formation of Swaraj Party

(2) Second round Table conference

(3) Arrival of Simon Commission

(4) Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Their correct chronological order is:

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 3, 2, 4

(c) 1, 3, 4, 2

(d) 1, 4, 3, 2

प्रश्न 20. विद्रोह का नेतृत्व करने के लिए किसे विवश किया गया?

अ. बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र

ब. पेशवा बाजी राव द्वितीय

स. नवाब शौकत अली

द. कुंवर सिंह

Who was forced to lead the revolt?

(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar

(b) Peshwa Bazi Rao II

(c) Nawab Shaukat Ali

(d) Kunwar Singh

प्रश्न 21. अवध को _____ में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में मिला

लिया गया था

अ. 1855

ब. 1854

स. 1856

द. 1853

Awadh was annexed into the British empire in _____

(a) 1855

(b) 1854

(c) 1856

(d) 1853

प्रश्न 22. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और चिन्हित करें कि कौन सा विकल्प सही है :

1. 1857 ई. के विद्रोह में अफवाहों ने बड़ी भूमिका निभाई।

2. पेशवा बाजीराव द्वितीय ने नाना साहब को अपने पुत्र के रूप में गोद लिया था।

3. 1857 ई. में मई और जून के महीनों के दौरान विद्रोहियों की कार्रवाई का अंग्रेजों के पास कोई जवाब नहीं था।

4. 1857 ई. में अवध विद्रोह का एक प्रमुख केंद्र था।

अ. 1, 2, 3

ब. 1, 2, 3, 4

स. 2, 3, 4

द. 1, 2, 4

Consider the following statements and identify the right option:

1. Rumours played a great role in the revolt of 1857 A.D.

2. Peshwa Baji Rao II adopted Nana Saheb as his son.

3. The British had no answer to the action of the rebels during the months of May and June in 1857 A.D.

4. Awadh was a major centre of revolt in 1857 A.D.

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2, 3, 4

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 2, 4

प्रश्न 23. _____ मध्य भारत में महत्वपूर्ण जिन्स-ए-कामिल था।

- अ. कपास
- ब. गन्ना
- स. तेल बीज
- द. ये सभी

_____ was an important Jins-i-Kamil in Central India.

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Sugarcane
- (c) Oil Seeds
- (d) All of these

प्रश्न 24. ऑटोमन साम्राज्य _____ से संबंधित था

- अ. चीन
- ब. ईरान
- स. तुर्की
- द. इराक

Ottoman empire belonged to _____

- (a) China
- (b) Iran
- (c) Turkey
- (d) Iraq

प्रश्न 25. निम्न में से **किसी एक** चित्र को पहचान कर चित्र का नाम लिखें -



Identify **anyone** of these pictures and write its name -

अथवा/OR



**केवल दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 25 के स्थान पर।
किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।**

ब्रिटिश चित्रकारों ने 1857 के विद्रोह का चित्रण किस तरह से किया ?

अथवा

ब्रिटिश मीडिया ने अंग्रेजों की भावनाएं भड़काने के लिए 1857 के विद्रोह की रिपोर्टिंग किस तरह से की ?

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 10. Answer any one of these.

How the British painters expressed the revolt of 1857?

OR

How the British media printed the news of revolt of 1857 to instigate the British?

भाग – ब

Part- B

प्रश्न 26. ग्रामीण बंगाल के कई इलाकों में जोतदार शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति क्यों थे? 3

Why were the jotedars a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal?

प्रश्न 27. उन साक्ष्यों पर चर्चा करें जो विद्रोहियों की ओर से योजना बनाने और आपस में समन्वय को इंगित करते हैं।

3

Discuss the evidence that indicates planning and coordination on the part of the rebels.

प्रश्न 28. पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल से आप क्या समझते हैं ? पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल से संबंधित कोई दो समस्याएँ लिखिए।

3

What do you mean by separate electorates? Write two problems related with separate electorates.

प्रश्न 29. औपनिवेशिक शासन के शुरुआती दौर में बंगाल में जमींदारों को भुगतान में चूक क्यों हुई?

3

Why were zamindars defaulted on payments in Bengal during early stage of colonial rule?

भाग – स

Part- C

प्रश्न 30. भारत और पाकिस्तान का विभाजन कुछ वर्षों की घटनाओं का परिणाम नहीं था बल्कि सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की एक लंबी और लगातार होने वाली गतिविधियों का परिणाम था। इसे सही ठहराएं।

6

Partition of India and Pakistan was not the result of the events of few years but the culmination of long chronological activities of communal politics. Justify it.

अथवा / OR

महात्मा गांधी ने किस तरह से राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया ?

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement?

भाग – द

Part- D

प्रश्न 31. मृत्यु के कुछ महीने पहले महात्मा गांधी ने भाषा के सवाल पर अपने विचारों को दोहराया:

यह हिंदुस्तानी न ही संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिंदी होनी चाहिए न फारसीकृत उर्दू बल्कि दोनों का सुखद संयोजन होना चाहिये । इसे भी खुलकर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं से भी शब्दों को आत्मसात करना चाहिए और जहाँ भी आवश्यक है विदेशी भाषाओं शब्दों को स्वीकार करने चाहिये जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा के साथ आसानी से अच्छी तरह से मिल सकें । हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा का विकास इस प्रकार होना चाहिए कि वह एक शक्तिशाली साधन

के रूप में विकसित हो और संपूर्ण मानव विचार और भावना को व्यक्त करने में सक्षम हो। स्वयं को हिंदी या उर्दू तक सीमित करना बौद्धिकता और देशभक्ति की भावना के खिलाफ एक अपराध होगा ।

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

$$1+1+2=4$$

अ. गांधी जी ने स्वयं को हिंदी या उर्दू तक सीमित करना बौद्धिकता और देशभक्ति की भावना के खिलाफ एक अपराध क्यों माना ?

ब. हिंदुस्तानी भाषा की क्या विशेषताएं होनी चाहिये?

स. भाषाओं के प्रति लोगों का आजकल क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language

question:

This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.

a. Why did Gandhiji consider limiting oneself to Hindi or Urdu as a crime against the spirit of intellectualism and patriotism?

b. What should be the characteristics of Hindustani language?

c. What is the attitude of people towards languages now a day?

प्रश्न 32.

“लिखित शब्द की उड़ान” अबुल फ़ज़ल के शब्दों में:

लिखित शब्द विगत युगों की बुदधिमत्ता को मूर्त रूप दे सकता है और इस तरह वह बौद्धिक प्रगति का साधन बन सकता है। उच्चारित शब्द उनके दिलो-दिमाग में जाता है जो उसे सुनने के लिए उपस्थित होता है। लिखित शब्द न केवल पास रहने वाले लोगों बल्कि दूर स्थित लोगों को भी समझदारी सिखाता है। अगर लिखित शब्द न हो तो उच्चारित शब्द तो बहुत जल्दी ही मर जाएगा और हमारे पास उन लोगों की कोई निशानी नहीं रह जाएगी जो दिवंगत हो चुके हैं। सामान्य समझ के लोग तो अक्षरों को एक गहरी आकृति मात्रा मानते हैं पर गहराई से देखने वाले लोगों को इनमें एक प्रज्ञा दीप (चिराग-ए-शिनासाई) नज़र आता है। अपने में हज़ारों किरणों को लिए होने के बावजूद लिखित शब्द काला दिखता है अथवा इस ढंग से कहा जा सकता है कि यह एक ऐसा प्रकाश है जिस पर एक तिल है जो इसे बुरी नज़र से बचाता है। खत या पन्ना समझदारी की तसवीर है, विचारों की दुनिया से निकाला हुआ ख़ाका है, दिन को लाने वाली गहरी रोशनी है, ज्ञान से भरा हुआ घना बादल है। पन्ना मौन होते हैं फिर भी वे बोलते हैं, स्थिर होते हैं फिर भी वे सफ़र करते हैं, पन्ने पर फैले हुए होते हैं, फिर भी ऊपर की ओर उड़ान भरते हैं।

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

$$1+1+2=4$$

अ. लिखित शब्दों की दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करें ।

ब. लेखक ने लिखित शब्दों के बारे में ऐसा क्यों लिखा कि यह एक ऐसा प्रकाश है जिस पर एक तिल है जो इसे बुरी नज़र से बचाता है?

स. लिखित शब्द की उड़ान या उनकी विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करने की अबुल फ़ज़ल को आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी होगी?

The flight of the written word In Abu'l Fazl's words:

The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a means to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away. Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deepsighted see in it a lamp of wisdom (chirag-i shinasai). The written word looks black, notwithstanding the thousand rays within it, or it is a light with a mole on it that wards off the evil eye. A letter (khat) is the portrait of wisdom; a rough sketch from the realm of ideas; a dark light ushering in day; a black cloud pregnant with knowledge; speaking though dumb; stationary yet travelling; stretched on the sheet, and yet soaring upwards.

A. Write two characteristics of written words.

B. Why has the writer written about written words that it is a light with a mole on it that wards off the evil eye?

C. Why would it have been necessary for Abul Fazl to mention the flight of the written word or its characteristics?

प्रश्न 33.

पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट से उद्धृत

ज़मींदारों की हालत और ज़मीनों की नीलामी के बारे में पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है: राजस्व समय पर नहीं वसूल किया जाता था और काफी हद तक ज़मीनें समय पर नीलामी पर बेचने के लिए रखी जाती थीं। स्थानीय वर्ष 1203, तदनुसार सन् 1796-97 में बिक्री के लिए विज्ञापित ज़मीन की निर्धारित राशि (जुम्मा) 28,70,061 सिक्का रु. थी और वह वास्तव में 17,90,416 रु. में बेची गई और 14,18,756 रु. की राशि जुम्मा के रूप में प्राप्त हुई। स्थानीय संवत् 1204, तदनुसार सन् 1797-98 में 26,66,191 सिक्का रु. के लिए ज़मीन विज्ञापित की गई, 22,74,076 सिक्का रु. की ज़मीन बेची गई और क्रय राशि 21,47,580 सिक्का रु. थी। बाकीदारों में कुछ लोग देश के बहुत पुराने परिवारों में से थे। ये थे: नदिया, राजशाही, विशनपुर (सभी बंगाल के ज़िले) आदि के राजा...। साल दर साल उनकी जागीरों के टूटते जाने से उनकी हालत बिगड़ गई। उन्हें गरीबी और बरबादी का सामना करना पड़ा और कुछ मामलों में तो सार्वजनिक निर्धारण की राशि को यथावत बनाए रखने के लिए राजस्व अधिकारियों को भी काफी कठिनाइयाँ उठानी पड़ीं।

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

$$1+1+2=4$$

अ. गद्यांश किस रिपोर्ट से सम्बंधित है?

ब. गद्यांश किस क्षेत्र की समस्या से विशेष रूप से सम्बंधित है?

स. जागीरों की नीलामी से ज़मींदारों की हालत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़े?

From the Fifth Report:

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated: The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Read the passage and answer the following questions-

- A. To which report passage is related to?
- B. To which particular area's problems have been depicted in the passage?
- C. Describe the situations of zamindars after their estates were auctioned?

भाग – य

Part- E

प्रश्न 34. भारत के मानचित्र पर अंकित करें:

(34.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर, उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित का पता लगाएं और उन्हें अंकित करें:

$$1+1+1=3$$

क. अजमेर, अकबर के अधीन एक नगर

अथवा

पानीपत, उत्तर भारत का प्रमुख युद्ध स्थल

ख. 1857 के विद्रोह का केंद्र झांसी

अथवा

1857 में ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण में रहने वाला शहर कानपुर

ग. कलकत्ता, ब्रिटिश राजधानी शहर

(34.2) एक ही रेखामानचित्र पर दो स्थानों को ए और बी, के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है जो स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के प्रमुख केंद्र हैं। उन्हें पहचानें और उनके पास चिह्नित लाइनों पर उनका सही नाम लिखें।

$$1+1=2$$

अ. वह स्थान जिसके कारण गाँधी जी ने असहयोग आन्दोलन को वापस लिया था।

ब. वह स्थान जहां से 1857 का विद्रोह आरम्भ हुआ था।

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 34 के स्थान पर, दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए हैं।

(34.1) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के किन्हीं तीन केंद्रों के नाम बताइए।

अथवा

अकबर के अधीन किन्हीं तीन प्रदेशों के नाम बताइए।

(34.2) गाँधी जी से सम्बद्ध किन्हीं दो स्थलों के नाम बताइए।

(34.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

A. Ajmer, a city under Akbar's rule

OR

Panipat, a major center of North India for famous battles

B. Jhansi, a center of Revolt of 1857

OR

Kanpur, a city under British control in 1857

C. Calcutta, a colonial capital city

(34.2) On the same outline map two places have been marked as A and B which are the centers of freedom struggle. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place due to which Gandhi Ji called off Non Cooperation Movement.

B. A place from where the revolt of 1857 was started.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.16.

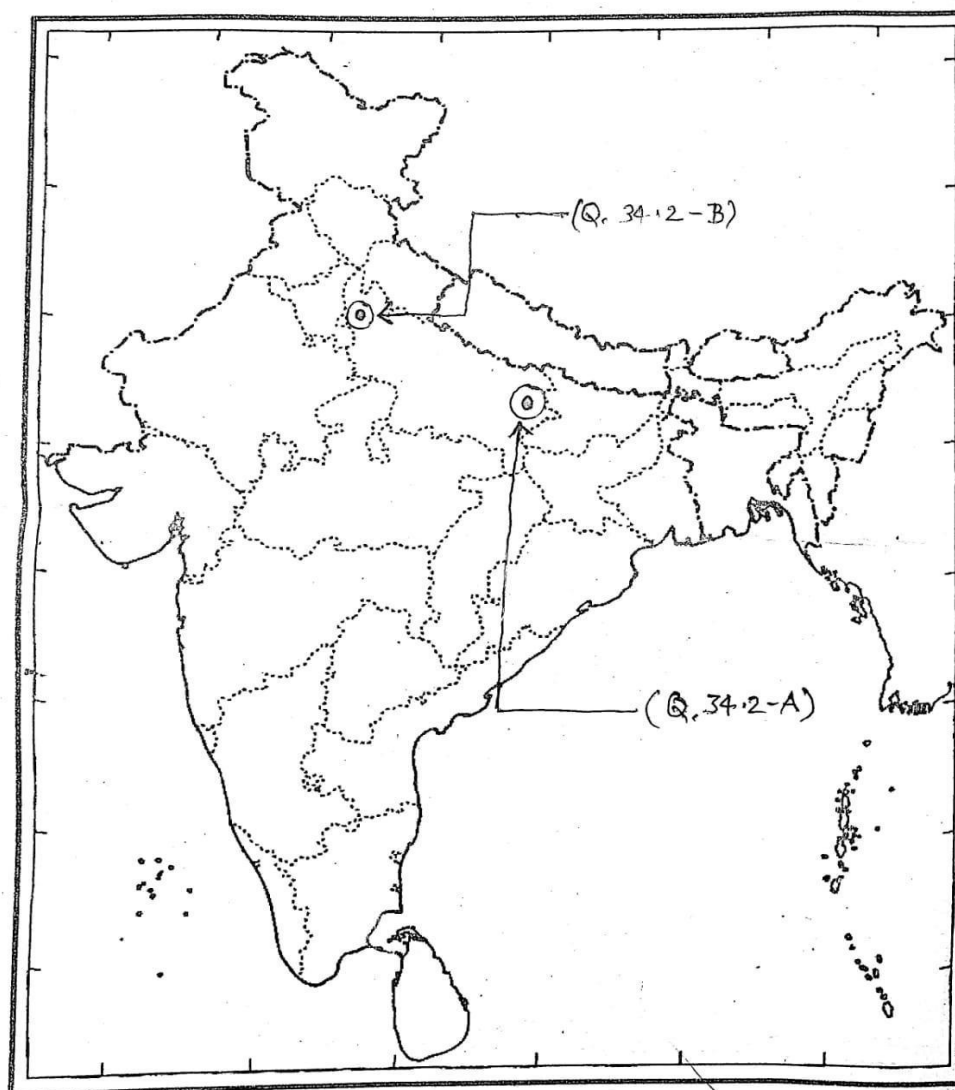
(34.1) Name any two centres of Indian National Movement.

OR

Name any two territories under Akbar.

(34.2) Name any two places related to Gandhi Ji.

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



Q. NO.	SUGGESTIVE ANSWERS SET -1
1	B- 5
2	C- ABDUCTED ONES

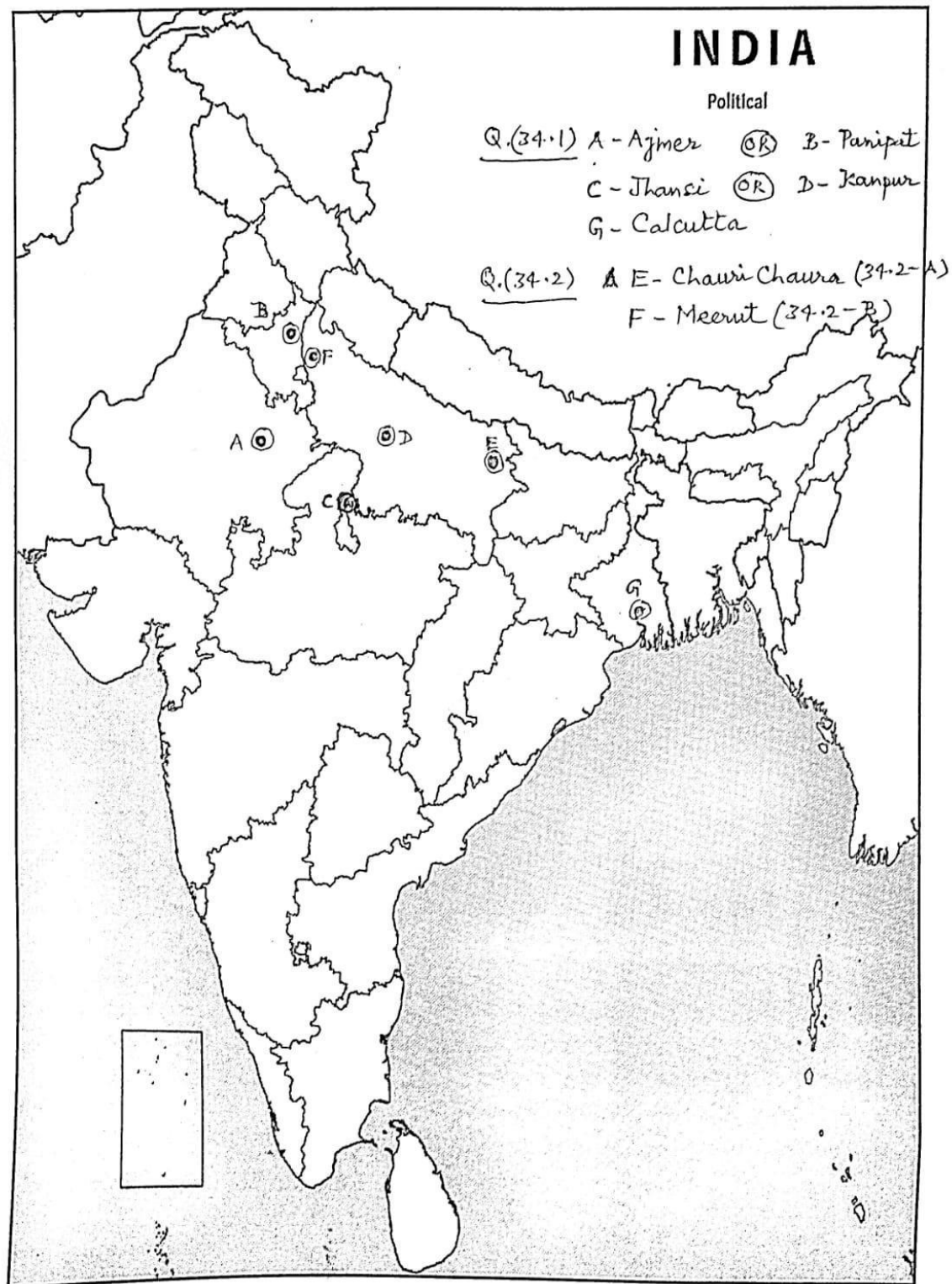
3	C- A IS FALSE but R IS TRUE.
4	25 TH AUGUST 1857
5	TRUE
6	EXPLOITATIONS,GREASED CARTRIDGES WITH THE FAT OF COWS AND PIGS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT
7	D- A IS TRUE BUT R IS FALSE.
8	A.- A AND R BOTH ARE RIGHT AND R EXPLAINS A CORRECTLY.
9	SARDAR BALLABH BHAI PATEL
10	B- TIMUR
11	A- HUMAYUN
12	B- AKBAR
13	C- 26 NOVEMBER 1949
14	A- HINDUSTANI
15	A- 1,4
16	B- SOUTH AFRICA
17	B- CIVIL DISOBEDIANCE MOVEMENT
18	A- MUSLIM LEAGUE
19	C- 1,3,4,2
20	A- BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR
21	C- 1856
22	B- 1,2,3,4
23	D- ALL OF THESE
24	C- TURKEY
25	IN MEMORIAM OR MISS WHEELER FOR V.C. STUDENTS – BRITISH PAINTERS DEPICTED INDIANS AS CRUEL AND BRITISH PEOPLE AS VICTIMS AND ULTIMATELY WINNERS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT OR

	BRITISH MEDIA PRINTED ABOUT INDIANS AS CRUEL AND BRITHISH PEOPLE AS VICTIMS AND ULTIMATELY WINNERS,SUPPORTED STRICT ACTIONS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT
26	<p>1. A GROUP OF RICH PEASANTS WERE CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITION IN THE VILLAGES KNOWN AS JOTEDARS</p> <p>2. ACQUIRED VAST AREAS</p> <p>3. CONTROLLED LOCAL TRADE AS WELL AS MONEYLENDING, EXERCISING IMMENSE POWER OVER THE POORER CULTIVATORS</p> <p>4. SHARECROPPERS (ADHIYARS OR BARGADARS) HANDED OVER HALF THE PRODUCE TO THE JOTEDARS</p> <p>5. JOTEDARS WERE LOCATED IN THE VILLAGES AND EXERCISED DIRECT CONTROL</p> <p>6. FIERCELY RESISTED EFFORTS BY ZAMINDARS TO INCREASE THE JAMA</p> <p>7 WHEN THE ESTATES OF THE ZAMINDARS WERE AUCTIONED FOR FAILURE TO MAKE REVENUE PAYMENT, JOTEDARS WERE OFTEN AMONGST THE PURCHASERS.</p> <p>OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>
27	<p>1. CHARLES BALL, WHO WROTE ONE OF THE EARLIEST HISTORIES OF THE UPRISING, NOTED THAT PANCHAYATS WERE A NIGHTLY OCCURRENCE IN THE KANPUR SEPOY LINES</p> <p>2. INDIAN OFFICERS TOO WERE INVOLDED AS CAN BE SEEN IN CASE OF FRANCOIS SISTEN</p> <p>3. SEPOYS OR THEIR EMISSARIES MOVED FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER.</p> <p>4. PEOPLE WERE THUS PLANNING AND TALKING ABOUT THE REBELLION.</p> <p>5.LOTUS AND CHAPATIS WERE DISRIBUTED . OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>

28	<p>SEPARATE ELECTORATES WERE THE SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES WHICH WERE PROVIDED ONLY TO THE MUSLIM. IN THESE CONSTITUENCIES ONLY MULIMS COULD CONTEST THE ELECTIONS AND ONLY MULIM VOTERS COULD VOTE NOT THE VOTERS OF OTHER RELIGIONS.</p> <p>PROBLEMS : A. SEPERATED HINDUS AND MULIMS B. INCREASED DIFFERENCES AMONG INDIANS C. THE BRITISH COULD RULE EASLY. OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>
29	<p>A. NOT CONNECTED WITH FARMERS WELL B. STARTED TO LIVE IN CITIES C. PRODUCTION FROM AGRICULTURE WAS DECREASED D. THE RISE OF JOTDARS E. PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE BRITISH OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>
30	<p>IMPCAT OF STEREOTYPES FOR ONE ANOTHER OF MUSLIMS AND HINDUS,MUSLIM LEAGUE'S FOUNDATION,SEPARATE ELECTORATES OF 1909,LUCKNOW PACT OF 1916,DEMAND OF SEPARATE NATION BY IQBAL 1930,NAME OF PAKISTAN BY REHMAT ALI, PROVINCIAL ELECTION OF 1937,DEMAND OF LEAGUE FOR SEPARATE NATION IN 1940,WAVELL PLAN, CRIPPS MISSION,CABINET MISSION,DIRECT ACTION DAY,AMBITIONS OF JINNAH,NEHRU, OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p> <p>OR</p> <p>EXPERIENCED STYAGRAHA AND NON VIOLENCE IN S.A.- SUCCESFUL EARLY MOVEMENTS OF CHAMPARAN,KHEDA AHemdabad, -BIG MOVEMENTS OF NCM,CDM,QUIT INDIA – WORKED FOR UNTOUCHABLES,LOWER CASTES,WORKERS,POORS –INCLUDED WOMEN IN</p>

	NATIONAL MOVEMENT, IDEAS OF KHADI, SWADESHI, CHARKHA, BASIC EDUCATION – OWN INSPIRATIONAL LIFE OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT
31	<p>A. HINDUSTANI SHOULD BE NEITHER SANSKRITISED HINDI NOR PERSIANISED URDU BUT A HAPPY COMBINATION OF BOTH. ADMIT WORDS WHEREVER NECESSARY FROM THE DIFFERENT REGIONAL LANGUAGES AND ALSO ASSIMILATE WORDS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES</p> <p>B. RESTRICT NATIONALISM AND UNITY, INCREASE DIVISION, OTHER POINTS</p> <p>C. AVOID HINDI, HATE HINDI, AVOID MOTHER TONGUE, PREFER ENGLISH OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>
32	<p>A. -THE WRITTEN WORD MAY EMBODY THE WISDOM OF BYGONE AGES AND MAY BECOME A MEANS TO INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS. -THE SPOKEN WORD GOES TO THE HEART OF THOSE WHO ARE PRESENT TO HEAR IT. -THE WRITTEN WORD GIVES WISDOM TO THOSE WHO ARE NEAR AND FAR. OTHER POINTS</p> <p>B. BECAUSE WORDS ARE BLACK BUT THEY EMIT THEIR LIGHT OF WISDOM OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p> <p>C. BECAUSE ABUL FAZL WAS A GREAT SCHOLAR AND HE UNDERSTOOD THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS AND KNOWLEDGE OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>
33	<p>A. FROM THE FIFTH REPORT</p> <p>B. PARTICULARLY ABOUT CALCUTTA</p> <p>C. THE DISMEMBERMENT OF WHOSE ESTATES AT THE END OF EACH SUCCEEDING YEAR, THREATENED THEM WITH POVERTY AND RUIN, AND IN SOME INSTANCES</p>

	PRESENTED DIFFICULTIES TO THE REVENUE OFFICERS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT
34	<p>16.1- WILL BE LOCATED BY STUDENTS AND LOCATED ON THE MAP GIVEN</p> <p>16.2- A. CHAURI CHAURA B. MEERUT</p> <p>FOR V.C. STUDENTS</p> <p>16.1- ANY PLACES WRITTEN BY STUDENTS 16.2- ANY PLACES WRITTEN BY STUDENTS</p> <p>SOLUTION MAP IS ATTACHED ON THE NEXT PAGE.</p>



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

द्वितीय सत्र अभ्यास प्रश्नपत्र सेट 2
SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET II

2021-22

विषय- इतिहास (027)
SUBJECT –HISTORY (027)

कक्षा- बारहवीं

CLASS- XII

समय- 2 घण्टे

DURATION – 2 HOURS

कुल अंक- 60

TOTAL MARKS – 60

सामान्य निर्देश –

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS –

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सम्मुख उसके अंक दिये गए हैं।

Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choices. Marks are indicated against each question.

2. भाग-अ में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 25 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द या एक वाक्य में दिये जाने चाहिए।

Question numbers 1 to 25 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark, these answers should be given in one word or in one sentence

3. भाग-ब में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 29 तक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनके उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए।

Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Part-B Question 26 to 29) should not exceed

100 words each.

4. भाग-स में प्रश्न संख्या 30 है। प्रश्न 6 अंक का है। इसका उत्तर 350 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए।

Answer to questions carrying 6 marks (Part-C Question 30) should not exceed

350 words each.

5. भाग-द में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है।

Question numbers 31 to 33 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 3 marks

each.

6. भाग-य में प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं। यह प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। परीक्षण विषयों को अंकित कर इसे उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर सीधा संलग्न करें।

Question number 34 (Part-E) is a Map based question of 5 marks that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map within the answer sheet vertically.

भाग – अ

Part- A

प्रश्न 1 अकबर द्वारा समाप्त किया गया "जजिया" (1564 में) था-

A. भू-राजस्व B. तीर्थयात्रा कर C. कस्टम ड्यूटी D. धार्मिक कर

“Jizya” abolished by Akbar (in 1564) was-

A Land Revenue B Pilgrimage tax C Custom Duty D Religious Tax

प्रश्न 2 'बादशाहनामा' शाहजहाँ के शासनकाल का इतिहास किसके द्वारा लिखा गया था-

A जहांआरा बेगम B. मुहम्मद काजिमी C अब्दुल फजली D. अब्दुल हमीद लाहौरी

‘Badshah Nama’ the history of Shahjahan’s reign was written by-

A Jahanara Begum B Muhammad Kazim C Abdul Fazl D Abdul Hamid Lahori

प्रश्न 3 किस राज्य को 'बंगाल सेना की नर्सरी' के रूप में जाना जाता था-

A झांसी B सतारा C अवध D पंजाब

Which Kingdom was known as the 'Nursery of the Bengal Army' -

Jhansi B Satara C Awadh D Punjab

प्रश्न 4 निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:-

I. कानपुर : नाना साहब

III आरा: कुंवर सिंह

III. अवध : नवाब वाजिद अली शाह

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा प्लाकर 1857 के विद्रोह के उनके नेता से सही सुमेलित है?

A केवल I B. I और II दोनों

Consider the following pairs:-

I. Kanpur : Nana Sahib

II. Arrah : Kunwar Singh

III. Awadh : Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

Which of the above Placrs is?are correctly matched to their leader of 1857 revolt?

A. Only I

B. Both I and II

C. Both II and III

D. Neither I,II nor III

प्रश्न 5 गवर्नर जनरल जिन्होंने सहायक गठबंधनों की प्रणाली की शुरुआत की (1798 में)-

A हेनरी हार्डिंग B. लॉर्ड बेंटिक C रॉबर्ट क्लाइव D. लॉर्ड वेलेस्ली

The Governor General who introduced the system of subsidiary Alliances

(in 1798)-

A. Henry Hardinge B. Lord Bentinck

C. Robert Clive D. Lord Wellesley

प्रश्न 6 हड़प नीति का सिद्धांत क्या था?

What was doctrine of lapse?

प्रश्न 7 . अवध को ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में कब और किसने मिला लिया?

When and who annexed Awadh into British Empire?

प्रश्न 8 महत्वपूर्ण 'उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव' किसने पेश किया-

A जे एल नेहरू B सरदार पटेल C मो. अली जिन्नाह D महात्मा गांधी

Who moved the crucial 'Objective Resolution' -

A. J.L. Nehru B Sardar Patel

C Mohd. Ali Jinnah D Mahatma Gandhi

प्रश्न 9 निम्नलिखित में से कौन चाहता था कि "अल्पसंख्यक" शब्द की व्याख्या आर्थिक शब्दों में की जाए?

A जयपाल सिंह B आर.वी. धुलेकर C एन जी रंगा D बी.एन. राव

Who among the following wanted the term "Minority" to be interpreted in economic term?

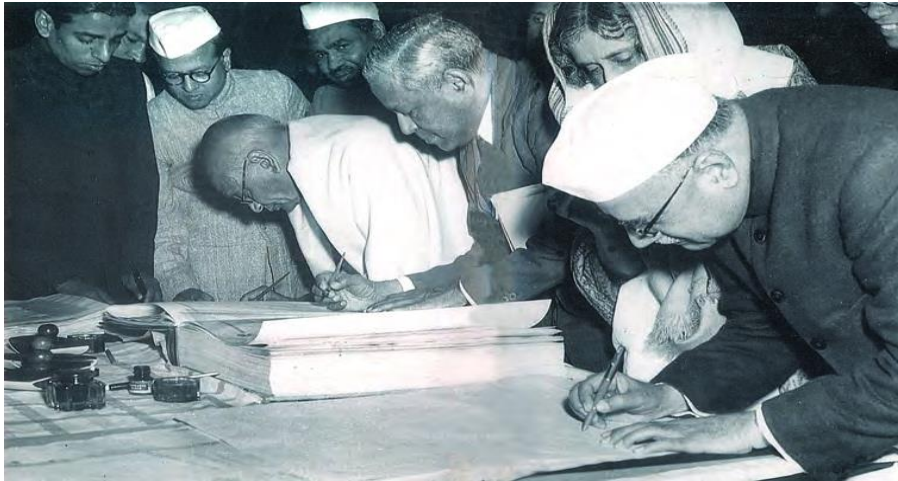
A Jaipal Singh B R.V. Dhulekar C N.G. Ranga D B.N. Rao

प्रश्न 10 भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना का क्या महत्व है?

What is the importance of the preamble to the Indian constitution?

प्रश्न 11 . निम्न में से किसी एक चित्र को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखें

Identify anyone of these pictures and write its name



अथवा/OR



केवल दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 11 के स्थान पर | किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दें |

ब्रिटिश चित्रकारों ने 1857 के विद्रोह का चित्रण किस तरह से किया ?

अथवा

ब्रिटिश मीडिया ने अंग्रेजों की भावनाएं भड़काने के लिए 1857 के विद्रोह की रिपोर्टिंग किस तरह से की ?

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 11. Answer any one of these.

How the British painters expressed the revolt of 1857?

OR

How the British media printed the news of revolt of 1857 to instigate the British?

प्रश्न 12 गुलबदन बेगम किसकी लेखिका थी?

A हुमायूँ नामा B शाहजहाँ नामा C आलमगीर नामा D बादशाह नामा

Gulbadan Begum was the author of

- A Humayun Nama
- B Shahjahan Nama
- C Alamgir Nama
- D Badshah Nama

प्रश्न 13. उर्दू निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा का मिश्रण है?

A हिंदी और बंगाल B फारसी और बंगाली C हिंदी और फारसी D हिंदी और तमिल

Urdu is the mixture of which of the following languages?

- A Hindi and Bengali
- B Persian and Bengali
- C Hindi and Persian
- D Hindi and Tami

प्रश्न 14 शाहजहाँ की नई राजधानी कौन सी थी?

A शाहजहानाबाद (दिल्ली) B आगरा C लाहौर D अजमेर

Which was the new capital of Shahjahan

A : Shahjahanabad (Delhi) B Agra C Lahore D Ajmer

प्रश्न 15 शाही परिवार से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

A मुगल परिवार में, शाही परिवारों से आने वाली पत्नियां थीं बेगम कहा जाता है।

B मुगल परिवार में पत्नियाँ जो कुलीन जन्म की नहीं थीं, कहलाती थीं आगस

C रखेलियों ने सबसे निचले स्थान पर कब्जा कर लिया।

D वंश-आधारित परिवार संरचना पूरी तरह से स्थिर थी

Which of the following statements related to the imperial household is incorrect?

A In the Mughal household, wives who came from royal families were called begems.

B in the Mughal household wives who were not of noble birth were called

aghas.

C The concubines occupied the lowest position.

D The lineage-based family structure was entirely static

प्रश्न 16 गांधीजी भारत कब लौटे-

A 1912 B 1907 C 1905 D 1915

When did Gandhiji return to India-

A 1912 B 1907 C 1905 D 1915

प्रश्न 17. साइमन कमीशन भारत में किस वर्ष आया था?

A 1942 B 1938 C 1945 D 1928

In which year did Simon Commission come to India

A 1942 B 1938 C 1945 D 1928

प्रश्न 18 निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत को आजादी मिलने पर लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन भारत के वाइसराय थे।

- ॥ सत्ता के औपचारिक हस्तांतरण से भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिली।
भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?
- A केवल I।
 - B केवल II।
 - C. I और II दोनों
 - D. न तो I और न ही II

Consider the following statements:

- I. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy of India when India got Independence.
- II. India got Independence by formal transfer of power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about India's Independence?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

प्रश्न 19 नमक मार्च के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है:

- A. इस घटना ने महात्मा गांधी को दुनिया का ध्यान खींचा।
- B. यह पहली राष्ट्रवादी गतिविधि थी जिसमें महिलाओं ने बड़ी संख्या में भाग लिया।
- C. इसने अंग्रेजों को यह अहसास कराने के लिए मजबूर किया कि उनका राज हमेशा के लिए नहीं रहेगा।
- D. सभी A, B, C सही हैं

Which of the following is true about Salt March:

- A. This event brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.
- B. It was first Nationalist activity in which women participated in large number.
- C. It forced upon British the realization that their raj would not last forever.

D. All A, B, C are Correct

प्रश्न 20 कैबिनेट मिशन वर्ष में भारत आया था?

A 1942 B 1946 C 1933 D 1946

Cabinet Mission came to India in the year ?

A 1942 B 1946 C 1933 D 1946

प्रश्न 21. गांधीजी के राजनीतिक गुरु कौन थे-

A बी जी तिलक B जी के गोखले C एम जी रानाडे D उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Who was the political mentor of Gandhiji-

A B G Tilak B G K Gokhale C M G Ranade D None of the above

प्रश्न 22 स्थायी बंदोबस्त कब लागू किया गया ?

A 1773 B 1753 C 1793 D 1733

The Permanent Settlement came into operation in ?

A 1773 B 1753 C 1793 D 1733

प्रश्न 23 निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:-

I. जब स्थायी बंदोबस्त अस्तित्व में आया तो वारेन हेस्टिंग्स बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल थे।

II. स्थायी बंदोबस्त के तहत जो राज्य राजस्व का भुगतान करने में विफल रहे, उनकी नीलामी की गई।

रैयतवाड़ी व्यवस्था के बारे में उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

A केवल I B केवल II C I और II दोनों D न तो I और न ही II

Consider the following statements:-

I. Warren Hastings was the Governor General of Bengal when Permanent settlement came into existence.

II. Under permanent settlement the states that failed to pay revenue were auctioned.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Ryotwari System?

A. Only I

- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

प्रश्न 24 संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के रूप में किसे चुना गया-

- A जे एल नेहरू B डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद C बलदेव सिंह D. मौलाना आज़ादी

Who was elected as the President of the constituents Assembly-

- A. JL Nehru
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Baldev Singh
- D. Maulana Azad

प्रश्न 25 महत्वपूर्ण 'उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव' किसने पेश किया-

- A जे एल नेहरू B सरदार पटेल C मो. अली जिन्नाह D महात्मा गांधी

Who moved the crucial 'Objective Resolution'-

- A J.L. Nehru B Sardar Patel C Mohd. Ali Jinnah D Mahatma Gandhi

भाग – ब

Part- B

प्रश्न 26 दीन-ए-इलाही के आदर्श के बारे में संक्षेप में वर्णन करें। (कोई भी तीन)

Describe in brief about the ideal of Din-i-Ilahi.(ANY THREE)

प्रश्न 27 महात्मा गांधी क्यों मानते थे कि हिंदुस्तानी भारत की राजभाषा होनी चाहिए?

Why did Mahatma Gandhi believe that Hindustani should be the official language of India?

प्रश्न 28. दामिन-ए-कोह क्या था? 18वीं शताब्दी के दौरान संथालों ने अंग्रेजों का विरोध क्यों किया?

.What was Damin-i-Koh? Why did Santhals resist against Britishers during 18th century.

प्रश्न 29 . अफवाहों और भविष्यवाणियों ने 1857 के विद्रोह से पहले लोगों को कार्रवाई के लिए प्रेरित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action before the Revolt of 1857.Explain

भाग – स

Part- C

प्रश्न 30. गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को जन आंदोलन में कैसे बदला?

How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

अथवा / OR

महात्मा गांधी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के स्वरूप को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया?

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National Movement?

भाग – द

Part- D

प्रश्न 31 “I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said:

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe ...The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

Questions:

i) How will separate electorates prove suicidal to the minorities ? Explain the views of Mr GB Pant.

ii) Will the creation of separate electorates solve the problem of the minorities? if so , how ? 1

iii) suggest any Two way to solve the problem of minorities. 1

"मेरा मानना है कि अलग निर्वाचक मंडल अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आत्मघाती होगा"

27 अगस्त 1947 को बहस के दौरान गोविंद बल्लभ पंत ने कहा:

मेरा मानना है कि पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आत्मघाती होगा और उन्हें भारी नुकसान पहुंचाएगा। अगर उन्हें हमेशा के लिए अलग-थलग कर दिया जाए तो वे कभी भी बहुमत में नहीं बदल सकते हैं और निराशा की भावना उन्हें शुरू से ही पंगु बना देगी। आप क्या चाहते हैं और हमारा अंतिम उद्देश्य क्या है? क्या अल्पसंख्यक या क्या वे कभी एक महान राष्ट्र का एक अभिन्न अंग बनने की उम्मीद करते हैं और इस तरह इसकी नियति का मार्गदर्शन और नियंत्रण करते हैं? यदि वे ऐसा करते हैं, तो क्या वे उस आकांक्षा और उस आदर्श को कभी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं यदि वे बाकी समुदाय से अलग-थलग पड़ जाते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि यह उनके लिए बेहद खतरनाक होगा अगर उन्हें बाकी समुदाय से अलग कर दिया गया और एक एयर-टाइट डिब्बे में अलग रखा गया जहां उन्हें सांस लेने वाली हवा के लिए भी दूसरों को जवाब देना होगा ... अल्पसंख्यक अगर उन्हें वापस कर दिया गया पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल की कभी कोई प्रभावी आवाज नहीं हो सकती।

प्रश्न:

i) पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल किस प्रकार अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आत्मघाती सिद्ध होगा ? श्री जीबी पंत के विचारों की व्याख्या करें। 1

ii) क्या पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल के गठन से अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा? यदि हां, तो कैसे ? 1

iii) अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाएं। 1

प्रश्न 32 DARBAR-I-AKBARI

Abul fazl gives a vivid account of Akber"s darbar. Whenever his majesty (Akber) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which accompanied by divine praise. In this manner people of all classes received notice. His majesty"s sons and grand children the grantees of the court, and all other men who have admittance attend to make the kornish and remains standing in their proper place learned men of renowned and skillful machines pay their respect. And the officers of justice present their reports. His majesty with his usual insights gives orders and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time skillful gladiator"s and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness

and singers male and female are in waiting. Claver jugglers and funny tumblers also are annexations to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

Q1. Describe the main activities taking place in the court? 1

Q 2 What was the significant of the darbar procedures? 1

Q 3. Explain the term "Jharokha Darshan." 1

दरबार-ए-अकबरी

अबुल फजल अकबर के दरबार का विशद विवरण देता है। जहाँ-जहाँ उसकी महिमा (अकबर) दरबार (दरबार) धारण करती है, वहाँ एक बड़ा ढोल बजाया जाता है, जिसकी ध्वनियाँ दैवीय स्तुति के साथ होती हैं। इस तरह सभी वर्ग के लोगों को नोटिस मिला। महामहिम के बेटे और पोते-पोतियां, दरबार के रईस, और अन्य सभी पुरुष, जिनके पास प्रवेश है, कोर्निश बनाने के लिए उपस्थित होते हैं और अपने उचित स्थान पर खड़े रहते हैं, प्रसिद्ध और कुशल मशीनों के विद्वान उनका सम्मान करते हैं। और न्याय के अधिकारी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं। उनकी सामान्य अंतर्दृष्टि के साथ उनकी महिमा एक संतोषजनक तरीके से आदेश और बसने वाले सब कुछ देती है। पूरे समय के दौरान सभी देशों के कुशल ग्लैडीएटर और पहलवान खुद को तैयार रखते हैं और गायक पुरुष और महिला प्रतीक्षा में हैं। क्लेवर बाजीगर और मजाकिया टम्बलर भी अपनी निपुणता और चपलता का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए अनुलग्नक हैं।

Q1. न्यायालय में होने वाली मुख्य गतिविधियों का वर्णन करें? 1

Q 2 दरबार प्रक्रियाओं का क्या महत्व था? 1

प्रश्न 3. "झरोखा दर्शन" शब्द की व्याख्या करें। 1

प्रश्न 33. "कल हम नमक कर कानून तोड़ेंगे"

5 अप्रैल 1930 को दांडी में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा:

जब मैं अपने साथियों के साथ साबरमती से दांडी के इस समुद्र तटीय गांव के लिए निकला, तो मेरे मन में यह निश्चित नहीं था कि हमें इस स्थान तक पहुंचने दिया जाएगा। जब मैं साबरमती में था तब भी यह अफवाह थी कि मुझे गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है। मैंने सोचा था कि सरकार शायद मेरी पार्टी को दांडी तक आने दे, लेकिन मुझे नहीं। अगर कोई कहता है कि यह मेरी ओर से अपूर्ण विश्वास के साथ विश्वासघात करता है, तो मैं आरोप से इनकार नहीं करूंगा। शांति और अहिंसा की शक्ति के कारण ही मैं यहां तक पहुंचा हूं, वह शक्ति सार्वभौमिक रूप से महसूस की जाती है। सरकार चाहे तो अपने जैसा काम करने के लिए खुद को बधाई दे सकती है, क्योंकि वह हम सभी को गिरफ्तार कर सकती थी। यह कहते हुए कि इसमें शांति की इस सेना को गिरफ्तार करने का साहस नहीं है, हम इसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। ऐसी सेना को गिरफ्तार करने में शर्म महसूस हुई। वह एक सभ्य व्यक्ति है जो कुछ भी करने में शर्म महसूस करता है जिसे उसके पड़ोसी अस्वीकार कर देते हैं। हमें गिरफ्तार न करने के लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है, भले ही वह विश्व मत के डर से ही क्यों न झुकी हो। कल हम नमक कर कानून तोड़ेंगे। क्या सरकार इसे बर्दाश्त करेगी, यह अलग सवाल है। यह इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन यह इस संबंध में प्रदर्शित धैर्य और सहनशीलता के लिए बधाई का पात्र है

1) गांधीजी का दांडी तक मार्च किस जन आंदोलन का हिस्सा था? 1

- i) असहयोग आंदोलन
- ii) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
- iii) भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन
- iv) खिलाफत आंदोलन

2) आपके विचार से ब्रिटिश सरकार ने दांडी यात्रा को क्यों नहीं रोका? 1

- i) यह एक बहुत बड़ी सभा थी और अंग्रेज डरते थे
- ii) यह एक शांतिपूर्ण मार्च था और सरकार को इसके निहितार्थ का अंदाजा नहीं था
- iii) ब्रिटिश सरकार सभ्य तरीके से काम कर रही थी
- iv) ब्रिटिश भारतीय दिलों को जीतना चाहते थे

3) दांडी मार्च का बहुत बड़ा अनुसरण क्यों था? 1

- i) नमक कर का विषय सभी भारतीयों से बहुत जुड़ा हुआ था।
- ii) लोगों ने इस आंदोलन को असहयोग से बेहतर समझा
- iii) । और ॥ दोनों सही हैं
- iv) केवल । सही है

“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law”

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small

measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard

1 Gandhiji's march to Dandi was a part of which mass movement?

1

- i) Non Cooperation Movement
- ii) Civil Disobedience Movement
- iii) Quit India Movement
- iv) Khilafat Movement

2 Why do you think the British Government did not stop the Dandi march?

1

- i) It was a huge gathering and the British were afraid
- ii) It was a peaceful march and the government did not foresee its implication
- iii) The British Government was acting in a civilised manner
- iv) The British wanted to win over the Indian hearts

3 The Dandi march had a huge following why?

1

- i) The topic of salt tax was very related to all Indians.
- ii) The people understood this movement better than the Non-Cooperation
- iii) Both I and II are correct
- iv) Only I is correct

भाग – य

Part- E

प्रश्न 34. भारत के मानचित्र पर अंकित करें:

(34.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर, उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित का पता लगाएं और उन्हें अंकित करें:

$$1+1+1=3$$

क. अजमेर, अकबर के अधीन एक नगर

अथवा

पानीपत, उत्तर भारत का प्रमुख युद्ध स्थल

ख. 1857 के विद्रोह का केंद्र झांसी

ग. 1857 में ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण में रहने वाला शहर कानपुर

(34.2) एक ही रेखामानचित्र पर दो स्थानों को ए और बी, के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है जो स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के प्रमुख केंद्र हैं। उन्हें पहचानें और उनके पास चिह्नित लाइनों पर उनका सही नाम लिखें।

$$1+1=2$$

अ. वह स्थान जिसके कारण गाँधी जी ने असहयोग आन्दोलन को वापस लिया था।

ब. वह स्थान जहां से 1857 का विद्रोह आरम्भ हुआ था।

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 16 के स्थान पर, दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए हैं।

(34.1) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के किन्हीं दो केंद्रों के नाम बताइए।

अथवा

अकबर के अधीन किन्हीं दो प्रदेशों के नाम बताइए।

(34.2) गाँधी जी से सम्बद्ध किन्हीं दो स्थलों के नाम बताइए।

(34.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

A. Ajmer, a city under Akbar's rule

OR

Panipat, a major center of North India for famous battles

B. Jhansi, a center of Revolt of 1857

C Kanpur, a city under British control in 1857

(34.2) On the same outline map two places have been marked as A and B which are the centers of freedom struggle. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place due to which Gandhi Ji called off Non Cooperation Movement.

B. A place from where the revolt of 1857 was started.

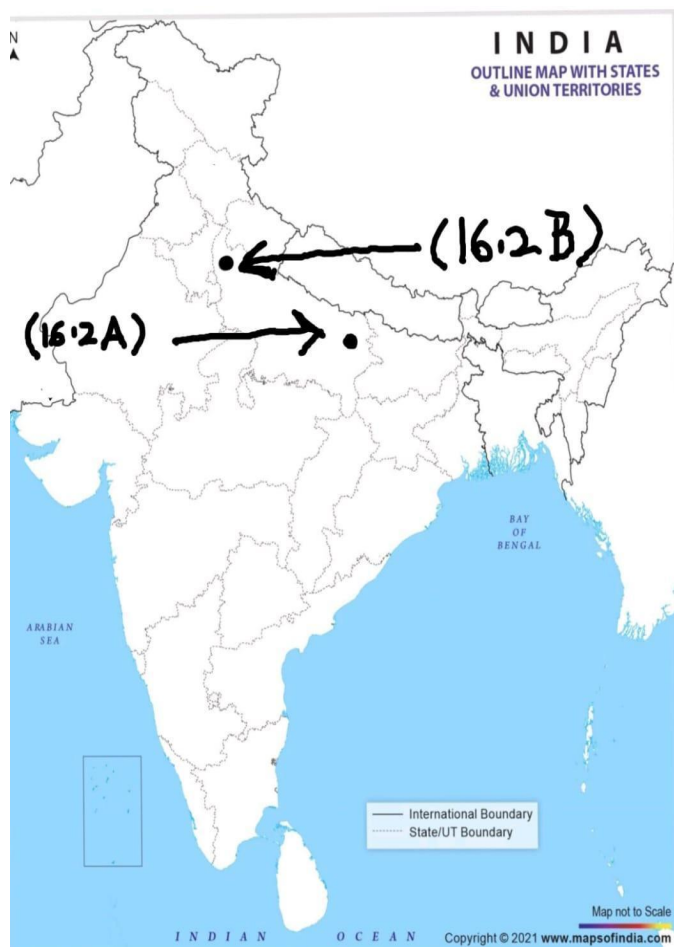
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.17.

(34.1) Name any two centres of Indian National Movement.

OR

Name any two territories under Akbar.

(34.2) Name any two places related to Gandhi ji



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SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET II
2021-22
विषय- इतिहास (027)
SUBJECT –HISTORY (027)
CLASS- XII
MARKING SCHEME

1. D Religious
2. D Abdul Hamid lahari
3. C Awadh
4. B Both I and II
5. A Henry Hardinge
6. The native states without natural successor were forcefully made part of British Empire.
7. . Awadh was annexed into British Empire by Lord Dalhousie in 1856.
8. A J.L.Nehra
9. C N.G.Ranga
10. . It states the nature of the Indian state which is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic
- 11 The Constitution was signed in December 1949 after three years of debate.

OR

Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement

12 A Humayun Nama

13 C Hindi and Persian

14 A : Shahjahanabad (Delhi)

15 D The lineage-based family structure was entirely static

16 D 1915

17 D 1928

18 C Both I and II

19 D All A, B, C are Correct

20 D 1946

21 B G K Gokhale

22 A 1773

23 B Only II

24 B Dr. Rajendra Prasad

25 A J L NEHRU

26 Ans.a) Introduced by Akbar as the state religion.

b) God is one and Akbar is the representative of the prophet.

c) To Utter-Allah-Hu-Akbar.

d) The followers deemed the fire as sacred and worshipped the Sun God.

e) Vegetarian followers.

f) They looked up on all religions with a sense of respect.

g) Performed their obituaries during their lifetime.

27 Ans. 1. Because, it was the language of common people.

- i. Most of the regional language of India was very close to the Hindustani.
- ii. It was a combination of sensitized Hindi and Persianised Urdu.
- iii. It was a multi-cultural language.

Q 28 What was Damin-i-Koh? Why did Santhals resist against Britishers during 18th century.

Ans. Damin-i-Koh was a large area given by British to Santhals. The colonial government had imposed heavy taxes on their land. The money lenders were charging high rates of interest and snatching their lands. The Zamindars asserted control over their land.

Q 29 Rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action before the Revolt of 1857.Explain.

Ans. (i) There spread a rumour that the British had mixed bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour which was sold in the market.

(ii) A prophecy was made that on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June 1857, the British rule would come to an end.

(iii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that the British were bent on destroying the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims and converting them to Christianity.

Q 30 How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

Ans:-

1. Simple lifestyle
2. Use of Hindi for communication
3. Role of Gandhiji in three mass movements.
4. Emphasis on Truth and non-violence
5. Swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj.
6. Importance on Charkha and Khadi.
7. Upliftment of women, poor downtrodden.
8. Hindu-Muslim unity
9. Abolition of untouchability.

OR

Q 30 In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National Movement?

Ans. 1. Gandhiji had concern for the poor.

2. BHU/Champaran/Ahamedabad/Kheda issue.
3. He launched Non Co-operation, Civil Disobedience, Salt March and Quit India Movement and thousands of Indians of all classes joined these movements.
4. Inspirational leadership of Gandhiji.

5. Gandhiji's ideology
6. In the Satyagraha masses were involved.
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March

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1942- Quit India Movement

1946- Cabinet Mission

15 Aug. 1947- India got freedom

30 Jan. 1948 Gandhi was shot dead by a Nathuram Godse.

PART D

Q 31

Q 31.1 How will separate electorates prove suicidal to the minorities ?

Explain the views of Mr GB Pant.

1

Ans. a) If the separate electorates are isolated once for all, minorities can never convert themselves into a majority.

b) This isolation will lead to frustration and would cripple them from the very beginning .

c) GB Pant opines that it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept a roof in an airtight compartment.

Q 31.2 Will the creation of separate electorates solve the problem of the minorities? if so , how ? 1

Ans. a) The creation of separate electorates can never be a solution to the problems of minorities.

b) The idea of separate electorates would make them speechless and they would never have any effective voice.

Q 31. 3 suggest any one way to solve the problem of minorities. 1

Ans. The problem of minorities can be solved by creating an atmosphere of secularism along with proper education and employment.

Q 32

Q 32 .1. Describe the main activities taking place in the court? 1

Ans. Main activities taking place in the darbar are : 49 1. Beating of the drum. To announced holding of dewan-i-am. 2. Divine praise to establish emperor as “insane-i-kamil” 3. The emperor sons, grand children and other grandees take their positions according to status, hierarchy and proximity to the king. 4. All attending court women standing to pay respect and offer salutation to the king. 5. Learned men, mechanics, officers of justice present report to the king for review and update. 6. Gladiators, wrestlers, singers, women in waiting to exhibit their skill and for royal patronage.

Q 32.2. What was the significant of the darbar procedures?

1 Ans. The dauber procedures reflected the status and power of the emperors.

Q 32.3. Explain the term “Jharokha Darshan.” 1

Ans. “Jharokha Darshan” showing of the emperor to the public from the palace balcony. It was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority.

Q 33

33.1 Civil Disobedience Movement

33.2 It was a peaceful march and the government did not foresee its implication

33.3 The topic of salt tax was very related to all Indians.

Q 34 MAPS

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET II
2021-22
विषय- इतिहास (027)
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Q 33

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33.6 The topic of salt tax was very related to all Indians.

Q 34 MAPS

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

द्वितीय सत्र अभ्यास प्रश्नपत्र सेट 3
SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET 3
2021-22

विषय- इतिहास (027)
SUBJECT –HISTORY (027)
कक्षा- बारहवीं
CLASS- XII

समय- 2 घण्टे
अंक- 60

कुल

DURATION – 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS – 60

सामान्य निर्देश –

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS –

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सम्मुख उसके अंक दिये गए हैं।

Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choices. Marks are indicated against each question.

2. भाग-अ में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 25 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1 अंक** का है। इनके उत्तर **एक शब्द या एक वाक्य** में दिये जाने चाहिए।

Question numbers 1 to 25 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying **1 mark**, these answers should be given in **one word or in one sentence**

3. भाग-ब में प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 29 तक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3 अंक** का है। इनके उत्तर **100 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं** दिये जाने चाहिए।

Answer to questions carrying **3 marks** (Part-B Question 26 to 29) should **not exceed**

100 words each.

4. भाग-स में प्रश्न संख्या 30 है | प्रश्न **6 अंक** का है | इसका उत्तर **350 शब्दों से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं** दिये जाने चाहिए |

Answer to questions carrying **6 marks** (Part-C Question 30) should **not exceed**

350 words each.

5. भाग-द में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4 अंक** का है |

Question numbers 31 to 33 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 4 marks each.

6. भाग-य में प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है | यह प्रश्न **5 अंक** का है | परीक्षण विषयों को अंकित कर इसे उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर सीधा संलग्न करें |

Question number 34 (Part-E) is a Map based question of 5 marks that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map within the answer sheet vertically.

भाग – अ

Part- A

प्रश्न 1. अकबर के प्रसिद्ध दीवान-ए-अशरफ कौन थे?

1

अ. टोडर मल

ब. राजा मान सिंह

स. अबुल फजल

द. अब्दुल कादिर बदाओनी।

Who was the famous Diwan-i-Ashraf of Akbar?

A. Todar Mal

B. Raja Maan Singh

C. Abul Fazal

D. Abdul Qadir Badaoni.

प्रश्न 2. अकबरनामा किसने लिखा था?

1

अ. हमिद लाहौरी

ब. शाहजहाँ

स. अकबर

द. अबुल फजल

Who wrote Akabarnama?

A. Hamid Lahori

B. Shahjahan

C. Akbar

D.Abul Fazal

प्रश्न 3. निम्न में गलत युग्म की पहचान करें -

1

अ. चाहर तस्लीम: सलाम

ब. रज़्मनामा: महाभारत

स. सिकंदरा: औरंगजेब की कब्र

द. सुलह- ऐ- कुल : पूर्ण शांति

Find out from the following pairs which one is not correctly matched:

A. chahar taslim: salutation

B. Razmnama: Mahabhart

C. Sikandara: Aurangzeb's Tomb

D. Sulh-i-kul: Absolute peace

प्रश्न 4. बाबरनामा किस भाषा में लिखा गया था?

1

अ. तुर्की

ब. फारसी

स. उर्दू

द. संस्कृत

In which language Babur Nama was written?

A. Turkish

- B. Persian
- C. Urdu
- D. Sanskrit

प्रश्न 5. कथन: (ए): विद्रोह के प्रमुख नेता मुगल सम्राट बहादुर शाह, जीनत महल, रानी लक्ष्मी बाई, नाना साहब, तात्या टोपे और कुंवर सिंह थे।

कारण (आर): राजा मान सिंह और राजा हनुमान सिंह जैसे शक्तिशाली तालुकदार भी विद्रोह में शामिल हो गए।

1

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं ।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है ।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है ।

Assertion (A): The prominent leaders of revolt were Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah, Zeenat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope and Kunwar Singh.

Reason (R): The powerful Talukdars like Raja Man Singh, and Raja Hanuman Singh also joined the uprising.

Based on above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right, and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false, but R is true.

D. A is true, but R is false.

प्रश्न 6. कथन (अ): अफवाहों और भविष्यवाणियों ने लोगों को कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित करने में एक भूमिका निभाई।

कारण (आर) : मेरठ से दिल्ली पहुंचे सिपाही ने बहादुर शाह को गायों और सूअरों की चर्बी से ढकी गोलियों के बारे में बताया था।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

1

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं ।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है ।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है ।

Assertion (A): Rumors and prophecies played a part in moving people to action.

Reason (R): the sepoy who have arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs.

Based on above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right, and R explains A correctly.

- B. A and R both are false.
C. A is false, but R is true.
D. A is true, but R is false.

प्रश्न 7. ----- दिल्ली में विद्रोहियों के प्रमुख नेता थे।

1

----- was the prominent leader of the rebels at Delhi.

प्रश्न 8. ----- सहायक संधि की शुरुआत की।

1

-----introduced subsidiary alliance.

प्रश्न 9. ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में अवध का विलाय कब किया गया था?

1

अ. 1857

ब. 1858

स. 1856

द. 1855

When was Awadh was annexed into British empire?

A. 1857

B. 1858

C. 1856

D. 1855

प्रश्न 10. सही या गलत का चुनाव करें :

जेम्स आउट्राम ने 1857 के विद्रोह की व्याख्या मुस्लिम संगठित विद्रोह के रूप में की । 1

Write True or False:

James Outram interprets the revolt of 1857 as Muslim organized revolt.

प्रश्न 11. सही या गलत का चुनाव करें :

ब्रिटिश कलाकार अंग्रेजों को नायक के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है।

1

The British artist presents the Britishers as heroes.

प्रश्न 12. बैरकपुर में सैनिक विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण क्या था ?

1

What was the main reason for the revolt in Barrackpore?

प्रश्न 13. कथन: (ए): विभाजन की हिंसा को देखने के बाद, डॉ बी आर अंबेडकर ने भी अलग निर्वाचक मंडल का समर्थन नहीं किया।

कारण (R) : संविधान सभा ने अंततः सिफारिश की कि अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त किया जाए।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं ।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है।

Assertion (A): After seeing the violence of partition, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar too no longer favored separate electorate.

Reason (R): The constituent Assembly finally recommended that untouchability be abolished.

On the basis of above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false but R is true.

D. A is true but R is false.

प्रश्न 14. कथन: संविधान निर्मात्री सभा के सभी सदस्य सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार के तरीके से नहीं चुने गए थे।

1

कारण: इनका चुनाव प्रांतीय विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों के द्वारा किया गया था।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आधार पर निम्न विकल्पों में से उत्तर चुनें –

अ. कथन और कारण दोनों ठीक हैं और कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

ब. कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।

स. कथन गलत है और कारण सही है।

द. कथन सही है और कारण गलत है।

Assertion (A): Members of Constituent Assembly were not elected by universal adult franchise.

Reason (R): Provincial legislatures chose these members.

On the basis of above statements select the correct answer from given options –

A. A and R both are right, and R explains A correctly.

B. A and R both are false.

C. A is false, but R is true.

D. A is true, but R is false.

प्रश्न 15. "क्या आप इस देश में शांति चाहते हैं? यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे (अलग निर्वाचक मंडल) हटा दें।" संविधान सभा में इस कथन को किसने उद्धृत किया?

"Do you want peace in this land? If so, do away with it (separate electorates)." Who quoted this statement in the Constituent Assembly?

प्रश्न 16. इस कथन का हवाला किसने दिया?

1

लाहौर में मैंने एक सबसे खूबसूरत युवा विधवा को देखा, जिसकी उम्र मेरे विचार से 12 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं हो सकती थी।

Who quoted this statement?

At Lahore I saw a most beautiful young widow scarified, who could not, I think, have been more than 12 years of age.

प्रश्न 17. निम्न चित्र को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखें

1

Identify **this** picture and write its name.



प्रश्न 18. निम्न चित्र को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखें

1

Identify this picture and write its name.



केवल दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 17,18 के स्थान पर। प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

17. ब्रिटिश चित्रकारों ने 1857 के विद्रोह का चित्रण किस तरह से किया ?

18. ब्रिटेन में ब्रिटिश मीडिया द्वारा भारतीयों को कैसे दिखाया गया ?

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 17 and 18 Answer the questions.

How the British painters expressed the revolt of 1857?

OR

How Indian were shown by the British media in Britain?

प्रश्न 19. अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थापित एक हिल स्टेशन का नाम बताइए।

1

Name one hill station set up by the British.

प्रश्न 20. सही मिलान चुनें।

1

अ. लाल - बाल गंगाधर

ब. बाल - लाला लाजपत राय

स. पाल - बिपिन चंद्र पाल

Choose the correct match.

A. Lal - Bal Gangadhar

B. Bal - Lala Lajpat Rai

C. Pal - Bipin Chandra Pal

प्रश्न 21. अंग्रेजों ने सीमा कानून कब पारित किया?

1

When did limitation law passed by British?

प्रश्न 22. हुमायूँनामा के लेखक कौन हैं?

1

Who is the author of Humayunama?

प्रश्न 23. किसने सोचा था कि हिंदुस्तानी राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिए?

1

Who thought Hindustani should be the national language?

प्रश्न 24. भारतीय संविधान ----- को लागू हुआ।

1

The Indian constitution came into effect on-----
-----.

प्रश्न 25. भारतीय संविधान के बारे में क्या सही नहीं है?

1

अ. सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र

ब. धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र

स. सभी नागरिकों को मौलिक अधिकार

द. दोहरी नागरिकता

What is not correct about Indian constitution?

A. Largest democracy

B. Secular nation

C. Fundamental rights to all citizens

D. Dual citizenship

भाग – ब

Part- B

प्रश्न 26. 1813 में ब्रिटिश संसद को सौंपी गई पांचवीं रिपोर्ट का परीक्षण कीजिए। 3

Examine the Fifth Report submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.

प्रश्न 27. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने जमींदारों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए? 3

What steps were taken by East India Company to control the zamindars?

प्रश्न 28. 1857 के विद्रोह में अवध के तालुकदारों की भागीदारी का परीक्षण कीजिए। 3 Examine the participation of the Talukdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.

प्रश्न 29. विद्रोहियों के बीच एकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए? 3

What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels?

भाग – स

Part- C

प्रश्न 30. "राष्ट्रवाद के इतिहास में गांधी जी की पहचान अक्सर राष्ट्र निर्माण के साथ की जाती है"। भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उनकी भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

6

"In the history of nationalism Gandhiji is often identified with the making of a nation". Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

अथवा / OR

परीक्षण कीजिए कि गांधीजी ने नमक सत्याग्रह क्यों शुरू किया। नमक सत्याग्रह एक उल्लेखनीय घटना क्यों है?

Examine why did Gandhiji start the Salt Satyagraha. Why Salt Satyagraha a notable event?

भाग – द

Part- D

प्रश्न 31.

मामले का अध्ययन

दलित वर्गों के लिए अलग निर्वाचक मंडल की मांग के महात्मा गांधी के विरोध के जवाब में, अम्बेडकर ने लिखा:

यहाँ एक वर्ग है जो निस्संदेह अस्तित्व के संघर्ष में खुद को बनाए रखने की स्थिति में नहीं है। जिस धर्म से वे बंधे हैं, उन्हें सम्मानजनक स्थान प्रदान करने के बजाय, उन्हें कोढ़ी के रूप में लेबल किया जाता है, जो सामान्य जीवन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। आर्थिक रूप से, यह एक ऐसा वर्ग है जो अपनी दैनिक रोटी कमाने के लिए पूरी तरह से उच्च जाति के हिंदुओं पर निर्भर है और इसके लिए कोई स्वतंत्र जीवन जीने का तरीका नहीं है। न ही हिंदुओं के सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों के कारण सभी रास्ते बंद हैं, लेकिन हमारे हिंदू समाज में हर संभव दरवाजे पर ताला लगाने का एक निश्चित प्रयास है ताकि दलित वर्गों को जीवन के पैमाने पर उठने का कोई मौका न मिले।

इन परिस्थितियों में, सभी निष्पक्ष विचारों वाले लोगों द्वारा यह अनुमति दी जाएगी कि एक ऐसे समुदाय के लिए एकमात्र रास्ता जो कि जीवन के संघर्ष में सफल होने के लिए एकमात्र रास्ता है, जो कि संगठित अत्याचार के खिलाफ है, राजनीतिक हिस्सा का कुछ हिस्सा ताकि वह अपनी रक्षा कर सके, सर्वोपरि है आवश्यकता

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

2+2=4

1. डॉ. अम्बेडकर द्वारा दलित वर्गों के लिए पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल के पक्ष में दिए गए तर्कों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- ब. आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए

Case study

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed classes, Ambedkar wrote:

Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honorable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high – caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.

In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity....

- a. Examine the arguments given in favor of separate electorate for depressed classes, by Dr. Ambedkar.
- b. Describe the position of economically depressed classes.

प्रश्न 32. दरबार- आईने - अकबरी

अबुल फजल अकबर के दरबार का विशद विवरण देता है:

जब भी महामहिम (अकबर) दरबार लगाते हैं, तो एक बड़ा ढोल बजाया जाता है, जिसकी ध्वनियाँ ईश्वरीय स्तुति के साथ होती हैं। ऐसे में हर वर्ग के लोगों को नोटिस मिलता है। महामहिम के बेटे और पोते, दरबार के रईस, और अन्य सभी लोग जिनके पास प्रवेश है, कोर्निश बनाने के लिए उपस्थित होते हैं, और अपने उचित स्थानों पर खड़े रहते हैं। प्रसिद्ध और कुशल यांत्रिकी के विद्वान लोग सम्मान देते हैं: और न्याय के अधिकारी अपने प्रतिनिधि पेश करते हैं। महामहिम, अपनी सामान्य अंतर्दृष्टि के

साथ, आदेश देते हैं, और हर चीज को संतोषजनक तरीके से सुलझाते हैं। पूरे समय के दौरान, सभी देशों के कुशल ग्लैडीएटर और पहलवान खुद को तैयार रखते हैं, और गायक, पुरुष और महिला, प्रतीक्षा में हैं। चतुर बाजीगर और मजाकिया टम्बलर भी अपनी निपुणता और चपलता का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए उत्सुक हैं।

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

2+2=4

A. अकबर के दरबार में होने वाली प्रमुख गतिविधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

B. शासक को अभिवादन के विभिन्न रूपों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

DARBAR- I - AKBARI

Abul Fazal gives a vivid description of Akbar's Darbar:

Whenever His Majesty (Akbar) holds court, a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renown and skillful mechanics pay their respect: and the officers of justice present their repots. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skillful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

A. Explain main activities taking place in the Darbar of Akbar.

B. explain different forms of salutation to the ruler.

प्रश्न 33. अबुल फजल ने चित्रकला की कला को बहुत सम्मान दिया; किसी भी वस्तु की समानता बनाना तसवीर कहलाता है। अपनी प्रारंभिक युवावस्था से उनकी महिमा ने इस कला के लिए एक महान झुकाव दिखाया है, और इसे हर प्रोत्साहन देता है, क्योंकि वे इसे अध्ययन और मनोरंजन दोनों के साधन के रूप में देखते हैं। बड़ी संख्या में चित्रकारों को काम पर लगाया गया है।

गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

$$2+2=4$$

अ. अबुल फजल ने चित्रकला की कला को महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना?

ब. उन्होंने इस कला को वैध बनाने का प्रयास कैसे किया?

Abul Fazal held the art of painting in high esteem; Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work.

A. why did Abul Fazal consider the art of painting important?

B. How did he seek to legitimate this art?

भाग – य

Part- E

प्रश्न 34. भारत के मानचित्र पर अंकित करें:

(34.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर, उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित का पता लगाएं और उन्हें अंकित करें:

1+1=2

क. दांडी - राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का केंद्र।

या

मसूलीपट्टनम - 1857 में ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण में एक शहर।

ख. दिल्ली, 1857 के विद्रोह का केंद्र

या

मद्रास, 1857 में ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण में एक शहर

(34.2) एक ही रेखामानचित्र पर दो स्थानों को ए और बी, के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है जो स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के प्रमुख केंद्र हैं। उन्हें पहचानें और उनके पास चिह्नित लाइनों पर उनका सही नाम लिखें।

1+1+1=3

अ. वह स्थान जिसके कारण गाँधी जी ने असहयोग आन्दोलन को वापस लिया था।

ब. वह स्थान जहां से 1857 का विद्रोह आरम्भ हुआ था ।

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्रश्न संख्या 34 के स्थान पर, दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए हैं।

(34.1) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के किन्हीं दो केंद्रों के नाम बताइए।

अथवा

अकबर के अधीन किन्हीं दो प्रदेशों के नाम बताइए।

(34.2) किन्हीं 3 स्थानों के नाम लिखिए, जहां गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह का आयोजन किया था।

(16.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

A. Dandi – a Centre of national movement.

B. Masulipatnam – a city under British control in 185

अथवा / OR

Delhi, a center of Revolt of 1857

C. Madras, a city under British control in 1857

(34.2) On the same outline map two places have been marked as A and B which are the centers of freedom struggle. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place due to which Gandhi Ji called off Non-Cooperation Movement.

B. A place from where the revolt of 1857 was started.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired
Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.34.

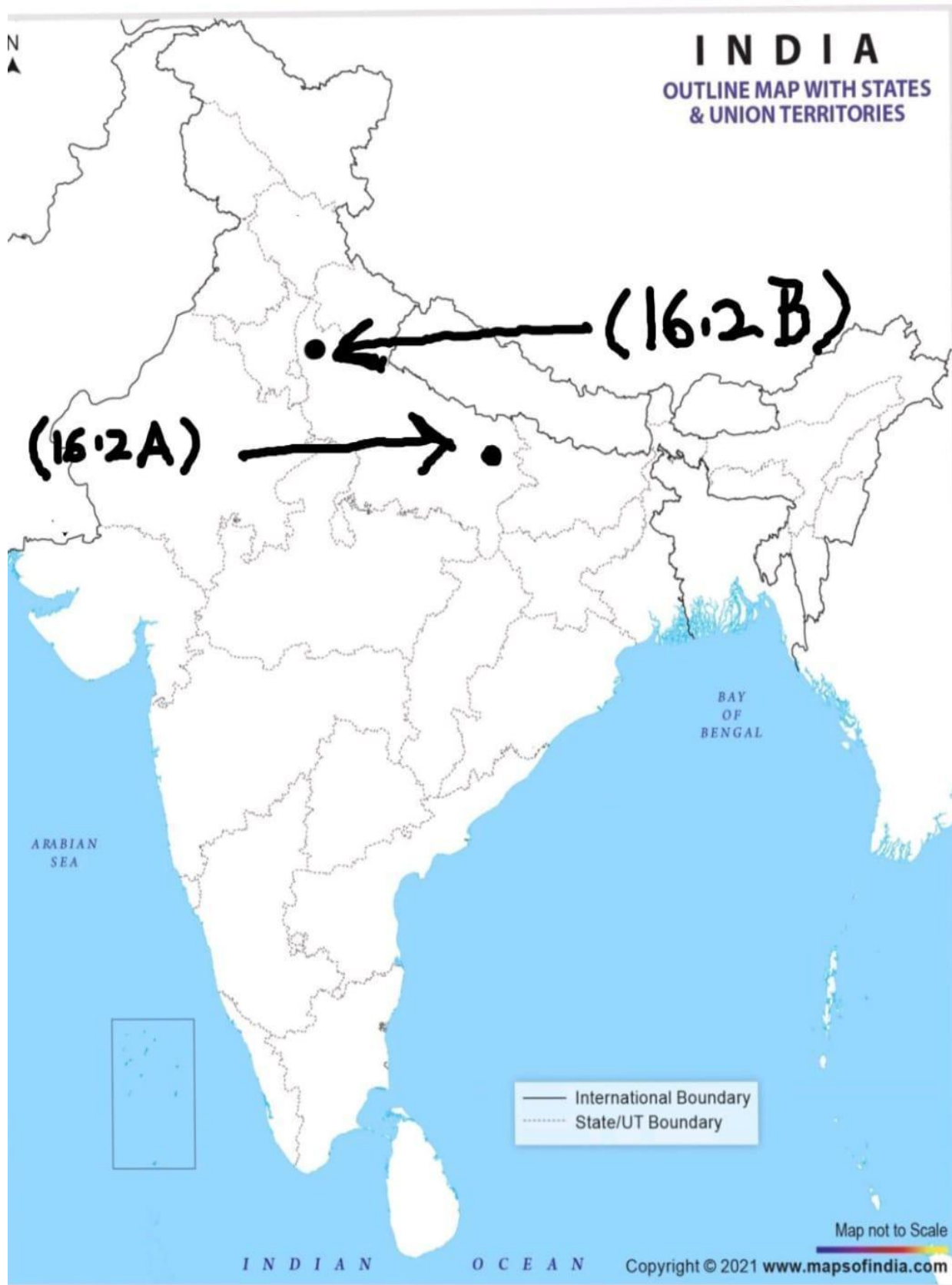
(34.1) Name any two centers of Indian National
Movement.

OR

Name any two territories under Akbar.

(34.2) Name any three places, where Gandhiji organized
satyagraha.

Map is attached on next page.



MARKING SCHEME
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SECOND TERM PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER SET 3
2021-22
SUBJECT –HISTORY (027)
CLASS- XII

Q. N O.	SUGGESTIVE ANSWERS	MAR KS
1	A. Todar Mal	1
2	Abul fazal	
3	C. Sikandara Akbar's tomb.	1
4	Turkey	
5	A. A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
6	A	
7	Bahadur shah II	1
8	Wellesley	
9	C 1856	
10	True	1
11	True	
12	Greased cartridges , exploitation OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT	1
13	A. A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
14	A. A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
15	Sardar vallabhahbai patel	1
16	William Bentinck	
17	The British Lion's vengeance on the Bengal tiger.	1
18	Relief of Lucknow	

	<p>FOR V.C. STUDENTS –</p> <p>BRITISH PAINTERS DEPICTED INDIANS AS CRUEL AND BRITISH PEOPLE AS VICTIMS AND ULTIMATELY WINNERS OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Brutal images of Indian soldiers were shown as the symbol of strangeness against Britishers. Indian were shown as black Shadow, lying dead on ground etc.</p> <p>OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>	
19	Deharadoon	
20	C	
21	1859	
22	Gumnaam begum	
23	Mahatma gandhi	
24	26 jan 1950	
25	D dual citizenship	
26	<p>1. In 1813, a report in the administration and activities of the east India company was submitted to the British parliament.it is often referred as the fifth report. The report reproduced petitions of the Zamindars and rukta, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras.</p>	3
27	<p>1. Troops if zamindars were disbanded.</p> <p>2. Courts were brought under british rule</p> <p>3. No power of police and justice</p>	
28	<p>1. The dispossession of the Taluqdars broken-down the entire social order</p> <p>2. During 1857, the resistance of the taluqdars increased and was long lasting.</p> <p>3. The fighting was carried out by both the taluqdars and the peasants.</p>	3

	4. Many of the taluqdars joined Begum Hazrat Mahal to fight the British. ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT	
29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both hindus and muslims requested bahadur shah for leadership 2. The proclamation issued during the revolt, appealed to all section 3. Sentiments of both community were respected 4. Posters used to glorify the pre british unity. 	
30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhiji had concern for poor. 2. BHU, Champaran, Ahmedabad, Kheda issues. 3. He launched non co operation, civil disobedience, salt March, and quit India movement and thousands of Indians from all classes joined him. 4. Inspirational leadership of Gandhiji. 5. Gandhi's ideology. 6. Constructive programme of Gandhiji. 7. His unique political method, non violence and satyagraha. 8. Gandhi's charisma. 9. Other relevant points. <p>Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Lahore session of the congress had also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement to put pressure on the government to accede to the demand of Indian people. 2. On March 11, 1930, after previous notice to the viceroy, gandhiji along with his 79 selected and trusted followers, started from sabarmati ashram to dandi. 3. The object was to disobey the salt law. 4. On 6 april he violated the salt laws which signaled the beginning of countrywide waves of civil disobedience movement. 5. Violation of laws, non-payment of taxes, boycott of foreign products, mass strikes and demonstrations shook the whole country. 6. This movement brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. 7. Women participation in large numbers 	8

	<p>8. It was the salt march which made the British realize that Raj would not last very long.</p> <p>9. OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>	
31	<p>A. Dr. Ambedkar said that the depressed classes were not in a position to sustain themselves in the struggle for existence. The religion to which they are tried, instead of providing them an honourable place, brand them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse.</p> <p>B. Economically depressed class was entirely dependent upon the Hindus for earning it's daily bread with no independent way of living open to it.</p> <p>C. untouchability in all forms should be condemned and discouraged. Hindu temple to open for all castes. Seats in the legislature and government jobs should be reserved for them. Free education, stipend and other facilities should be provided.</p> <p>OR ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT</p>	6
32	<p>A. About the activities taking place at Akbar's court, Abul Gazal writes that learned men of renown and skilled mechanics paid their respects and the officers of Justice presented their reports.</p> <p>His Majesty, with his usual insight, gave orders and settled everything in a satisfactory manner.</p> <p>B. In the time of Akbar, the prevalent practice of salutation was sajda. A man had to kneel and rub his forehead on the ground before the emperor.</p> <p>C. After the morning prayers, the emperor appeared at the balcony or jharoka for jharokha darshan. Next Akbar held his public audience in the Diwan-i - Aam for two hours.</p>	6
33	<p>1. It is a means of both study and amusement, general finish and boldness of execution.</p>	

	2. According to abul fazal an artist has a unique way of recognising God when he must come to feed that he can not bestow life on his work.	
34	<p>34.1- WILL BE LOCATED BY STUDENTS AND LOCATED ON THE MAP GIVEN</p> <p>34.2- A. CHAURI CHAURA B. MEERUT</p> <p>FOR V.C. STUDENTS</p> <p>34.1- ANY PLACES WRITTEN BY STUDENTS 34.2- ANY PLACES WRITTEN BY STUDENTS</p> <p>SOLUTION MAP IS ATTACHED ON THE NEXT PAGE.</p>	4

