

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur



HISTORY



Class - XII

Question Bank Term- II 2021-22

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur

MESSAGE FROM DUPUTY COMMISSIONER



It gives me immense pleasure to bring out the study material for 2nd Term in different subject of Classes X and XII for Raipur Region. All of us know that in the 1st Term Examination questions were objective but in 2nd Term questions will be subjective so once again to get our children acquainted and familiarized with the new scheme of examination and types of questions, it is of utmost significance that an extensive study material should be provided to our children. This question bank is in complete consonance with CBSE Circular Number 51 and 53 issued in the month of July 2021. It will help students to prepare themselves better for the examination. Sound and deeper knowledge of the Units and Chapters is must for grasping the concepts, understanding the questions. Study materials help in making suitable and effective notes for quick revision just before the examination.

Due to the unprecedented circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic the students and the teachers are getting very limited opportunity to interact face to face in the classes. In such a situation the supervised and especially prepared value points will help the students to develop their understanding and analytical skills together. The students will be benefitted immensely after going through the question bank and practice papers. The study materials will build a special bond and act as connecting link between the teachers and the students as both can undertake a guided and experiential learning simultaneously. It will help the students develop the habit of exploring and analyzing the **Creative & Critical Thinking Skills**. The new concepts introduced in the question pattern related to case study, reasoning and ascertain will empower the students to take independent decision on different situational problems. The different study materials are designed in such a manner to help the students in their self-learning pace. It emphasizes the great pedagogical dictum that '*everything can be learnt but nothing can be taught*'. The self-motivated learning as well as supervised classes will together help them achieve the new academic heights.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the principals and the teachers who have relentlessly striven for completion of the project of preparing study materials for all the subjects. Their enormous contribution in making this project successful is praiseworthy.

Happy learning and best of luck!

Vinod Kumar
(Deputy Commissioner)

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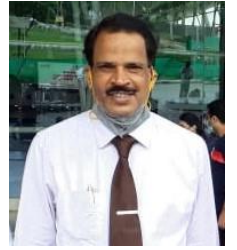
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SMT. GLORIA MINJ
PRINCIPAL, KV DURG

QUESTION BANK (TERM II – 2021-22)
CLASS XII
Sub. - HISTORY
THEME 9 : KING AND CHRONICLES

Short Answer

(3marks each)

Question 1. Who was Humayun? How was he forced to run away from India?

Answer: Humayun was the son and successor of Babur. He expanded the frontiers of his empire. However, he was defeated by the Afghan leader Sher Shah Suri and was forced to run away from India.

Question 2. What happened to Humayun when he ran away from India?

Answer: Humayun had to take refuge in the court of the Safavid ruler of Iran when he was driven into exile. In 1555 C.E., he defeated the Surs but died a year later.

Question 3. Who were the authors of the Mughal chronicles? On which four points did they concentrate?

Answer: The authors of the Mughal chronicles were the court historians. All the chronicles emphasised the following points:

1. Events associated with the ruler
2. Family of the ruler
3. The royal court
4. Wars and administrative provisions

Question 4. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal and when? Tell any 1 work done by it.

Answer: The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784 C.E. This society published the edited versions of Akbarnama and Badshahnama in the nineteenth century.

Question 5. Explain any two works done by Akbar to enhance the idea of Sulh-i-Kul?

Answer:

1. Akbar gave positions and awards to Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs and Deccanis purely on the basis of their service and loyalty to the king.
2. He abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 C.E. and Jaziya in 1564 C.E. as both were based on religious discrimination.

Question 6. How Mughal rulers kept control over court society?

Answer : Social control in court was exercised by forms of address, courtesies and speech which were acceptable in court. Even a small mistake of etiquette was noticed and punished right on the spot.

Question 7. Which Mughal emperor began the practice of Jharokha Darshan? What was his objective behind this?

Answer: Jharokha Darshan was introduced by Akbar. According to this, emperor appeared on a small balcony, facing the east, giving a view to crowds of people standing below. Its objective was to broaden the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.

Question 8. How did the Mughal dynasty come to an end in India?

Answer: With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 C.E., the power of the empire diminished. Many regional powers emerged in place of large Mughal empire. Yet symbolically, the prestige of Mughal rulers remained there. In 1857 C.E., the last scion of this dynasty, Bahadur Shah Zafar was overthrown by the

British. In this way, the Mughal dynasty came to an end in India.

Question 9. Why Mughal emperor wanted to keep control over Kabul and Kandhar?

Answer: All conquerers who wanted to conquer the Indian sub-continent had to cross Hindukush to have an access to north India. That is why there was a constant policy of Mughals and that wasto ward off this potential danger by controlling strategic outposts, i.e., Kabul and Kandhar.

Question 10. Jesuits were greatly respected during Akbar’s time”. Give three reasons in favour of this statement.

Answer:

1. At public assemblies, the Jesuits were given places in close proximity to Akbar’s throne.
2. Jesuits accompanied Akbar on his campaigns and tutored his children. ‘
3. Jesuits were often companions of the leisure hours of the Emperor.

Answer the following questions

(6 marks each)

Question 1. How were images or pictures incorporated in the Mughal manuscripts? Discuss any two points of its importance.

Answer: The painters played a significant role in the production of Mughal manuscripts. They included in the manuscripts many images that described an event in the visual form. The pictures accompanied what was described in words in the manuscript. They served as miniatures. Their importance can be understood from the following points:

- These pictures enhanced the beauty of a book or manuscript.
- They conveyed ideas which were difficult to be expressed in the written medium.
- They had the magical power to make inanimate objects look as if they possessed life.

Question 2. Write a brief comment on Badshahnama.

Answer: Once Emperor Shah Jahan called Abdul Hamid Lahori and requested him to write a history of his reign as was done in Akbarnama. As a result, Badshahnama was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori, a pupil of Abul Fazl. It is the official history of the events which occurred during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. It was written in three volumes (daftars). Each volume covered a period of ten years. Later on Sadullah Khan, the Wazir of Shah Jahan, revised the first two volumes of the Badshahnama. The Asiatic- Society was the first to publish edited versions of Badshahnama in the nineteenth century. A few excerpts of this book have so far been translated into English.

Question 3. Which changes came in social status of people associated with the composition of Mughal age manuscripts?

Answer: People involved in the actual production of the Mughal age manuscripts got recognition in the form of titles and awards given to them. Some of the calligraphers and painters got higher social status while other partners like paper makers or book binders remained as anonymous artisans

Question 4. Which steps were taken during the colonial age to protect historical manuscripts?

Answer: During the colonial period, the British administrators began to study Indian history so as to get a better understanding to people and their culture. In 1784, Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal which took responsibility of editing, printing and translation of many Indian manuscripts.

Edited versions of Akbarnama and Badshahnama were first printed by the Asiatic Society in 19th

century. In the early 20th century, Henry Beveridge translated Akbarnama in English. Only few excerpts of Badshahnama have been translated in English till today.

Question 5. What is meant by Zat and Sawar ranks in Mansabdari system?

Answer: Zat was numerical value which determined the rank and salary in Mughal Empire. Certain points were there in Zat ranking which are given below:

1. Nobles with a Zat of 5,000 were ranked higher than those of 1,000.
2. There were 29 mansabdars with a rank of 5,000 Zat in the reign of Akbar.
3. The number of mansabdars had increased to 79 in Aurangzeb's reign.
4. More number of mansabdars meant more burden of expenditure on State exchequer. Sawar was a rank of officer which indicated the number of horsemen h: was required to maintain in service.

Question 6. Why did the Mughal rulers get their dynastic histories written?

Answer: The Mughal rulers believed that they are appointed by the 'God' himself to rule over a large and heterogeneous populace. Although actual political circumstances circumscribed this grand vision but this vision remained important. One of the methods of transmitting this vision was writing of the dynastic histories. The Mughal rulers gave this work, of writing accounts of their achievements, to their court historians. These accounts recorded all the events of the emperor's reign. Except this, these authors also collected a lot of information about other aspects of the sub-continent which helped the rulers to govern their domain.

Question 7. What is Mughal chronicle? What is their importance for writing of Mughal history?

Answer: The genre of texts written by modern historians in English is called a chronicle. These chronicles present a continuous chronological record of events and are an indispensable source for any scholar who wanted to write about Mughal history. On one side, these chronicles give us information about institutions of Mughal empire and on the other side; they convey the meaning of those objectives which Mughal rulers wanted to impose on their domain. In this way these chronicles give us a glimpse that how imperial ideologies were created and disseminated.

Question 8. Discuss the merits of Mansabdari system.

Answer: 1. Jagirdari system came to an end with the advent of this custom. Now every mansabdar was dependent upon emperor for his salary. Except this, mansabdars were under complete control of the emperor. They could be called at any time with their cavalry and horsemen. It reduced the chances of revolts against the emperor.

2. The post of mansabdar was given according to the ability of the person. In case of inability of handling the post, mansabdar was generally relieved from his post. In this way, able and successful persons were appointed on higher posts.

3. Government's expenses of giving jagirs was reduced to a great extent.

4. According to the Zabti system, whole of property of mansabdar was confiscated in case of his death. It increased the income of the government.

Question 9. Discuss the demerits of Mansabdari system.

Answer: 1. One of the major demerits of this system was that mansabdar always tried to cheat the government. They used to keep less number of horsemen than the prescribed number but used to take salary of all the horsemen. Government tried to remove this shortcoming but with little success.

2. Mansabdars were given very high salaries which was a sort of pressure on the Govt, treasury.

Question 10. Analyze how the Mughal emperor's Court procedures reflected his status and power.

Answer:

1. The royal throne depicted the high status of the emperor.
2. The canopy was the symbol of Mughal monarchy.
3. Each courtier had a definite place to sit. It reflected his position in the Court. When the king was seated on his throne, no courtier could change his seat or go outside without the permission of the Emperor.

There were special norms for reception, courtesy and speech to regulate the system and control of the Court.

4. Good conduct and courtesy was expected from diplomatic envoys.

Question 11. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor?

Ans: The daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court would have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor in the following ways:

1. The emperor, after personal religious prayers, appeared on a small balcony for Jharoka darshan, before a crowd of people for darshan of the emperor. The Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of the popular faith.
2. The focus of the physical arrangement of the court was on the sovereign. It mirrored his status as the heart of society. Its centerpiece was, therefore, the throne, the takht which gave physical form to the function of the sovereign as pillar.
3. The rules regarding status of the Mughal elites were laid down with great precision. In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the emperor.
4. Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
5. Whenever the court or darbar was held, all who had admittance were required to make the kornish.
6. The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy. Deeper prostration represented higher status.
7. The diplomatic envoys like ambassador were expected to offer an acceptable form of greeting — either by bowing deeply or kissing the ground or else to follow the Persian custom of clasping one's hands in front of the chest.
8. Special occasions such as Id, Shab-i barat anniversary of accession to the throne, festivals — the solar and lunar birthdays of the monarch were celebrated in such a way that left tremendous impression on visitors.
9. Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy.
10. Mughal coins carried the full title of the reigning emperor with regal protocol.

Question 12. Discuss the major features of Mughal provincial administration. How did the centre control the provinces ?

Ans: The Mughal provincial administration was like the central administration as mentioned below :

- There were diwan, bakhshi and sadr corresponding the central ministers – Diwan-i ala, mir-bakshi and sadr-us sudur.

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

- A suba was divided into sarkars.
- Faujdars were deployed with contingents of heavy cavalry and musketeers in districts.
- At the local level were parganas which were looked after by the qanungo (keeper of revenue records), the chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and the qazi.
- There were clerks, accountants, auditors, messengers and other functionaries who were technically qualified officials. They functioned with standardised rules and procedures.
- Persian was the language of the administration but local languages were used for village accounts.

The Mughal emperor and his court controlled the entire administrative apparatus down to the village level. However, the relationship between local landed magnates, the zamindars, and the representatives of the Mughal emperor was sometimes marked by conflicts over authority and a share of the resources. Moreover, after the death of Aurangzeb the provincial governors became powerful and this led to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

Question 13. Discuss, with examples, the distinctive features of Mughal chronicles.

Ans:

(i) Chronicles commissioned by the Mughal emperors are an important source for studying the empire and its court. They were written in order to project a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella. The authors of

Mughal chronicles focused on events related to life of the ruler, their family, the court and nobles, wars and administrative system.

(ii) These chronicles were written in Persian. This language flourished as a language of the court and of literary writings, alongside north Indian languages, especially Hindavi and its regional variants. As the Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin, Turkish was their mother tongue.

(iii) Chronicles narrating the events of a Mughal emperor's reign contained, alongside the written text, images that described an event in visual form. (iv) When scenes or themes in a book were to be given visual expression, the scribe left blank spaces on nearby pages; paintings, executed separately by artists, were inserted to accompany what was; described in words.

Question 14. To what extent do you think the visual material presented in this chapter corresponds with Abu'l Fazl's description of the taswir?

Ans: Abul Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem. Drawing the likeness of anything was called taswir. Many paintings were masterpieces which could be compared with wonderful works of the European painters. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution observed in pictures were incomparable. Such was the observation of Abul Fazl about the taswir. The visual material presented in this corresponds to the above description to a great extent in the following ways:

1. In the picture, 'A Mughal Kitabkhana', every work relating to the preparation of the manuscript has been shown minutely.
2. In another painting by Abul Hasan, Jahangir has been shown dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Akbar. The emperors have been portrayed wearing halo.
3. In another painting by the artist Prayag, Jahangir is presenting Prince Khurram with a turban jewel. It is a scene from the Badshah Nama. The artist has also used the motif of the lion and the cow peacefully nestling next to each other to signify a realm where both

the strong and the weak could exist in harmony. It has been placed in a niche directly below the emperor's throne.

4. The above and other paintings — Jahangir shooting the figure of poverty (Abul Hasan), Shah Jahan honouring Prince Aurangzeb at Agra before his wedding (Payag), Dara Shukoh's wedding — meet the above description of Abu'l Fazl.

Question 15. What were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility? How was their relationship with the emperor shaped?

Ans: Recruitment, rank of the nobility and relationship with the emperor:

(i) Mughal chronicles, especially the Akbar Nama, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been portrayed as following his orders, if we look more closely at the available information the histories provide us about the apparatus of the Mughal state, we may be able to understand the ways in which the imperial organization was dependent on several different institutions.

(ii) The most important pillar of the Mughal state was the nobility. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious group which ensured that no faction was large enough to challenge the authority of the state.

(iii) The officer corps of the Mughals was described as a bouquet of flowers (guldasta) held together by loyalty to the emperor. In Akbar's imperial service, Turani and Iranian nobles were present from the earliest phase of carving out a political dominion. Many had accompanied Humayun; others migrated later to the Mughal court.

(iv) The holders of government offices was given the ranks (mansabs) comprising two numerical designations: zat which was an indicator of position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the official (mansabdar), and sawar which indicated the number of horsemen he was required to maintain in service.

(v) Akbar, who designed the mansab system, also established spiritual relationships with a select band of his nobility by treating them as his disciples (murid).

(vi) For members of the nobility, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and the highest possible reputation. A person wishing to join the service petitioned through a noble, who presented a tajwiz to the emperor.

(vii) If the applicant was found suitable, a mansab was granted to him. The mir bakhshi (paymaster general) stood in open court on the right of the emperor and presented all candidates for appointment or promotion, while his office prepared orders bearing his seal and signature as well as those of the emperor. There were two other important ministers at the centre: the diwan-i ai (finance minister) and sadr-us sudur (minister of grants or madad-i maash, and in charge of appointing local judges or qazis)

(viii) The three ministers occasionally came together as an advisory body, but were independent of each other.

Q16- CASE Based Questions :**(4 marks each)**

The production of chronicle (1526 -1707) provides us with the information on the Mughals and their empires. The name Mughal is derived from Mongol. From Turkish to Persian – Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian. A unifying force – sulh-i kul – Abu'l Fazl describes the ideal sulh-i-kul (absolute peace). Capitals and courts – capital city – the heart of Mughal empire is capital city where the court assembled. Mughal kings commissioned court historians to write accounts. These accounts recorded the event of the emperor's time. Babur laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire in India by defeating the last Lodhi King Ibrahim Lodhi through the battle of Panipat. Modern historians' writings in English have termed this original text or accounts of texts as chronicles, as they present a continuous chronological record of events. 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. The keeping of exact and detailed records was a major concern of the Mughal administration. Akbar was curious about Christianity and dispatched an embassy to Goa to invite Jesuit priests. The Jesuit spoke to Akbar about Christianity and debated its virtues with the ulama. Two more missions were sent to the Mughal court at Lahore in 1591 and in 1595.

1. Read the following source carefully and give the answer-

- Question 1. Who was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire?
Answer: Babur was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire.
- Question 2. Name of the successors of Babur.
Answer: Humayun, .
- Question 3. In which language most of the Chronicles were written in the Mughal period?
Answer: In Persian language.
- Question 4. Who was curious about Christianity?
Answer - Akbar was curious about Christianity

Q17- Read the following source carefully and give the answer-

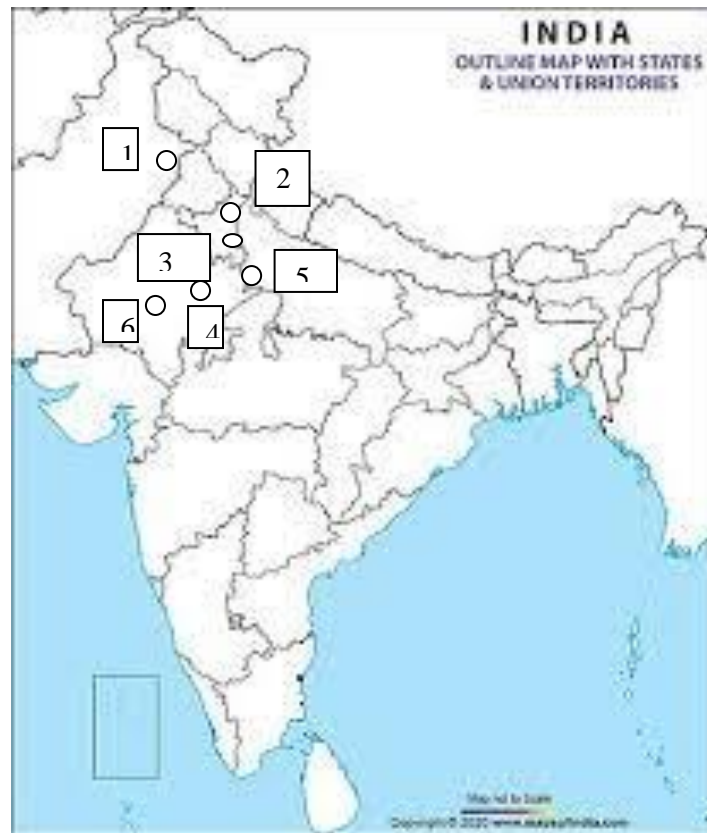
Din-i-Ilahi: Din-i-Ilahi was the result of progress of religious sentiments of Akbar. He founded a new religion Din-i-Ilahi in 1582 A.D. He included all the basic concepts and elements of all the religions and sects. Gods-Goddesses, Pirs, etc., had no place in it. According to this, God is one and Akbar is his top most devotee. Followers of this religion were not allowed to be non-vegetarian. Its followers used to greet each other by saying 'Allah-hu-Akbar'. They were always ready to sacrifice everything for the emperor. Din-i- Ilahi did not become popular because Akbar hardly took any step to popularize it among the masses.

- Question 1. What was the Din-i-Ilahi? (1)
Answer-. Din-i-Ilahi was a new religion.
- Question 2. Who founded Din-i-Ilahi ? (1)
Answer: Akbar founded Din-i-Ilahi.
- Question 3. When was Din-i-Ilahi established?(2)
Answer: Founded in 1582 A.D.

Map based Questions :

Q18- Locate the following –

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Lahore | 2. Panipat | 3. Delhi |
| 4. Jaipur | 5. Agra | 6. Ajmer |



THEME 10 - Colonialism and the Countryside

Short Answer

(3 marks each)

Question 1. When and who started permanent settlement of land?

Answer: It was started by Lojrji Cornwallis in 1793 A.D.

Question 2. How much of the Zamindaries changed lands after the introduction of permanent settlement of land?

Answer: Around 75% of the total Zamindaries.

Question 3. Why did Zamindars default on payments?

Answer: Because of high revenue demand and accumulation of unpaid balance.

Question 4. What was sunset law?

Answer: If payment was not paid before the sunset of the fixed date, land will be confiscated.

Question 5. Who were the most powerful in North Bengal?

Answer: The Jotedars were the most powerful in North Bengal.

Question 6. When was the fifth report submitted to the British Parliament? .

Answer: In 1813 A.D.

Question 7. Where did Francis Buchanan travel?

Answer: Buchanan travelled through the Rajmahal hills.

Question 8. What work did Paharias do?

Answer: They were hunters, shifting cultivators, food gatherers, charcoal producers, silkworm rearers etc.

Question 9. Why did the British encourage clearing of forests?

Answer: Because they wanted to bring more land under cultivation to get more taxes.

Question 10. What was Damin-i-Koh?

Answer: This was a land demarcated for Santhals in 1832.

Answer the following questions

(6 marks each)

Question 1. Why was the permanent settlement of land revenue rarely extended to any region beyond Bengal? Give two reasons. (HOTS; All India 2009)

Answer: The permanent settlement of land revenue rarely extended to any region beyond Bengal because:

1. After 1810, the cost of agricultural products were increased. Due to this, the income of the landlords in Bengal were increased but there was no growth in the income of the East India Company. Thus, the colonial government wanted to maximise its land revenue by introducing temporary revenue settlements instead of permanent settlements.

2. When British officials devised permanent settlements, they were influenced by the economic theories at that time. By the 1820s, famous economist David Ricardo came with his new theory which said that the state needed to tax the surplus agricultural produce to enhance its revenue. So the British officials thought that permanent settlement is 'not a proper method to collect tax. Therefore, the colonial government wanted to maximise its land revenue by introducing temporary revenue settlements instead of permanent settlement.

Question.2. The ryots came to see the moneylenders as devious and deceitful". Justify the statement in the context of Ryotwari System in India in late 18th century.

Answer: It is true that the ryots came to see the moneylenders as devious and deceitful. As the moneylenders were much insensitive to the plight of the peasants. They got deeper and deeper into debt trap and were dependent on the moneylenders for their survival. This can be understood by the following points:

In Ryotwari System one general norm was that the interest charged could not be more than the principle. The British government passed a Limitation Law in 1859 which meant to check the accumulation of interest over time and give 3 years validity of loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots. Moneylenders again manipulated the law and forcing ryots to sign a new bond every three years. When a new bond was signed, the unpaid balance, the original loan

and accumulated interest was entered as principle on which a new set of interest charges was calculated.

Question 3. The East India Company had recognised the zamindars importance but wanted to control and regulate them. Explain the steps taken by them to subdue their authority in the 18th century.

Answer

- The Company disbanded the troop organised by zamindars, custom duties were abolished and 'cutcheries' or local court organised by zamindars were brought under supervision of company.
- The company appointed collector and gave power to supervise these courts, over the period of time collectorate emerged as centre of authority.
- The power to organise local justice and the local police, was also abolished.
- The Permanent Settlement system was also limited, the power to the zamindars to collect rent from the ryot and manage their zamindari.
- So by these above steps, influence of zamindar was reduced by the company

Question 4. "The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one". Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Raj Mahal Hills during 18th century. (Delhi 2016)

Answer:

Santhal came to Bengal around 1780. Zamindars hired them to reclaim land and expand cultivation. 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.

On the other hand, Santhal appeared to be ideal settlers, clearing the forest and ploughing the land with vigour. 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. 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 santhaTs life represented the power of the plough. The battle between the hoe and plough was really a long one.

Question 5. What was the Limitation Law? Why was this considered as a symbol of oppression against the ryot of 19th century? Give three reasons.

Answer:

In 1859, British passed the Limitation Law which stated that the loan bond signed between moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over the time. However, this law was considered as a symbol of oppression due to the following reasons:

- Moneylenders forced the ryots to sign a new bond for every three year and turned the law around.
- When new bond was signed, the unpaid balance, i.e., original loan and interest was entered as principal and and this principal interest was charged.
- Moneylenders refused to give receipt when loans were repaid, entered fictitious figures in bond, acquired the peasant's harvest at low price and ultimately took over the property of peasant.

Question. 6. The arguments and evidences offered by the Fifth-report cannot be accepted uncritically". Give arguments.

Answer:

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

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 short comings of this report included:

Question.7. Jotedar inevitably weakened zamindars in Bengal by the end of the 18th century". Give arguments to support the statement.

Answer: The points given below describe how jotidar inevitably weakened the power of zamindars in Bengal by the end of the 18th century:

- 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.
- Unlike zamindars, jotedars lived in villages and thus, had good influence on village population.
- 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).
- They fiercely resisted the effects of zamindars to increase the Jama of the village, prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindars.
- 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 the North Bengal.

Question.8. Why Zamindars defaulted on payments?

Ans. The reasons for this failure were various-

- (i) The initial demands of tax were very high, because the company felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come they would never be able to claim for high shares in the condition of increased income.
- (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. If the Zamindar could not collect the rent, how could he pay the company?
- (iii) The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.
- (iv) The permanent settlement initially limited the power of the Zamindars to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari.

Question.9. Why did the Santhals revolted against the British rule?

Ans. The Santhals were revolted against the British rule due to following reasons-

- (i) The land that Santhals had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.
- (ii) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, money lenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest.
- (iii) Moneylenders were taking over the land from Santhals when debts remained unpaid, and Zamindars were asserting control over the Damin – i – koh area.
- (iv) By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, money lenders and the colonial state in order to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule. It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 sq. miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

Question.10. Discuss about the life of hill folk of Rajmahal hills, Paharia.

- Ans.**
- (i) Paharias lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.
 - (ii) They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth on these patches, enriched by the potash from the ash, the Paharias grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.

(iii) They scratched the ground lightly with hoes, cultivated the cleared land for few years, then left it fallow so that it could recover its fertility, and moved to a new area.

(iv) From the forests they collected Mahua (a flower) for food, silk cocoons and resin for sale,

and wood for charcoal production. The life of the Paharias – as hunters shifting cultivators, food gatherers, charcoal producers, silkworm rearers – was thus intimately connected to the forest.

Question.11. Critically examine the experience of injustice felt by ryot on the refusal of moneylender to extending loans to them after 1830.

Answer:

- Revenue demand was set high in the Bombay Deccan under Ryotwari System. Peasants were finding it difficult to pay under normal circumstances. But when rainfall failed and harvest were poor, it was impossible to pay.
- In 1830s, problem became severe and in 1832 agricultural price fell sharply. At the same time, the villagers were devastated by famine in year 1832-34. During this time, 1/3rd of cattle and half human population died. Those who left had no resource to overcome the crises. Unpaid balance of revenue mounted. They had to borrow from moneylender to pay revenue and to carry agricultural work but they were unable to pay it back.
- As the debt mounted and loans remained unpaid, peasants dependence on moneylender increased. They now need loan even to buy their everyday needs and meet expenditure. By 1940s, they were in alarming level of indebtedness.
- During time of 1861-64, moneylenders easily gave advances to the peasants in order to get maximum production of cotton but once demand of cotton reduced, moneylenders were very reluctant to give loans. By cotton production mostly rich peasants prospered while large majority of the cotton produced face heavier debt.

Question 12. What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants?

Ans. Following are the problems in using official sources in writing about the history of peasants.

(i) The official sources reflect only British official concerns and interpretation of all events from the outlook and angles of the English. For example, the Deccan riots commission was specifically asked to judge whether the level of Government revenue demand was the cause of the revolt.

(ii) Most of the events, revolts and happening have been presented in a biased manner.

(iii) The colonial Government and official had their own political, economic religious, cultural and social interest. They had always tried to present the picture of Indian society, people, tradition, culture and even the achievements.

(iv) The sources have been presented and recorded by such clever and naughty people who have

intentionally presented things with false evidences also. For example, the Deccan Riot Commission presenting all the findings with such evidences which were utilized to give authenticity to the report of the commission. The commission has presented this fabricated fact that the Government demand was not the cause of the peasants anger. It was the moneylenders (again Indian) who were to be blame for such argument is found very frequently in British colonial records. This shows that there was a persistence on the part of the colonial government

to admit that popular discontent was ever on account of Government action.

(v) Official reports, thus are invaluable sources for the reconstruction of history. But they have to be always read carefully and compared with evidence from newspapers, unofficial accounts, legal records and where possible oral sources.

Question.13. What were steps taken by the British East India Company to control the Zamindars?

Ans. The British East India Company took the following steps mainly to maintain its control over the Zamindars.

(i) The Zamindar's troops were disbanded custom duties were abolished.

(ii) Their Kutcheries (Courts) brought under the supervision of collector appointed by the company.

(iii) The power to deliver local judgment was also taken away from zamindars. In fact, zamindars held their control and leadership through local courts and other panchayats. They lost their power to organize local police. Over time, the collectorate emerged as an alternative center of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do.

(iv) In case a Raja (powerful zamindars) failed to pay the land revenue, a company official was speedily dispatched to his zamindari which explicit instruction "to take charge of the District and to use the most effectual means to destroy all the influence and the authority of the zamindar and his officers.

(v) Some of the scholars believe that some trouble creators were also used as tools to reduce the influence of Rajas. For example, when the zamindars dispatched their amlah (collector of revenue or representative of zamindar). Some naughty people used to create problem for zamindars. Some ryots and village headmen jotedars and mandals-were only too happy to see the Zamindar in trouble. The zamindar could therefore not easily assert his power over them.

14. Case based question

(4 marks each)

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 Fouzdarri 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

Question. (1) Mention the ways in which the Jotedars of Dinajpur resisted the authority of zamindars.(1)

Question. (2) Describe the ways in which the Jotedars undermine the power of zamindars. (1)

Question. (3) Mention how the zamindars reprimanded the defiant Jotedars. (2)

Or

"The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind".

Answer

(i) The Jotedars resisted the authority of Zamindars in following ways:

1. They paid only few rupees as revenue.
2. They held more land than what was given them as pattas.
3. In case of summoning, they approached police-station against officials of Zamindar.

(ii) The Jotedars undermined power of Zamindars in following ways:

1. They had money power and thus had more influence over the villagers.
2. They instigated ryots to not pay the revenue in case they have any grievance against the Zamindars.

(iii) The zamindars reprimanded them by taking them to Kuchehary.

THEME 11 – THE REBELS AND THE RAJ 1857 REVOLT

Answer the following questions

(3 marks each)

Q.1 What was the condition after recapturing of Delhi by the British?

Ans The recapturing of Delhi did not mean that the rebellion died down, people still continued with the resistance and battle with the British. The British had to fight for two years in this manner to suppress the massive forces of popular rebellion.

Q.2 What was the situation of the peasants and zamindars in the countryside?

Ans In the countryside, the peasants and the zamindars resented the high taxes and rigid methods of revenue collection. Many failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders and gradually lost their lands they had tilled for generations

Q.3 Mention the reasons behind the discontent of the Indian sepoys employed in the Company?

Ans The reasons behind the discontent of Indian sepoy employed in the Company were:

1. They were unhappy about the pay and allowances.
2. The conditions of the services was not good for them.
3. The religious belief were hurt.

Q.4 Which are the main factor of social and religious reason for the Revolt of 1857?

Ans The issue of greased cartridges and military grievances has been over-emphasized, as the factor for the Revolt of 1857. The British had abandoned its policy of non-interference in the socio-religious life of the Indians like Abolition of Sati (1829), Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856), allowing Christian missionaries and the modification in Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 which envisages that the change in religion would not debar a son from inheriting the property of his heathen father. Hence, A is the correct option.

Q.5 What was the main main cause of the social and religious reason for the Revolt of 1857?

Ans The issue of greased cartridges and military grievances has been over-emphasized, as the factor for the Revolt of 1857. The British had abandoned its policy of non-interference in the socio-religious life of the Indians like Abolition of Sati (1829), Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856), allowing Christian missionaries and the modification in Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 which envisages that the change in religion would not debar a son from inheriting the property of his heathen father. Hence, A is the correct option.

Q.6 What was the main causes of failure of 1857 revolt.

ANS Some of the local rulers like Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh, and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British. The military equipment of the rebels was inferior and comparative lack of effective leadership.

Q.7 What is Sati?

ANS Sati is a funeral practice among some Hindu communities in which a recently widowed woman would immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre.

Q.8 What was the Sepoy mutiny called and when did it start?

ANS The Sepoy mutiny started in March 1857 and was known as the First war for independence against the British.

Q.9 What was the incidence that triggered the mutiny?

ANS On the 29th March 1857, a soldier by the name of Mangal Pandey of the 34th Infantry at Barrackpur rebelled by firing at an officer on command against the use of the new cartridges. This incidence triggered the mutiny

Q.9 Write important facts about Oudh State.

ANS The Oudh (called Awadh by the British) State was a princely state in the Awadh region of North India. A few important facts about Oudh State are:

1. The first capital of Oudh/Awadh was Ayodhya, later Faizabad.
2. Awadh became one of the provinces where governors upon the decline of the Mughal Empire (following the death of Emperor Aurangzeb) began to consolidate their own power.
3. The governors of Awadh began to exert greater autonomy until Awadh evolved into an independent state that controlled the fertile lands of the Central and Lower Doab region.
4. The British East India Company checked its power following the Battle of Buxar in 1764. In its aftermath, Awadh came under the nominal control of the British colonial powers.

Answer the following questions

(6 marks each)

Question 1. What made the Indian rebelled against Britisher and how they all decided that British is the only enemy to them?

Answer: Indians rebelled against the policies of British. They believed in common manner that they all have only an enemy and that is British. People started organising themselves, communication and taking initiatives and displaying confidences to them.

Question 1. How did the Company plan to end the Mughal Dynasty?

Answer:

The Company began planning on how to end the Mughal dynasty in the following ways:

- The name of the Mughal kings was removed from the coins minted by the Company.
- In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah II, his family would be shifted out of Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in.
- In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognized as the king.

Question.2 What was the reason behind the discontent of Indian sepoys of the Company?

Answer: The reason behind discontent of Indian sepoys were as follows:

1. The Indian sepoys in the employment of the Company were unhappy about the pay, allowances and conditions of their services.
2. New rules violated their religious sentiments and beliefs.
3. It was believed during that time that by crossing the sea one loses his religion

and caste.

4. The sepoys were told to go Burma in 1824 by the sea route to fight for the Company and the sepoys refused to follow the order though they agreed to go through land route.
5. The refusal resulted in punishment.
6. The Company passed a law that stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company army had to agree to serve overseas if required..

Question 3. What was the reason behind the capture of Awadh by the Company? **Answer:** In 1856 the Awadh was taken over after the event of 1801 when subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh. And the territory was declared being misgoverned and British rule was imposed in order to ensure a proper administration. The Oudh (called Awadh by the British) State was a princely state in the Awadh region of North India. A few important facts about Oudh State are:

1. The first capital of Oudh/Awadh was Ayodhya, later Faizabad.
2. Awadh became one of the provinces where governors upon the decline of the Mughal empire (following the death of Emperor Aurangzeb) began to consolidate their own power.
3. The governors of Awadh began to exert greater autonomy until Awadh evolved into an independent state that controlled the fertile lands of the Central and Lower Doab region.
4. The British East India Company checked its power following the Battle of Buxar in 1764. In its aftermath, Awadh came under the nominal control of the British colonial powers.

Q.4 What was the impact of 1857 revolt?

Ans The Revolt of 1857 was an extremely important event in Indian history. It was more a product of Sepoy but was accumulated grievances of the people against the Company's administration and of their dislike for the foreign regime. The control of Indian administration was passed on to the British Crown by the Government of India Act, 1858 which resulted in withdrawal of the Doctrine of lapse and the beginning of a new rule which means end of Mughal rule as Peshwa rule.

Q.5 Explain the act abolished all laws affecting the rights of persons converting to another religion or caste?

Ans The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 was a law passed in British India under East India Company rule that abolished all laws affecting the rights of persons converting to another religion or caste. The new Act allowed Indians who converted from one religion to other religion equal rights under no law, especially in the case of inheritance.

Q.6 Many leaders took part in the revolt of 1857. Make a list of all the leaders

Ans Many leaders took part in the revolt of 1857, here are all the leaders.

Place	Leaders of the Revolt of 1857
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
Barrackpore	Mangal Pandey
Bihar	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Bijnaur	Mohammad Khan
Allahabad & Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali
Farrukhabad	Tufzal Hasan Khan
Muradabad	Abdul Ali Khan
Kanpur	Tantia Tope
Mandsor	Firoz Shah
Rajasthan	Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh
Kullu	Raja Pratap Singh
Assam	Kandapareshwar Singh, Manorama Datta
Orissa	Surendra Shahi, Ujjwal Shahi
Gorakhpur	Rajadhar Singh

Q.7 What were the grievances of the Sepoys?

Ans The Sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service. The new rules violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs. In 1824 the Sepoys were asked to go to Burma by the sea route to fight for the Company. The Sepoys refused to do so as they believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste. The Sepoys were severely punished for not obeying the British. In 1856 the Company passed a new law which stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required. The Sepoys were unhappy with this new law.

Q.8 What were the reforms introduced by the British?

Ans Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows. English-language education was actively promoted. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. The Sepoy mutiny started in March 1857 and was known as the First war for independence against the British.

Question.9 What were the causes of the Sepoy Mutiny?

Answer: There were many causes for the Sepoy mutiny :

Political causes

The policy of annexation created panic and a feeling of insecurity among the rulers of various states. Corruption and inefficiency in the administration further created political unrest and the Indians wanted to get rid of the British.

Social causes

The continuous interference of English in the basic way of living, traditional beliefs, values and norms was seen by the Indian masses as a threat to their religion.

The activities of the Christian missionaries, whose objective was to convert people to their faith, led

to people's believe that the British Government wanted to eradicate their caste and convert them to Christianity.

Economic causes

The general discontentment grew rapidly and strongly among the Indian soldiers. Most of the Indian soldiers in the East India Company's army came from peasant families which were deeply affected by their impoverished status.

Religious causes

The Sepoys were convinced that the English were conspiring to convert them to Christianity. Superior civil and military officers abused the name of Ram and Muhammad. Idolatry was denounced. Hindu gods and goddesses were ridiculed. The Religious Disabilities Act modified Hindu customs. This act enabled a convert to Christianity, to inherit his ancestral property. All this created resentment among the people.

Military causes

The Sepoys' emoluments were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and their chances of promotion negligible. The loyalty of the Sepoys was further undermined by certain military reforms which outraged their religious feelings. They had an aversion to overseas service, as travel across the seas meant loss of caste for them.

Immediate Causes

The introduction of **Greased cartridges in 1856 sparked the fire**. The government decided to replace the old-fashioned musket, 'Brown Begg' by the 'Enfield rifle'. The loading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting of the top paper. There was a rumour among the Sepoys in January 1857 that the greased cartridge contained the fat of cow and pig, the former sacred to Hindus and latter forbidden to Muslims. The Sepoys were now convinced that the introduction of greased cartridges was a deliberate attempt to defile Hindu and Muslim religion. This sparked off the **Mutiny on 29th March 1857**.

Question 10. Trace the rebellion from Meerut to Delhi.

Ans: On 9th May 1857, some Sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges. So, eighty-five Sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers.

On 10th May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned Sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis or foreigners.

The soldiers were determined to bring an end to the British rule in India and they wanted the country to be ruled by the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. So, the Sepoys of Meerut rode all night to reach Delhi. As news of their arrival spread, the regiments stationed in Delhi also rose up in rebellion. British officers were killed, arms and ammunition seized, buildings were set on fire.

Triumphant soldiers gathered around the walls of the Red Fort where the Mughal Emperor lived and proclaimed him as their leader.

On 3rd July, 1857, over 3,000 rebels came from Bareilly, crossed the river Jamuna, entered Delhi,

Beginning and Spread of the Revolt

Introduction of the Enfield rifle enhanced the
The revolt began at Meerut.
Mangal Pande, went a step further and fired a
sergeant major of his unit at Barrackpore.
They set off for Delhi after sunset.
And Delhi was soon to become the centre of t
Revolt and Bahadur Shah, its symbol



Q11- Case Based Situation Based Open Ended Question With Answers (4 Marks)

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.[4][5] The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India,[a][6][b][7] though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east.[c][8] The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region,[d][9] and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858.[10] On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities to have formally ended until 8 July 1859. Its name is contested, and it is variously described as the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence. After the outbreak of the mutiny in Meerut, the rebels quickly reached Delhi, whose 81-year-old Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was declared the Emperor of Hindustan. Soon, the rebels had captured large tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Awadh (Oudh). The East India Company's response came rapidly as well. With help from reinforcements, Kanpur was retaken by mid-July 1857, and Delhi by the end of September. The immediate factor was the introduction of the 'Enfield' rifle. The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun. Indian sepoys believed that the cartridge was greased with either pig fat or made from cow fat. This was against the Hindu and Muslim sentiments. Thus they were reluctant to use the 'Enfield' rifle. This was a flashpoint to enrage the soldiers against the British. This was believed to be the immediate factor for the revolt of 1857.

Q.1 What is the age of Bahadur Shah Zafar at the time of revolt

Ans 81 years

Q.2 In which date 1857 rebels began?

Ans 10 May 1857

Q3 How many popular names given to the revolt

Ans Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence

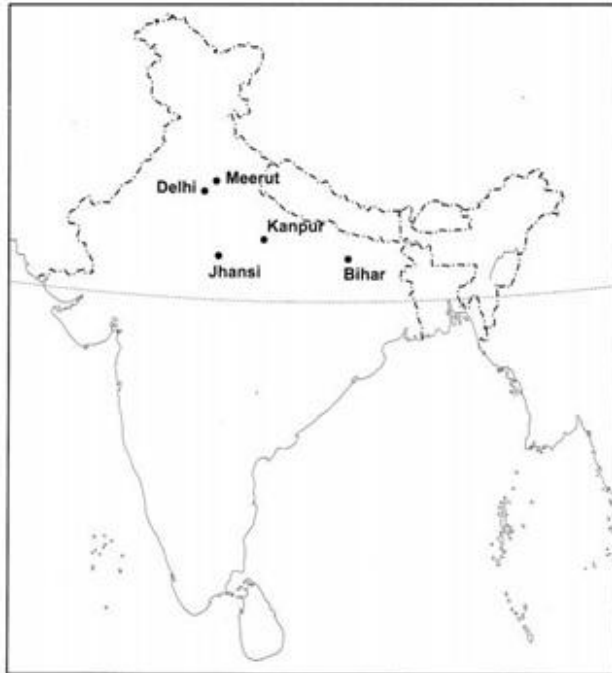
Q4 .Who is the leader of 1857 revolt

Ans Old Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was declared the Emperor of Hindustan.

Map based Questions :

Question 1. On an outline map of India represent the following centre of Revolts?

- (i) Meerut
- (ii) Delhi
- (iii) Bihar
- (iv) Kanpur
- (v) Jhansi
- (vi) Calcutta



THEME 13 - MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Short Answer

(3 marks each)

Q1-Write two important aspects of the speech delivered by Gandhi at Banaras in 1916?

Ans - i) Gandhi stated that the Indian elite had no concern for the laboring poor.

ii) Gandhi stated that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon. So it must have mass participation.

Q2 In what ways was the civil disobedience movement different from non- cooperation movement?

Ans - i) in the non-cooperation movement, the people were asked to boycott school, colleges, offices and law courts and not to cooperate with the British government.

ii) Whereas the civil disobedience movement appealed to the people to break colonial laws and refused to pay taxes to the government.

Q3-Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to adopt the policy of non-cooperation against the Britishin India ?

Ans - i) Gandhiji firmly believed that the british rule in india was established with the cooperation of the local people and still existed due to their cooperation.

ii) He launched the policy of non-cooperation so that he may put an end to the foreign rule and introduce self-rule.

Q4- Describe the significance of the Indian National Congress session of 1929?

Ans - i) It was held in lahore where congress passed a resolution for the complete independence of India.

ii) It was also decided to launch the civil disobedience movement.

Q5- What was the August offer of 1940?

Ans - i) Lord Linlithgow made a declaration on 8th August,1940 which was known as the August offer. The declaration stated that after the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame the Indian constitution.

ii) It was promised to safeguard the interest of minorities in the new constitution.

iii) That was interim measure during the war, Lord Linlithgow declared that some Indians would be nominated to his executive and war council.

Q6- Why protests were intense mainly in Punjab against the infamous Rowlatt act?

Ans- i) They were intense in Punjab because many men from there had served on the British side in the first world war.

ii) People felt highly frustrated, for instead of being rewarded for their service, they were given rowlatt act.

Q7- South Africa helped in the making of the Mahatma'. How?

Ans- i) It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi forged a special technique that was known as satyagraha. It was based on truth and non-violence.

ii) Harmony was promoted between religions. Alerted upper class Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

Q8-How did Mahatma Gandhi seek to identify with the common people?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi sought to identify himself with the common people of India. For this action plan

(i) He began to live a very simple lifestyle. He wore simple clothes which a poor Indian would wear.

(ii) He spoke the language of local people.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi opposed the caste system and attacked untouchability and personally lived with the Harijan.

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi attached dignity to labour and physical work. He worked on Charkha and cleaned toilets.

(v) He attacked the sentiment of classifying people into low and high.

Q9- The Salt March of Gandhiji was notable for at least three reasons. What were they?

Ans- The Salt March (Dandi March) of Gandhiji was notable because of the following three reasons:

i) By leading the Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi became very popular in the world. He got world attention as his march was widely covered by the European and American Press.

ii) This Salt March was the first nationalist activity in which women had participated enthusiastically. They joined the march in large numbers. In fact, Gandhiji had allowed the women to participate in his Dandi March on the persuasion of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, a socialist activist.

iii) The Salt March made the British realize for the first time that their rule in India would not last forever. They had understood that they would have to decentralize their power by involving Indians in the administration.

Q10- What did Gandhi do after his release from prison in 1924?

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1922 and was released from prison in 1924. Now he devoted his attention to encouraging the homespun cloth (Khadi) and eradicating untouchability from society. He believed that Indians need to remove social evils like child marriage and untouchability in order to be worthy of freedom. He wanted to prepare an atmosphere of harmony among different religious communities. He also

believed that Indians had to learn to become self-reliant on the economic front. That is why he emphasized using Khadi instead of cloth imported from overseas.

Answer the following questions

(6 marks each)

Q.1 How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi was very popular among the peasants and his image was as mentioned below :

- i) The peasants considered him as if he had been sent by the King to redress the grievances of the farmers, and that he had the power to overrule all local officials.
- ii) It was also claimed that Gandhiji's power was superior to that of the English monarch, and that with his arrival the colonial rulers would go away from the district.
- iii) There were also rumours that the villagers, who had criticised him, have found their houses mysteriously falling apart or their crops failing.
- iv) He was called, "Gandhi baba – Gandhi Maharaj" or "Mahatma".
- v) Peasants considered him as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials. It was hoped that Gandhi would restore dignity and autonomy to their lives.
- vi) Gandhiji's appeal among the peasants was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his use of the dhoti and the charkha.

Q.2 Describe the events that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans- Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 because of the following reasons:

- 1. Rowlatt Act: After the First World War, the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919. In accordance with this law, the government could imprison anyone without a trial. Gandhiji was not content with this Act and launched the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: A meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to protest against the Rowlatt Act. General Dyer appeared on the scene and started shooting bullets on the gathered people. Gandhiji was moved at this bloody climax of the meeting in which more than four hundred people were killed and therefore started the Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule.
- 3. Khilafat Movement: The Sultan of Turkey was known as the Caliph of all the Muslims. But the British had snatched his empire. The Indian Muslims could not bear this insult and joined hands with Gandhiji and started the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q3- Describe how Gandhiji knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement as a popular movement.

Ans- To widely spread the program of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Mahatma Gandhi visited many parts of the country along with the Muslim leaders like Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Ali brothers. As a result, this movement shook the foundations of the British Raj for the first time since the Revolt of 1857. The students did not attend their classes in the educational institutions run by the British Government. The foreign garments were burnt at the crossroads.

Rabindranath Tagore had relinquished his title of 'Sir'. Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi surrendered his title of 'Kesari Hind'. But in February 1922, a group of peasants attacked a police station and set it on fire at Chauri Chaura, a village in Uttar Pradesh. As several constables were burnt alive in this fire, Gandhiji was shocked at this violent incident and therefore called off his Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q4- Write a note on the Rowlatt Act.

Ans- The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919. It was also called the Black Law passed to crush a national movement. Due to the First World War, the British Government in India faced many hardships. At this time, the spread of the freedom movement against British rule could be detrimental to the colonial interests. So the Government decided to crush the national upsurge for freedom.

Under this Act, the magistrates were empowered to send any revolutionary behind the bars even without trials. Such a law had snatched the freedom of the Indian. The Rowlatt Act was passed on 18 March 1919. This Act also clarified that any evidence given before a policeman would not be valid in the court. So the Rowlatt Act denied the freedom to the Indian. They could be arrested any time.

Q5- Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician." Clarify the statement.

Ans- There is no denying the fact that Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician. As a politician, he transformed the Indian National Movement into a broad mass movement. He was arrested in 1922 and was released from jail in February 1924. He then devoted his attention to encouraging the homespun cloth (Khadi) and to eradicate untouchability from society.

Gandhiji believed that Indians need to remove social evils like marriage and untouchability in order to be worthy of freedom. He was of the view that we must prepare an atmosphere of harmony among different religious communities. That is why he stressed on Hindu-Muslim harmony. He also believed that Indians had to learn to become self-reliant on the economic front. That is why he stressed using Khadi instead of cloth imported from overseas.

Q6- Explain the Civil Disobedience Movement. What was its effect on our struggle for freedom?

Ans- The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. He wanted to oppose colonial rule by breaking the laws framed by it. This movement started with the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) organized by Mahatma Gandhi. He began walking on 12 March 1930 from his Sabarmati Ashram. He was accompanied by thousands of people on his way. He reached his destination, that is, Dandi at the sea-coast within twenty-four days. He made a fistful of salt to break the salt laws.

He intentionally made himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. The British Government took all stringent measures to crush this Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands of patriots were put behind bars all over the country. Gandhiji was arrested but even after his arrest, the Movement went on as before. Therefore, the Civil Disobedience Movement left a deep impact on our national struggle for freedom.

Q7-Discuss the formation and role of the Azad Hind Fauj.

Ans- The Azad Hind Fauj was organized by Subash Chandra Bose. He had set up this army with the help of

Japan and Germany. The objective of this army was to get India freed from the clutches of the British. Subash Chandra Bose had instilled national spirit among all his soldiers. As a result, this army witnessed a few successes at different places in the country. But as Japan and Germany were defeated in the Second World War, this army lost its ground. The British arrested a few prominent leaders of this army and charged them with treason and rebellion. But owing to the pressure of the people, they were released later on.

Q8- What were the main recommendations of the Cripps Mission?

Ans- The Cripps Mission was sent to India by the British Government under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942. It made the following recommendations:

- i) It recommended making India a dominion state after the end of the Second World War.
- ii) To frame the Constitution for India, a Constituent Assembly would be established consisting of all elected members.
- iii) The provinces which did not agree to the Constitution would retain their present position.
- iv) In the new Constitution, there would also be a provision to enable the princely states to participate. However, these states would not be bound by the new Constitution.
- v) After the formation of the Constitution, there would be a treaty between Britain and India to chalk out a framework for the transfer of political power.
- vi) The British also ensured the protection of the minorities in the new system.

Q9- When was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched? What were its reasons?

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi started his Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 because of the following reasons:

1. Arrival of the Simon Commission: In 1928, the Simon Commission visited India under the leadership of Sir John Simon. All the members of this Commission were English men. No member from India was included in this Commission. So the Indians opposed it everywhere. They raised the slogans "Simon: Go Back." Even then, this commission published its report. So, Gandhiji was compelled to start the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Nehru Report: In August 1928, the Nehru Committee submitted its report highlighting the demands of the Indian British Government and refused to accept this report. Feeling depressed, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Atrocities on Revolutionaries: The British Government had hanged Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru, and Sukhdev till death. It generated discontentment among the Indians.
4. Impact of the Bardoli Movement: A peasant Satyagraha was organized at Bardoli under the leadership of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. The success of these peasants had emboldened Gandhiji to start Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q10- Why did the Simon Commission visit India? Why was it opposed in India?

Ans- In 1927, the Government of England appointed a Commission which was headed by Sir John Simon. That is why it was called the Simon Commission. This Commission came to India in 1928 with the objective of examining the results of the reforms of 1919. It was an all-white Commission having no Indian member. So people in India opposed it wherever it went. It was welcomed with black flags. Everywhere slogans like “Simon: Go Back” were raised.

But the British Government adopted all repressive measures to crush this peaceful protest.

In Lahore, the protestors were Lathi-charged by the police in which Lala Lajpat Rai was wounded. He suffered a blow of Lathi on his forehead which proved fatal and died a few days afterward. All the political parties of the country severely criticized these repressive measures of the British Government. Gandhi himself did not participate in the protests against the Simon Commission but however, had blessed all the peaceful protestors.

Q11- What was the contribution of this movement to the freedom struggle of India?

Ans- The Khilafat Movement had strengthened the national struggle for freedom. Due to the Lucknow Pact of 1916, the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims strengthened. Due to the Khilafat Movement, many other nationalist leaders had plunged into the freedom struggle. It is clear from the following points:

1. A Khilafat committee was constituted to start a nation-wide struggle against British rule.
2. An All India Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi in November 1919. A resolution was passed in the conference which exhorted the British to accept the demands of the Muslims, failing which a struggle against the foreign rule would be launched.
3. The Muslim League supported every movement started by the Indian National Congress.
4. The Congress supported the Khilafat Movement. This action of the Congress strengthened the Hindu-Muslim unity. It also inspired the Muslims for the national struggle to attain freedom from the alien rule.
5. Gandhiji went to the extent of declaring that the issue raised by the Khilafat Movement was much more important than the issue of social reforms initiated by him.
6. Gandhiji expressed his desire to start the Non-Cooperation Movement if the British failed to satisfy the Muslims of India. It enabled Gandhiji to emerge as a great leader of India.
7. The Khilafat Movement accelerated the pace of the national struggle for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi soon started his Non-Cooperation Movement. It was the first step towards the end of British rule in India.

Q12- Briefly describe the progress (events) of the Indian National Movement from March 1940 till 1945.

Ans- 1. Demand of Pakistan: In March 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution for the creation of a separate nation called ‘Pakistan’ and declared it as its objective. The political situation of the country was now complicated. Now, this struggle was no longer between Indians and the British. Instead, now it had become a three-way struggle, i.e., between the Congress, the Muslim League, and the British. Britain, at this time, had an all party government, and the Labour party was part of it. Members of the Labour Party had-

sympathetic views about Indian aspirations. But Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, was a diehard imperialist and was of the view that he was not appointed by the king to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.

2. Cripps Mission: In 1942, Churchill sent one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India to find a way regarding the resumption of talks with Congress. While negotiating with Cripps, Congress stressed the fact that if the British wanted its support in the war then first of all the Viceroy should appoint any Indian as the Defence Member in his Executive Council. But talks broke down on this issue.

3. Quit India Movement: After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This movement was launched in August 1942 which was given the name of 'Quit India Movement'. Although Gandhiji was arrested at once, even then young activists organized strikes all over the country. Socialist members of Congress like Jayaprakash Narayan played a great role in it.

In many districts like Medinipur in the east and Satara in the West, Independent governments proclaimed. British adopted a very strict attitude towards this movement. Even then it took the government more than a year to suppress the rebellion.

Quit India Movement was a mass movement which was participated by hundreds of thousands of Indian. This movement attracted a large number of young people. They left their colleges and took the path of jail.

4. Efforts of the Muslim League to expand its Influence: When Congress leaders were in jail, Jinnah and other members of the Muslim League were busy expanding their influence. During these years, the League got a chance to make a mark in Punjab and Sind where it had no or very little presence at all.

In June 1944, World War was on the verge of an end, Gandhiji was released from prison. In June 1944, Gandhiji talked many times with Jinnah to bridge the gap between the Congress and the Muslim League.

5. Government of Labour Party in Britain: In June 1945, elections were held in Britain and the Labour party came to power. This government was in favor of giving independence to India. Meanwhile, in India, Lord Wavell held a number of meetings with representatives of Congress and the Muslim League.

Q13-Discuss the political life and works of Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans- i) Mahatma Gandhi attained a supreme place in the history of modern India. Under his leadership, the national movement got such a way that led directly to the independence of India in 1947. He challenged the authority of British rule with the weapons of truth and non-violence. He forced the Englishmen to quit India. We can discuss the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle as given below:

ii) Political Life: The political life of Mahatma Gandhi started in South Africa. When he came back from England, he started practicing as a lawyer in India. But then he went to South Africa.

iii) Life in South Africa: When Gandhiji reached South Africa, the condition of Indians there was pitiable due to maltreatment by the white government. Gandhiji could not bear this insult and started his Satyagraha against the white government of South Africa. He helped the people in getting their rights.

iv) Life in India: Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1916. The First World War had already started. The British Government was fighting this war against the Axis Powers. So it needed both men and

money. Therefore Gandhiji appealed to the people to cooperate with the British. He wanted to win the hearts of the white men by helping them. He was convinced that the British would free India after the end of the war. But when the First World War ended, the British did not do anything concrete to free India. Contrary to the expectations of the people, it passed the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was shocked to see this drastic law and made up his mind to start the Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule.

v) Non-Cooperation Movement: Gandhiji started this movement in 1920. The people fully supported this movement and whole-heartedly participated in it. However, Gandhiji called off this movement when violent incidents took place at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh.

vi) Civil Disobedience Movement: This movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1930. He took out his Dandi March and symbolically broke the Salt Laws by making a fistful of salt from the sea-water. The government was taken aback by this action of Gandhiji. At last, it allowed the Indians to make salt near the coast. An important Act was also passed in 1935.

vii) Quit India Movement: Gandhiji wanted to seek freedom for the country. So in 1942, he started the Quit India Movement. Lakhs of followers joined the movement of Gandhiji. The British felt shocked at such a mass movement and made up their mind to free India. At last, India was set free on 15 August 1947. The credit for Indian independence obviously goes to Mahatma Gandhi.

viii) Other Works: Gandhiji did a lot of work to enhance the prestige of the Indian and remove poverty of the Indians, he exhorted all the people to wear Khadi. For the upliftment of the untouchable, Gandhiji called them 'Harijans'. Similarly, he preached fraternity to get the people rid of communal riots.

Q14- Explain how the coming of Mahatma Gandhi broadened the base of the Indian National Movement.

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi broadened the base of the national movement of India in the following way:

1. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the national movement did not merely remain a movement of intellectuals and professionals. Thousands of farmers, laborers, and artisans started participating in it.
2. Gandhiji lived a simple life that was liked by the common people. He wore clothes like a poor farmer or a worker. His way of living was also like a common man.
3. Gandhiji himself worked on the spinning wheel. He also inspired others to operate the spinning-wheel. The job of spinning cotton helped Gandhiji to break the wall of distinction between mental and physical labor prevalent in the traditional caste system.
4. Gandhiji tried to mitigate the sufferings of the farmers and other poor people.
5. The rumors that spread about the miracles of Gandhiji made him very popular. He had become a household name due to which most of the people jumped in the struggle for freedom and whole-heartedly participated in the national movement for freedom.
6. Under the leadership of Gandhiji, many branches of the Indian National Congress were opened in different cities. He established panchayats and Praja Mandals to instill nationalist feelings in the royal rulers.
7. Gandhiji emphasized the spread of the nationalist message in the mother tongue of the people and not

in English.

8. Gandhiji emphasized the Hindu-Muslim unity to strengthen the base of the national movement of India.

9. Because of the impact of Gandhi's majestic personality, many leaders from different sections and regions of the country had become an inseparable part of the freedom struggle.

10. He emphasized the fact that the defective society was essential to seek freedom.

Q15- Historians have used different kinds of sources in reconstructing the political career of Gandhiji and the history of social and nationalist movements. Substantiate the statement with examples.

Ans- 1. Autobiographies: Autobiographies give us a peep in the rich and illustrious past. But we must remember how do we study the autobiographies and how do we comprehend and explain them. After reading an autobiography, we come to know what the writer remembered and what things were important from his point of view. We also become aware of the facts that the writer intended to remember.

2. Government Records: The colonial rulers always kept a strict vigilance on issues that they considered against them. So the Government records are also an important source of information. At that time, the reports penned down by policemen and other officials were confidential. But now these documents are available in the museums where anybody can see and study them. In the 20th century, many fortnightly reports were written. Such reports were prepared after every two weeks.

They were based on the information received from policemen and other officials. They reflected what the officials intended to see and what not to see. Keeping the possibility of revolt and treason in mind, these rulers tried to give the impression that these reports were baseless. If you look at the reports prepared during the Dandi March where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law, you will come to know that the home ministry was not ready to acknowledge that Gandhiji enjoyed mass-support.

These reports termed the Dandi March a drama that was aimed to get support from unwilling and luxury-loving people against British rule. There are many other sources by which we can know a lot about the political life of Gandhiji and the national freedom struggle.

3. Public Voice and Personal Writings: There were many who were in favor of Gandhiji. There were also many who opposed him for one thing or the other. The speeches depict the objective on the basis of which they were written. For example, we can hear the public views of the speaker in his speech. But his personal letters reflect his personal and private views. These letters make us acquainted with the anger and anguish, restlessness and dissatisfaction, hopes and frustration of the writer.

Q16- CASE BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)

Read the given case/source and answer the following questions.

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labor. He saw the charkha as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and

technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labor", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labor, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all. Young India, 13 November 1924
Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its cause and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.
Young India, 17 March 1927

(i) Why was Mahatma Gandhi critical of machines?

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi was critical of the machines because they enslaved human-beings and displaced labor.

(ii) Why did Mahatma Gandhi give so much importance to Charkha (spinning wheel)?

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi gave much importance to Charkha (spinning wheel). He considered Charkha as a symbol of a self-reliant society. According to Gandhiji, Charkha diminished the glory of machines and technology. It signified manual labor. It also provided the poor with supplementary income.

(iii) In the views of Gandhiji, what would be the impact on the poor if the machines saved labor? How will it benefit the rich (capitalist)? Why was this solution not acceptable to Gandhiji?

Ans- Gandhiji was against the craze for machinery. He did not consider machines justified on the plea that they saved labor. He was critical of machines because they left thousands of people without work. They made many people die of starvation. Not only this, the machines will lead to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few capitalists. In fact, Gandhi wanted that wealth should go into the hands of all. So the introduction of machines and technology was not acceptable to Gandhiji.

(iv) According to Gandhiji, what is the relation between Khaddar and machinery.

Ans- According to Gandhiji, Khaddar does not destroy any machinery. On the other hand, it regulates the use of machinery. It checks the weedy growth of machines. It encourages

cottage industry. In other words, Gandhiji considered Charkha as a beautiful piece of machinery.

Q17- Read the given case/source and answer the following questions. :-

“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 rumor 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 shameful to arrest such an army. He is a civilized man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbors would disapprove of. 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) Where and how did Gandhiji break the Salt Law?

Ans- Gandhi broke the Salt Law at Dandi on the coast of the sea. He made a fistful of salt from seawater.

(ii) What was the mental condition of Gandhiji before the Dandi March? Was he proved right?

Ans- Gandhiji felt uncertain if he would be allowed to reach Dandi. There was a rumor that he might be arrested.

(iii) Why did Gandhiji praise the British Government?

Ans-Gandhiji praised the British Government because it was refined and civilized. It did not have the courage to arrest Gandhi's army of peace. Therefore, Gandhiji compared the British Government to a civilized gentleman who felt ashamed to do anything that his neighbors did not approve of.

(iv) According to Gandhiji, on what principle was the Salt Movement-based?

Ans - According to Gandhiji, his movement was based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused against injustice, no leader is necessary.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

Q18- Locate the following places on the map of India –

- i) Place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place
- ii) Place where Sabarmati ashram is situated
- iii) Place where Gandhi delivered a speech in 1916
- iv) Place where salt law was broken
- v) Place where first Satyagrah was led by Gandhi
- vi) Place where non-cooperation movement was called off.

ANS- i) Amritsar

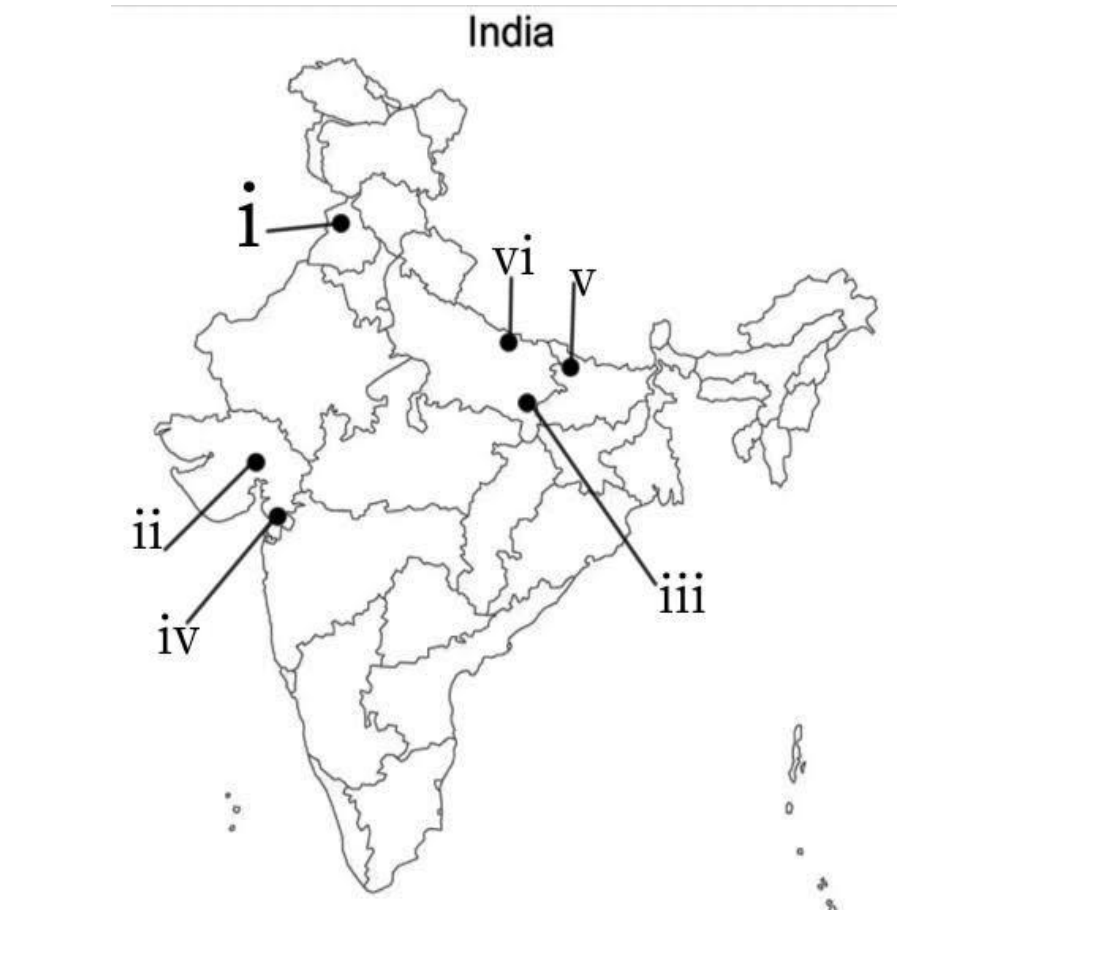
ii) Ahmedabad

iii) Banaras

iv) Dandi

v) Champaran

vi) Chauri Chaura



THEME 15 - FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION
(THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA)

Short Answer

(3 marks each)

Q1- Whose constitutional status remained ambiguous at the time of Independence ?

Ans. The constitutional status of princely states remained ambiguous at the time of Independence. It is because during the British Raj approximately one third of the area of India was under the control of nawabs and maharajas who owed allegiance to the British crown but were left to rule freely.

Q2- Why the year immediately preceding the making of constitution had been described as exceptionally turbulent?

Ans. The years immediately preceding the making of constitution was described as a turbulent because events like quit India movement, Indian National army and Royal Indian Navy mutiny, Hindu - Muslim riots were held at the period.

Q3-Identify the objective resolution?

Ans. (i) It was proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

(ii) It provided the framework within which the work of constitution making was to proceed.

(iii) It proclaimed India to be an Independent sovereign Republic.

Q4-Identify the information about B.R.Ambedkar ?

Ans. (i) He served as the chairman of drafting committee of the constitution.

(ii) During the period of British rule he had been a political opponent of the Congress.

(iii) He had demanded separate electorate for the depressed castes.

(iv) He was lawyer and economist .

Q5-What is the Indian constitution ?

Ans. It is the largest written constitution in the world. The constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 it is the largest constitutional which originally had 395 articles divided into 22 parts and 8 schedules.

Q6- What is the recommendation by the constituent assembly ?

Ans. (i) Untouchability should be abolished.

(ii) Hindu temples to be opened to all caste.

(iii) Seats in job should be reserved in the legislatures and Government offices for the lowest caste respectively.

Q7-Issue of defining minorities ?

Ans. N.G. Ranga government socialist , wanted to interplate the term minotiries in economics term. According to him , the real minotiries where the poor and the downtrodden . There was a need to create a condition where this right could be effectively enjoyed .

Q8-Issue of right of depressed caste?

Ans. B.R. Ambedekar had demanded separate electorate for the depressed caste during the National movement . But Gandhi opposed it as he felt that by doing so they will be isolated from the rest of the society .

Q9-Views of k Santhanam ?

Ans. K. Santhanam from Madras defended the right of the states. He believed that a relocation of power was necessary not only to strengthen the states but also the centre. He felt that centre would not be able to function properly if it was overburdened. The centre would be stronger if some of its function where transferred to the states.

Q10-Define Rights.

Ans. The important issue before the constituent assembly was defining the rights. No one had idea for defining the rights of individual citizens and no one was aware whether they are shouldbe special right for the the approssed groups or not. the task was difficult as the uh where differents groups who expressed there will in different ways and made different demands.

Answer the following questions

(6 marks each)

Q1-What is the vision of the constitution?

Ans. The objective resolution define the ideas of the constitution of independent India. it provided the framework within which the work of constitution making was to processed.

The outline of the objective resolution where .

(i) It proclaimed India to be an independent, sovereign and republic country.

(ii) It guaranteed India's citizens justice equality and freedom.

(iii) It assured adequate safeguards for minorities,backward and tribal areas depressed and other backward classes.

Q2-What is the Features of constitution ?

Ans. The constitution of India came into being through a process of intense debate and discussion. Some important features of the constitution are

- 1- There was an agreement on the granting of the right to vote to every adult Indian in other democratic countries like the United States and the United Kingdom. Initially, the right to property was granted, but later, men with education were granted the right. It was after a long struggle that men of working class, peace and background were also given the right to vote, and later women were also granted the right.
- 2- The constitution lists fundamental rights on schedule 1. These include the right to freedom of religion (articles 25-28), culture and education rights (articles 29, 30) and right to equality (articles 14, 16, 17). All religions were given equal treatment by the state, and the right to maintain charitable institutions.

Q3- What is the power of the state ?

Ans. One of the important topics discussed in the constituent assembly was the respective rights of the central government and the state. Jawaharlal Nehru argued for a strong centre. The draft constitution provided 3 lists of subjects for distribution of power -

- (1) Union list - subjects falling under this list were controlled by the central government. The union also controlled minerals and key industries. More power under article 356, the centre had power to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the governor.
- (2) State list - subjects under the state list were controlled by the state government.
- (3) Concurrent list - subjects covered under this list were controlled by both the central and the state, but the highest authority has been given to the centre.

Q4- What were the events before the making of the constitution ?

Ans. The immediate events before the making of the constitution were

- I. India became independent on 15 August 1947 but was divided.
- II. The Quit India movement (1942) was a popular movement against the British, and it was still in memory.
- III. Subhash Chandra Bose led the freedom struggle and there was an uprising of the royal Indian Navy in Bombay and other cities in the spring of 1946.
- IV. There were mass protests of workers and peasants in different parts of the country in the late 1940s.

Q5- Why did N.G. Ranga urge to interpret minorities in the economic term in the constituent assembly?

Ans. N.G. Ranga, a socialist, wanted to interpret the term minorities in economic terms because.

- According to him, the real minorities were the poor and the downtrodden. He believed that for a poor person, there was no meaning of the fundamental right to live, to have full employment or that they could have their meetings, conferences, associations and various other civil liberties.
- There was a need to create a condition where this right could be effectively enjoyed for this they

needed protection.

- He admitted that the common masses were not able to come up to the constituent assembly thus it was their duty to speak for them.

Q6- What were the provisions of fiscal federalism please ?

Ans. The provisions of fiscal federalism were -

- In the case of some taxes such as customs duties and company taxes all the proceeds were retained by centre
- In the case of other taxes such as income tax and excise duties of the proceeds were shared by both the centre and the states
- Income from some other taxes such as estate duties was wholly assigned to the states.
- Some taxes such as land and property taxes sales tax and tax on bottled liquor could be levied and collected by the states on their own.

Q7- Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the national language ?

Ans. Gandhiji wanted to make Hindustani the language of the nation because -

- Felt that everyone should use a language which could be understood easily by all people. Hindustani was a mixture of Hindi and Urdu. It was popular among a large section of the people of India and was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse culture. It has incorporated words and terms from different languages over the years.
- He believed that Hindustani is a multicultural language hence would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.
- Hindustani language could unify Hindus and Muslims and people of the north and the south.

Q8- What were the arguments in favour of greater power to the provinces?

Ans. the arguments in favour of greater power to the provinces were

- K Santhanam from Madras, defended the rights of the state. He believed that a reallocation of power was necessary not only to strengthen the state but also his centre.
- Santhanam felt that centre would not be able to function properly if it was overburdened. The centre would be made stronger if some of its functions were transferred to the state.
- On the issue of greater powers a R Mudaliar said that demanding it does not mean that person has less National spirit of patriotism.

Q9- What was Govind Ballabh Pant's argument against separate electorates?

Ans. The arguments of Govind Ballabh Pant against separate electorates were

- According to him the demand of separate electorates was not only harmful for the nation but also for the minorities. He believed that democracy can be judged with the confidence generated by different sections of people.
- For him every citizen was to be treated in a way that it fulfills not only material wants but spiritual

sense of self respect there was a need for the majority to understand the problems of minorities but still it was opposed to the idea of separate electorates.

- He believed that it was a suicidal demand that would permanently isolate the minorities make them vulnerable and deprived them of given any opinion within the government..

Q10- 'The discussion within the constituent assembly where are also influenced by the opinion expressed by the public' examine and statements?

Ans. The newspapers reported the arguments presented by different members on any issue criticism and counter criticism in the press shaped the nature of the consensus that was ultimately reached on specific issue.

- Suggestions from the public created a sense of collective participation many linguistic minorities demanded protection of their mother tongue religion minorities asked for special safeguards.
- The low-caste group or delits demanded an end to ill-treatment by upper caste people and reservation of separate seats on the basis of their population in legislatures.

Q11- "A communist member, Somnath Lahiri saw the Dark hand of British imperialism hanging over the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. Examine the statement and give your own views in support of your answer.

Ans. The statement that Somnath Lahiri saw the dark hand or influence of the British imperialism over the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly implies the belief of Lahiri that the Constituent Assembly was made by British and was working according to the British plans and their wish. As a result, he urged the members to completely free themselves from the influences of imperial rule. He believed in this way because in 1946-47, when the Assembly was constituted, the British were still in India. An interim administration headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was in place, but it could only operate under the directions of the Viceroy and the British Government in London. However, the establishment of Constituent Assembly and subsequent formulation is different from Lahiri's belief in various aspects which were

- Firstly, the assembly was truly Indian unlike previous committees or institutions. .
- Secondly, the vision it outlined was not of a colonized country but of the Constitution of an Independent Sovereign Republic of India.

Hence, the statement of Somnath Lahiri was not correct completely.

Q12-How did the Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy?

Ans. For resolving the controversy, a Language Committee was formed to give its recommendation to the Assembly. The language controversy was that there were differences in the views among the members of Constituent Assembly over making Hindi as national language. RV Dhulekar, aggressively supported Hindi as national language which was not liked by many others. Many members from South India wanted that Hindustani should be declared as national language of the country. They felt that Hindi language is being imposed on them. They also perceived that Hindi would be a threat to their provincial languages. Sankar Rao from Bombay, TA Ramalingam Chettiar and Mrs. G Durgabai of Madras protests against this move. Thus, to resolve the controversy, the decision taken by the Committee was that Hindi in the Devanagiri script to be the official language but the transition to Hindi would be gradual. English was to be continued for all official purposes for the first fifteen years. Each province was to choose one of the regional languages for official work within the province.

Q13-How did Constituent Assembly of India protected the powers of the Central Government ? Explain.

Ans. The Constituent Assembly protected the powers Central Government in the following ways -

- Constituent Assembly decided to opt for a federation along with strong Centre. There were arguments in favour of strong provinces which evoked powerful reactions from the leaders who preferred strong centre.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru propounded a strong Central Government for India. They stated that only a strong Centre can stop the communal disharmony.
- Balakrishna Sharma focussed on length of the Nation and stated that only a Centre, which was powerful could plan for the well-being of the country.
- Strong Centre would help in mobilising available economic resources and proper administration was possible only through strong Centre.

The rights of the states were most impressively defended by K. Santhanam from Madras. Also the decision of the Constituent Assembly to have a strong Centre was occasioned by the situations in which it was taken.

- Most of the members felt that strong Centre was need of the hour. It was necessary to ensure peace, prosperity and political stability and hence, Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared to make Centre as strong as possible.

Q14- What connection did some of the members of the Constituent Assembly make between the political situation of the time and the need for a strong centre?

Ans. There were several members in the Constituent Assembly who were in favour of a strong centre and made a connection between the political situation of the country and the need for a strong centre in the following ways-

- The members tried to ensure unity and integrity of the nation. The country was partitioned in 1947. They did not want any such partition in future because of which, except few, all the members supported demand of strong centre.
- B.R. Ambedkar declared that he wanted a strong and United Centre, stronger than the Centre under the Government of India Act of 1935. The supporters argued that a strong Centre could stop communal outburst.
- Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that, the centre should be made as strong as possible.
- Balakrishna Sharma, a member from the United Provinces, also emphasised the need for a powerful and strong centre. He believed that a strong centre could plan for the well-being of the country, mobilise the available economic resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country against foreign aggression.
- Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru also supported the demand of a strong centre as country was going through the phase of transformation. Many areas or regions of the country wanted to establish themselves as a separate entity. Hence, strong centre was the need of the hour.

Q15- Partition of India had made nationalists strongly opposed to the idea of separate electorate. Examine the statement ?

Ans. There were different desires and demands by different groups for the problem of separate electorate and partition of India had made the nationalist to oppose the idea of separate electorate as they perceived that it is responsible for the partition of the country. Views of different nationalist leaders about the separate electorate were

Sardar Patel He declared that separate electorate was a poison that has entered in the political system of the country. Due to it, one community turned against the another and divided the nation. Hence, there was no place of separate electorate in independent India.

Govind Ballabh Pant He believed that it was harmful for the nation as well as for the minorities. He asserted that it was a suicidal demand. It would permanently isolate the minorities, make them vulnerable and deprive them of effective role in the government.

In order to build political unity and forge a nation, every individual had to be moulded into a citizen of the state and each group had to be assimilated within the nation. Moreover, he believed that in order to become loyal citizens, people had to stop focusing on the community and the self. Members of all communities had to act as equal members of one state.

RV Dhulekar He believed that on the no to minorities, British introduced the electorate to fulfill their political objective. A him, there was no requirement of separate el the independent India as governments would fun the basis of the Constitution. There were several provisions for the safeguards of the minorities, hen. separate electorate was not required.

BR Ambedkar He was in the favour of separate electorate for the dalits but before independence he gave up his demand. He also opposed members of assembly who were demanding for the separate electorates.

Muslim Leaders Some nationalist Muslim leaders like Begum Aizaas Rasul felt that separate electorates were self-destructive since they isolate the minorities from the majority. Other Muslim leaders also asserted that separate electorates were against the interest of the minorities. A the minorities need to take active part in democratic process.

Q16- CASE BASED QUESTIONS

(4 Marks each)

Read the given case/source and answer the following questions. :-

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens, people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self. For the success of democracy, one must train himself in the art of self discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares sought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(i) Why did Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline?

Ans, (i) Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline as to make democracy successful, one should be self-disciplined. Individual should care less for personal gain and focus more on collective benefit or for other gain in democracy.

(ii) What was considered important for the success of democracy to be successful?

Ans. (ii) For success of democracy, loyalty should not be divided, it must be centred round the state, and citizens should care less for themselves and more for fellow citizens.

(iii) 'In democracies one should care less for himself and more for other.' Give your views on this philosophy ?

Ans. (iii) This philosophy of democracy suggests that one should be considerate towards other. Nothing should be done for personal gain which can harm the interest of other person or large section of people. This philosophy promotes the feeling of people centric benefits instead of individual centric.

Q17- Read the given case/source and answer the following questions. :-

“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 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?

(i) Why were separate electorates considered as a mischief? (1)

Ans. Separate electorates were considered as a mischief because in the name of giving representation to minorities and making the administration easy, Britishers divided two major communities of India politically. Later, this issue of separate electorates played an important role in partition of the country.

(ii) ____ State the arguments given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for building political unity and forming the Nation (2)

Ans. The arguments given by the Vallabhbhai Patel for building political unity and forming the nation were -

- He asked from supporter of separate electorates that if there was any country in the world which had a provision of separate electorate.
- He tried to explain them that separate electorate was not given to minorities for their safeguards but due to political reasons. It will be in the interest of minorities only if they do not demand for separate electorates.

(iii) How did the philosophy of separate electorates result in a separate nation? (1)

Ans. Philosophy of separate electorates result in a separate nation as it saw Hindus and Muslims as separate political identity. It believed that interest of Hindus and Muslims were not common so to represent Muslims there should be a Muslims only similarly for Hindu, only Hindu should represent. Thus this policy separated Nation.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

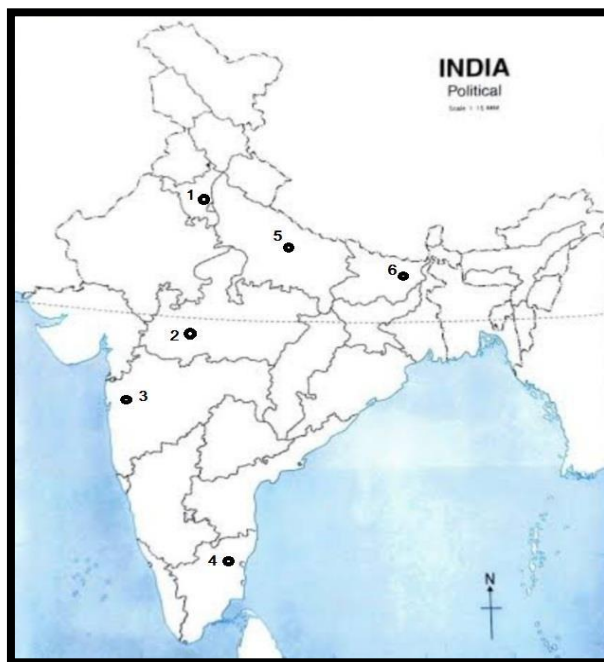
Q.18 Locate the following places on the map of India :-

- (i) Which place first P.M . Pt . Jawaharlal Nehru gave their first speech ?
- (ii) Where are Dr. B.R. Ambedekar Birth place ?
- (iii) In which place shri Shankarrao Deo of a congress member ?
- (iv) Place where shrimati G. Durgabai expressed that the controversy regarding language ?
- (v) In 1928 all parties conference convened a committee in which place prepare the constitution of india ?
- (vi) Which place first accepted Hindi as the national language of India ?

Ans. (i) New Delhi (ii) Mhow(Madhya Pradesh)

(iii) Bombay (Maharashtra) (iv) Madras (Chennai)

(v) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) (vi) Bihar



KENDRIYA VIDYALAY SANGATHAN
RAIPUR- REGION (C.G)
TERM II EXAMINATION 2021-22
BLUE PRINT

S.NO	CHAPTER	SHORT QUESTION	LONG QUESTION	SOURCE AND CASE BASED	MAP	TOTAL	STATEMENT	MATCH IT	TO TAL OTAL
1	KINGS AND CHORNICLES MUGHAL EMPIRE		6 (1) OR 6 (1)	1(2) 2(1)		6+2=8	1		7
2	COLONIALISM AND COUNTRY SIDE	3(1) OR 3(1)			1	3+1=4	2		6
3	REBELS AND THE RAJ 1857 REBELS	3(1)	6(1)			6+3=9	2		6
4	MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT	3(1)	6(1) OR 6(1)	1(2) 2(1)	1(1) OR 1(1)	3+6+4+1=14 (14)			6
5	FRAMINFG THE CONSTITUTION	3(1)				3	3	1	7
							1	1	8
Total		3X4=12	6X3=18	4X2=8	1X2=2		9	2	40

KENDRIYA VIDYALAY SANGATHAN
RAIPUR- REGION (C.G)
TERM II EXAMINATION 2021-22

SET-1

CLASS- XII
M.M - 40

SUBJECT - HISTORY
TIME - 2 Hours

INSTRUCTION

- 1) Question paper should be design of the according to CBSE syllabus pattern
- 2) The paper has been divided into four section – A, B ,C and D
- 3) All question are compulsory
- 4) Section A Question no 1 to 4 are short answer type question of 3 marks each .answers to each question should not exceeds 80 words
- 5) Section B Question no 5 to 7 are Long answer type question 6 of marks each .answers to each question should not exceeds 150 to 200 words
- 6) Section C Question no 8 and 9 are cased based type question 4 of marks each . with subparts
- 7) Section D Question no 10 is map based carrying 2 marks
- 8) Note there is no over all choice in he question paper . however an internal choice has been provided in a few question . only one in the choice in such question has to be attempted.
- 9) In addition to this , separate instruction are given with each section and question , wherever necessary

(SECTION A)

Short answer type questions

Question 1. How was the term minority defined by different group?

Question 2 why was the permanent settlement of land revenue rarely extended to any region beyond Bengal

Or

“The arguments and evidence offered by the fifth report cannot be accepted

Question 3 What was the immediate reason for the revolt of 1857 uncritically “give Arguments.

Question 4 what are the important source for the study of national movement?

SECTION B

Long answers type question

Question 5 what did the rebels want ? to what extend did the vision of different social group differ ?

Question 6 why was the charkha chosen as symbols of nationalism explain?

OR

Why were the main dialogues at he round table conference inconclusive?

Question 7 discuss with example the distinctive features of Mughal chronicles?

Or

Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal idea of kingship

SECTION C

Cased based question

Read the sources given below and answers the question that follows

THE AKBAR NAMA

The Akbar Nama is one of the important illustrated official chronicles. It was written by Abul Fazal. The manuscript has an average of 150 full or double page paintings of battles, sieges, hunts, building construction and court scenes. In 1589, Abul 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. The Akbar Nama is divided in to three books. The first two are chronicles and the third is Ain-i-Akbari. The first volume starts from the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life (30 years). The second volume closes in the forty sixth regnal year (1601) of Akbar. The Akbar Nama was written to provide detailed information of the political events of Akbar's reign. The Akbar Nama also provide a detailed description of Akbar's empire-geographic, social, administrative and cultural-without reference to chronology. In the Ain-i-Akbari the Mughal Empire is presented as having a diverse population consisting of Hindus, Jainas, Buddhists and Muslims and a composite culture. Abul Fazl wrote this in a language that was ornate and which attached importance to diction and rhythm, as texts were often read aloud. This Indo-Persian style was patronized at court, and there were a large number of writers who wanted to write like Abul Fazl

Q.1 how many section are there in Akber nama

Q.2 who was the author of Akber nama

Q.3 How many year Abul Fazal work on the Akber nama

Question 9 Read the sources given below and answers the question that follows

DANDI MARCH

The Dandi March, also known as the **Salt Satyagraha**, the **Salt March** and the **Dandi Satyagraha**, was an act of non-violent civil disobedience in colonial India led by [Mahatma Gandhi](#). The twenty-four day march ran from 12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the [British salt monopoly](#). Another reason for this march was that the civil disobedience movement needed a strong opening that would inspire more people to follow Gandhi's example. Gandhi started this march with his 78 trusted volunteers. ^[1] The twenty-four day march ran from 12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the [British salt monopoly](#), which was then called Navsari (now in the state of Gujarat). ^[2] An increasing number of Indians joined them along the way. [When Gandhi broke the British](#) Raj salt laws at 8:30 a.m. on 6 April 1930, it led to massive acts of civil disobedience against the salt laws by millions of Indians.

Q.1 How many total duration of day people have to march in dandi

Q.2 how many total of miles cover to the followers in dandi march

Q.3 how many total of followers given to the participation of dnadi march

SECTION D

Map skilled based question

Question 10 on the given outline political map of india locate and leble ANY ONE Of the following the appropriate symbols .

1) The place where Gandhi started the quit india movement

Or

Il the place where gandhi given to first speech of india

b)) On the same outline map of India, a place related to the

centres of the Revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write

its name on the line drawn near them.



..... END

KENDRIYA VIDYALAY SANGATHAN
RAIPUR- REGION (C.G)
TERM II EXAMINATION 2021-22
MARKING SCHEME - SUBJECT - HISTORY

SET-1

Answer 1 The minority was defined by different groups in the following ways :

1. N.G. Ranga, a socialist who had been a leader of the peasant movement, stated that the term minorities be interpreted in economic terms. He emphasised that the real minorities were the poor and the downtrodden i.e., the masses of this country. These include tribal people and poor villagers who are exploited by moneylenders, zamindars, malguzar and other people.
2. Jaipal Singh, an Adibasi, stated that tribes were not a numerical minority but they needed protection. They have been disgracefully treated and neglected for the last 6,000 years. They have been perceived as primitive and backward.
3. Dakshayani Velayudhan from Madras refused to believe that seventy million Harijans were to be

Answers 2 The Permanent Settlement was brought into practise in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General. This was essentially an arrangement to adjust the land income between the company and the Zamindars. First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in the presidency of northern Madras and in the Varanasi district. He imagined the development in India of a hereditary class of landlords. Often known as the Zamindari System, this system.

The key features of permanent settlement :

- i) The owners of the land were known as landlords or Zamindars.
- ii) Hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them were granted to them.
- iii) The sum which the landlords had to pay was fixed.

Or

Answers The Fifth Report was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. It was called the Fifth Report as it was the fifth in a series of reports about the working of East India Company. The core issue of the Fifth Report was the administration and activities of the East India Company. This report had 1002 pages. About 800 pages were in the form of appendices which included petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of Collectors, statistical tables on revenue returns and the official notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras.

Objectives of the Report : Many groups of people in Britain were not happy with the working of East India Company in India. They opposed the monopoly enjoyed by East India Company over trade with India and China.

Answers 3 This movement became much more than a military mutiny. There has been much controversy over its nature and causes. The British military commander [Sir James Outram](#) thought it was a Muslim [conspiracy](#), exploiting Hindu grievances. Or it might have been an aristocratic plot, set off too soon by the Meerut outbreak. But the only evidence for either of these was the circulation from village to village of chapatis, or cakes of unleavened bread, a practice that, though it also occurred on other occasions, was known to have taken place at any time of unrest. The lack of planning after the outbreak rules out these two explanations, while the degree of popular support argues more than a purely military outbreak.

Answers 4 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. Reading different newspapers further makes our reading balanced and free from bias.

Answers 5 1) The rebels wanted to root out the British authority from India and restore pre-British world. (2) Interest of all classes of Indian society was 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. Read more on Sarthaks.com - <https://www.sarthaks.com/547971/what-did-the-rebels-want-to-what-extent-did-the-vision-of-different-social-groups-differ>

Answers 6-Gandhiji used to work on charkha. He made it a symbol of our freedom movement. Following are the reasons for making it the symbol of our freedom struggle. aCharkha symbolised manual labour. bGandhiji wanted to attach respect to manual labour. On charkha people worked with their own hand. cCharkha was a low investment product hence anyone can afford it. It was a boost to the small scale industries. dCharkha as it dignified manual labour. It also promoted the culture of doing one's own work. It would also strike at the root of caste system. eCharkha was used as tool to keep British imported clothes. Thus Charkha became a symbol of Indian nationalism. The basic spinning of yarn involves taking a clump of fibres and teasing a bit of them out, then twisting it into a basic string shape.^[3] You continue pulling and twisting to make it longer and longer, and to control the thickness. Thousands of years ago, people began doing this onto a stick, called a [spindle](#), which was a very lengthy process.

The actual wheel part of a spinning wheel doesn't take place of the spindle, instead it automates the twisting process, allowing you to "twist" the thread without having to constantly do so manually, and also the size of the wheel lets you more finely control the amount of twist. The thread still ends up on a spindle, just as it did pre-wheel

OR

ANSWERS - The three **Round Table Conferences** of 1930–1932 were a series of peace conferences organized by the [British Government](#) and Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in [India](#).^[1] These started in November 1930 and ended in December 1932. They were conducted as per the recommendation of [Jinnah](#) to [Viceroy Lord Irwin](#) and [Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald](#),^{[2][3]} and by the report submitted by the [Simon Commission](#) in May 1930. Demands for [Swaraj](#), or self-rule, in India had been growing increasingly strong. [B. R. Ambedkar](#), [Mohammad Ali Jinnah](#), Sir [Tej Bahadur Sapru](#), [V. S. Srinivasa Sastri](#), Sir [Muhammad Zafrulla Khan](#), [K. T. Paul](#) and [Mirabeen](#) were key participants from [India](#). By the 1930s, many British politicians believed that India needed to move towards [dominion status](#). However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would not resolve. The key topic was about constitution and India which was mainly discussed in that conference. There were three Round Table Conferences from 1930 to 1932. The Round Table Conference officially inaugurated by His Majesty [George V](#) on November 12, 1930 in Royal Gallery [House of Lords](#) at [London](#)^[2] and chaired by the Prime Minister. [Ramsay MacDonald](#) was also chairman of a subcommittee on minority representation, while for the duration his son, [Malcolm MacDonald](#), performed liaison tasks with [Lord Sankey](#)'s constitutional committee.^[4] One of the foremost advisers was Sir [Malcolm Hailey](#), an Indian civil servant with thirty years experience. The leading Liberal on the committee, [Lord Reading](#) was "well aware of the troubles which might

arise if and when India became independent."^[5] [Clement Attlee](#), who served on the [Simon Commission](#), wanted an early resolution but was baulked by the Conservatives in government until 1945. Sir [Samuel Hoare](#) wrote the cabinet a memo recommending a federal formula for the Government of India to "make it possible to give a semblance of responsible government and yet retain the realities and verities of British control."^[6] The idea was proposed by the [princely states](#) and other Liberal Indian leaders including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would welcome it. The minority Labour government hoped to win the support of Liberal and Conservative colleagues in parliament for a "responsive" Indian government at central and provincial levels and a conservative legislature.

The

ANSWERS 7- One important pillar of the Mughal state was its corps of officers also called the nobility.

Features:-

1. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups the nobility consisted of Indian Muslims and Educated Hindus etc.

They were described as a 'Gulasta' and were loyal to the Emperor.

2. The nobles were given Mansabs which indicated his Zat (salary) and accordingly he was required to maintain the number of housemen (Sawar).

3. The nobles participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the Empire in the provinces.

4. Each military commander was supposed to maintain a cavalry- the main striking arm of the Mughal army. All the horses were marked with imperial insignia (dagh).

5. The Emperor personally received changes in rank, titles and official postings of his nobles.

6. Akbar also established spiritual relationships with a select band of his nobility by treating them as his disciples (Murids).

7. Some nobles were stationed at the court and they were a reserve force to be deputed to a province or military campaign.

OR

The **Mughal Empire**, also spelled the **Mogul** or **Moghul Empire**, was an [early modern](#) empire in [South Asia](#).^[11] For some two centuries, the empire stretched from the outer fringes of the [Indus basin](#) in the west, northern [Afghanistan](#) in the northwest, and [Kashmir](#) in the north, to the [highlands](#) of present-day [Assam](#) and [Bangladesh](#) in the east, and the uplands of the [Deccan plateau](#) in [south India](#).^[12]

The Mughal empire is conventionally said to have been founded in 1526 by [Babur](#), a warrior [chieftain](#) from what is today [Uzbekistan](#), who employed military aid in the form of [matchlock guns](#) and cast [cannon](#) from the [Ottoman Empire](#).^[13] and his superior strategy and cavalry to defeat the [Sultan of Delhi](#), [Ibrahim Lodhi](#),^{[14][15]} in the [First Battle of Panipat](#),^{[16][17]} and to sweep down the plains of [Upper India](#), subduing Rajputs and Afghans.^{[18][19][20]} The Mughal imperial structure, however, is sometimes dated to 1600, to the rule of Babur's grandson, [Akbar](#).^[21] This imperial structure lasted until 1720, until shortly after the death of the last major emperor, [Aurangzeb](#),^{[22][23]} during whose reign the empire also achieved its maximum geographical extent. Reduced subsequently, especially due to the conquests of the [Marathas](#) and later during the [East India Company rule](#) in India, to the region in and around [Old Delhi](#), the empire was formally dissolved by the [British Raj](#) after the [Indian Rebellion of 1857](#).

ANSWERS 8

- 1) The **Mughal Empire**, also spelled the **Mogul** or **Moghul Empire**, was an [early modern](#) empire in [South Asia](#).^[11] For some two centuries, the empire stretched from the outer fringes of the [Indus basin](#) in the west, northern [Afghanistan](#) in the northwest, and [Kashmir](#) in the north, to the [highlands](#) of present-day [Assam](#) and [Bangladesh](#) in the east, and the uplands of the [Deccan plateau](#) in [south India](#).^[12]
- 2) The Mughal empire is conventionally said to have been founded in 1526 by [Babur](#), a warrior [chieftain](#) from what is today [Uzbekistan](#), who employed military aid in the form of [matchlock guns](#) and cast [cannon](#) from the [Ottoman Empire](#),^[13] and his superior strategy and cavalry to defeat the [Sultan of Delhi](#), [Ibrahim Lodhi](#),^{[14][15]} in the [First Battle of Panipat](#),^{[16][17]} and to sweep down the plains of [Upper India](#), subduing Rajputs and Afghans.^{[18][19][20]} The Mughal imperial structure, however, is sometimes dated to 1600, to the rule of Babur's grandson, [Akbar](#).^[21] This imperial structure lasted until 1720, until shortly after the death of the last major emperor, [Aurangzeb](#),^{[22][23]} during whose reign the empire also achieved its maximum geographical extent. Reduced subsequently, especially due to the conquests of the [Marathas](#) and later during the [East India Company rule](#) in India, to the region in and around [Old Delhi](#), the empire was formally dissolved by the [British Raj](#) after the [Indian Rebellion of 1857](#).

ANSWERS

- 1) .The Akbar Nama is one of the important illustrated official chronicles. It was written by Abul Fazal.
- 2) was written by Abul Fazal.
- 3) COMPLETE BETWEEN 1589 TO 1596 TOTAL 7 YEAR

ANSWERS 9

- 1) twenty-four day march ran from 12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the [British salt monopoly](#).
- 2) twenty-four day march ran from 12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against the BRITISH
- 3) started this march with his 78 trusted volunteers.

ANSWERS 10 (MAP POINTING)

1) MUMBAI GWALIOR TANK

OR

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

2) Kanpur

SAMPLE PAPER TERM 2(2021-22)
CLASS 12
HISTORY(027)

SET-2

Time- 2 Hours

Max Marks- 40

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A, B, C and D
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 4 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 5 to 7 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 150-200 words.
- v. Section-C: Question no. 8 and 9 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.
- vi. Section-D: Question no. 10 is map based, carrying 2 marks
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

S.NO	SECTION- A SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	3X4=12
1	What were the ideals expressed in the objective resolution?	3
2	Why did the British introduce a different land revenue system outside Bengal and not permanent settlement? OR Why was Jotedar a powerful figure in many areas of Rural Bengal?	3
3	Discuss the extent to which religious beliefs shaped the events of 1857.	3
4	Discuss in brief the government's response to the civil disobedience movement.	3
	SECTION-B LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	6X3=18
5	Explain the causes of 1857 revolt.	6
6	Mention the nature of the civil disobedience movement. Discuss its spread in all parts of the country along with its failures. OR Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National movement.	6
7	Explain the development of Mughal painting and its unique features. OR Discuss with examples, the distinctive features of the Mughal chronicles.	6
	SECTION-C CASE BASED QUESTIONS	4X2=8
8	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows- <u>In praise of taswir</u> 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,	1+1+2=4

	<p>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. (Source from ‘The Kings and Chronicles’, Theme9, pg-229 NCERT)</p> <p>8.1- How did the emperor Akbar encourage painting?(1) 8.2- why did he patronise painting?(1) 8.3- write any two features of the painting made by Hindu painter. (2)</p>	
9	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>“The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”</u></p> <p>Sardar Vallabh Bhai 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? CAD, VOL.V (Source from Theme-15 – ‘Framing the Constitution’ PG-417 NCERT)</p> <p>9.1- why did Sardar Patel speak these words ?(1) 9.2- what was one of serious impact of separate electorates?(1) 9.3- write any two arguments put forward by Patel against separate electorates.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>	1+1+2=4
	<p>SECTION-D</p> <p>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS</p>	
10	<p>On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol: A (I). The place where Gandhiji started satyagraha for the indigo planters OR A . (II). The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. B. On the same outline map of India, a place related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write its name. (1)</p>	1+1=2

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES



	MARKING SCHEME TERM 2(2021-22) CLASS 12 HISTORY(027)	SET-2
	Time- 2 Hours	Max Marks- 40
1	JawaharlalNehru presented the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December, 1946. It gave a brief account of the ideals and objectives of the Constitution. These are following- a. India was declared an independent sovereign republic. b. Justice, equality and fraternity were assured to all the citizens of India. c. Adequate safeguards were provided to minorities. It also referred to the well-being of the backward and depressed classes.	
2	When the British Government expanded its rule outside Bengal, it introduced new systems of revenue like ryotwari and Temporary settlement. because- A. No Share in Enhanced Income: There was an increase in agricultural price after 1810. It increased the income of the Zamindars in Bengal. B. But the revenue was already fixed under the Permanent Settlements. So the colonial state was unable to claim any share from the enhanced income of the farmers. C. Impact of the Ideas of David Ricardo. OR A. the jotedars lived in villages. Hence, they had a good influence on the village population. B. They controlled the local trade and money lending business in villages. C. sometimes the jotedars mobilised the ryots to default on land revenue payment. .	
3	A. Immediate cause- the soldiers were given cartridge greased with cow and pig fat. This angered Muslims and Hindus alike. B. reforms by company C. Activities of Christian missionaries	
4	A. The civil disobedience movement spread like a forest fire that led the government to resort to brutal measures to suppress the movement B. Lathi charges and the indiscriminate firing on an armed crowd of men and women became common. C. Nearly 90 thousand Indians including Gandhi and the other prominent leaders of Indian National Congress were imprisoned and the Congress was declared illegal.	
5	A.Political Causes- i.the policy of annexation during the administration of Lord Dalhousie was especially resented. ii. States of Rani of Jhansi ,Nana Sahib were taken over in the absence of natural heirs. B.Economic causes- i. drain of wealth and destruction of industry due to flooding of British machine made goods. ii.Oppressive agrarian system and exorbitant land revenue ruin of peasantry. C.Social and religious cause -i. spread of Western education ii.maltreatment of the Indians iii.propagation of Christianity- conversion of Indians, iv. Interference in the religious and social life of Indians. D. Military causes- i. Greased cartridges ii. Unrest among the Indian soldiers.	
6	The civil disobedience movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 and this mass movement was based on truth and nonviolence and was the first important step taken towards complete independence. The civil disobedience movement began with the Dandi March. causes of failures- i. The movement could not utilise the enthusiasm of the common people and was called off and in between dampened its pace.	

	<p>ii. This movement did not prove beneficial for the farmers</p> <p>iii. The Congress failed to forward any social and economic program. As a result of this a new party emerged within the Congress it was named as Congress socialist party</p> <p>iv. Some scholars argue that the leadership of this movement was in the hands of the rich who were unable to understand.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>i. when Gandhi joined Indian politics. The freedom movement was limited to the middle class everybody who participated in the political movement was educated and product of the English education</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji made it all-pervasive. Now people from villages were poor people labourers and students all became part of the freedom struggle</p> <p>iii. Mahatma Gandhi has to be credited with emancipation of women and their participation in public life at a scale not known in history.</p> <p>iv. the freedom movement gave some prominent women leaders like Sarojini Naidu , Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and many more</p> <p>v. for Mahatma Gandhi freedom movement was also platform for social reforms he spoke in favour of place of dignity and respect for depressed classes</p> <p>vi. He made end to untouchability a fundamental objective of his political philosophy.</p>	
7	<p>i. Mughal's contribution in the field of paintings was very distinctive. Paintings reflected the mind of the ruling power and played an important part in expanding the imperial ideas.</p> <p>ii. Humayun took the master of paintings Mir Syed Ali and Abdus Samad in service. They came to India along with him. Akbar organised paintings in the karkhana under their leadership</p> <p>iii. The Mughal pictures were small in size and they were known as miniatures. main features of these paintings were court and battle scenes</p> <p>iv. Indian themes, scenes and landscapes came into vogue and had persian's impact .</p> <p>v. Mughal paintings reached at climax under the Jahangir's rule</p> <p>vi. there was a fashion in Mughal school that single painting was painted by various artists</p> <p>vii. in the last decade of Jahangir rule Mughal paintings reveal and increased emphasis on symbolism</p> <p>OR</p> <p>a. they were a collection of factual information about the institutions of the mughal state.</p> <p>b. These texts convey the meanings that the Mughal rulers wanted to impose on their regions.</p> <p>c. they were written to show a vision of a modern kingdom to all those who came under its rule.</p> <p>d. they were meant to inform those who opposed the rule of the mughals that all opposition was bound to fail.</p> <p>e. the authors of mughal chronicles were from royal courts, the history they wrote mainly focused on the ruler, the court, and administrative arrangements.</p> <p>f. chronicles of mughal court were written in persian, which developed as a language of the court and for writings.</p>	
8	<p>8.1. He encouraged painting by appointing many painters in the royal court, Most excellent painters were given rewards.</p> <p>8.2. he patronised painting, because he considered it as a medium of entertainment.</p> <p>8.3. a. the paintings of Hindu painter displayed minuteness, finish and boldness</p> <p>b. they made inanimate things look as if they had life in them.</p>	
9	<p>9.1. he spoke these words because they sowed the seeds of separate electorates in India .</p> <p>9.2. It laid the foundation of partition and finally India got divided into two separate nations- India and Pakistan.</p> <p>9.3. a. it turned the two leading communities of India against each other.</p> <p>b. it laid the foundation stone of partition and caused bloodshed.</p>	
10	<p>A(I)- Champaran</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A(II)- Dandi</p> <p>B. Gwalior</p>	

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
QUESTION PAPER TERM-II (2021-22 SET-3
CLASS XII
HISTORY-CODE 027

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A,B,C and D
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 4 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. **Section-B:** Question no. 5 to 7 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 150-200 words.
- v. **Section-C:** Question no. 8 and 9 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.
- vii. **Section-D:** Question no. 10 is map based, carrying 2 marks
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q1. What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolution? **3 Marks**
- Q2. Critically analyses the Fifth Report which was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. **3 Marks**

OR

- Examine the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century. **3 Marks**
- Q3. Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt? **3 Marks**
- Q4. What do private letters and autobiographies tell us about an individual? **3 Marks**

SECTION-B

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q5. A chain of grievances in Awadh linked the prince, taluqdars, peasants and sepoy to join hands in the revolt of 1857 against the British. Examine the statement. **6 Marks**
- Q6. Explain why many scholars have written of the month after the Independence as being Gandhiji's 'finest hour'. **6 Marks**
- OR**
- Explain the ideas expressed by Gandhiji in his address at the time of opening of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. Did he put his precepts into practice? Give examples **6 Marks**
- Q7. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor? **6 Marks**

OR

- Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire. **6 Marks**

SECTION C

Case Based Questions

Q 8 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.

Darbar-I Akbari

Abu'l Fazl 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 renown 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 in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

8.1 Explain main activities taking place in Darbar of Akbar.

1 Marks

8.2 Explain different forms of salutation to the ruler.

1 Marks

8.3. How did Emperors begin his day? Explain.

(2 Marks)

Q9 .Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was "certainly a most gorgeous show". But he worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" present and "millions of the poor" Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that "there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this Jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India". "There can be no spirit of self-government about us," he went on, "if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, not the doctors, not the rich landlords are going to secure it."

9.1 When Gandhiji to India in 1915, he observed a few changes in India. Mention any one such changes?

1 Mark

9.2 State one the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University.

1 Mark

9.3 Why was Gandhiji worried about on the opening of the Banaras-Hindu University in 1916? Discuss

2Mark

Section-D

Map Skill Base Question

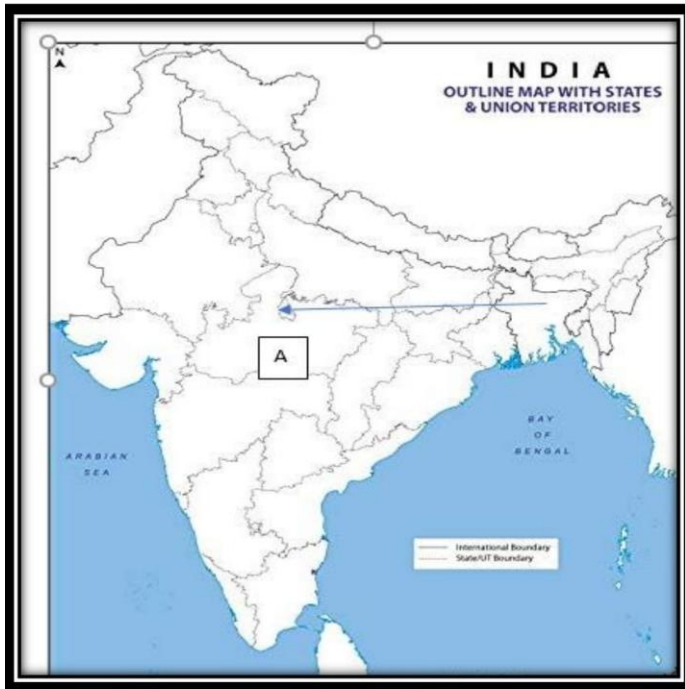
Q 10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol:

I. The place where Gandhiji withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement (1)

OR

II. The place where Gandhiji started satyagraha for the indigo planters (1)

b) On the same outline map of India, a place related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near them. (1)



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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
MARKING SCHEM TERM-2(2021-22)
CLASS XII
HISTORY-CODE 027

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

-----**Q1**

ANSWER. Jawahar Lai Nehru presented the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December, 1946. It gave a brief account of the ideals and objectives of the Constitution. These are following:

- India was declared an independent sovereign republic.
- Justice, equality and fraternity were assured to all the citizens of India.
- Adequate safeguards were provided to minorities. It also referred to the well-being of the backward and depressed classes.
- It was made an objective that India would combine the liberal ideas of democracy with the socialist idea of economic justice.
- India would adopt that form of government which would be acceptable to its people. No imposition from the British would be acceptable by the people of India.
- India would work for peace and human welfare.

Q2 ANSWER. Critically analyse the Fifth Report of 1813.

- (i) It was the fifth series of report on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.
- (ii) . It ran into 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and riots, reports of collectors and districts.
- (iii) It contained information on company's misrule and maladministration.
- (iv) Many British traders wanted a share in Company's trade in India and emphasised for openness for British manufactures in India
- (v) Any other relevant point (Any three points.)

PG-265

OR

Policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century.

- (i) British adopted policy of extermination.
British proposed policy of pacification with Paharia chiefs to ensure proper conduct.
- (iii) Paharia went in to mountains and deep forests and continued their war against outsiders
- (iv) Many Paharia chiefs who accepted allowances came to be perceived as subordinate employees or stipendary chiefs so they lost their authority within the community.
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any three points) PG-270

Q3 ANSWER. (a) The revolt was widespread in Awadh due to the following reasons :

1. Awadh was annexed by the British on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British thought that the Nawab was not popular but on the contrary he was very popular. People considered it as "the life has gone out of the body". The removal led to an emotional upheaval among the people of Awadh.

2. The annexation of Awadh led to unemployment among the musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, administrative officials and soon those who were attached with the Nawab and his household.
3. It also led to loss of court culture.

(b) The peasants, taluqdars and zamindars joined the revolt due to the following grievances :

1. Before the annexation, the taluqdars were very powerful but immediately after the annexation, they were disarmed and their forts destroyed. Not only under the first British revenue settlement, known as the Summary Settlement of 1856, it was assumed that they had no permanent stakes in land. Wherever possible they were removed. This led to discontentment among the taluqdars.
2. The British had hoped that by removing the taluqdars, the condition of the peasants would improve but this did not happen. Revenue flows for the state increased but the burden of demand on the peasants did not decline. So, the peasants were too not happy with the new situation.

Q4 ANSWER. 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.

Q5 ANSWER. Since 1800 century, Awadh faced a number of grievances which linked the princes, taluqdars, peasants and sepoys to join hands in the revolt of 1857 against the British. The British wanted to annex Awadh in their empire. This conquest happened in stages which were:

Annexation of Awadh:

The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801, which confined the power of the Nawab over his territory as his military force disbanded, the British troops took position in the kingdom and he could not take any decision without the advice of the British resident who was attached to the court of Awadh. He could no longer assert control over the rebellious chiefs and taluqdars. The British became increasingly interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh as it was economically and geographically important for them.

By the early 1850s, all the major areas of India, e.g. Maratha land, Doab, the Carnatic, the Punjab and Bengal had been conquered by the British. By annexation policy Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (Awadh) was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned.

The emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material losses, e.g. it led cultural loss as well as many people lost their livelihood.

Dispossession of Taluqdars:

This annexation also dispossessed the taluqdars of the region. Before the advent of the British, they were powerful and maintained armed retainers, built forts and enjoyed degree of autonomy. The British were unwilling to tolerate the power of taluqdars. Immediately after the annexation, the taluqdars were disarmed and

their forts destroyed. The first revenue settlement, known as the 'Summary Settlement', further undermined the position and authority of the taluqdars. This settlement proceeded to remove the taluqdars wherever possible. The taluqdars of Southern Awadh were the hardest hit and some lost more than half of total number of villages.

Suppression over Peasants:

By removing the taluqdars, the British wanted to reduce the level of exploitation and increase the revenue demand, and end-up the rendition system.

But now, Peasants were in more difficult situation. Under the British rule there was no guarantee that in times of hardship or crop failure the revenue demand of the state would be reduced or collection postponed, or that in times of need they would get any loan or support that the taluqdar had earlier provided. Thus, with this suppression, neither taluqdars nor peasants had any reasons to be happy with the annexation.

Now, the situation was completely changed. Many taluqdars outside the Awadh who participated in the 1857 revolt were loyal to the Nawab of Awadh and they joined Begum Hazrat Mahal (the wife of Nawab) in Lucknow to fight the British. Peasants also took participate in the revolt.

Rage of Sepoys:

There was also a rage in sepoy towards the British. Before 1820, the British were very gentle with the sepoy but in 1840 this began to change. The officers developed sense of superiority and started treating the sepoy as their inferiors. Abuse and physical violence became common. Trust was replaced by suspicion. The episode of the greased cartridges was a classic example of this.

Most of the sepoy were from Awadh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Now, the fears of the sepoy about the new cartridges, their grievances about leave, their grouse about the increasing misbehavior and racial abuse on the part of their white officers were the responsible factors for their rage. A whole complex of emotions and issues, traditions and loyalties worked themselves out in the revolt of 1857. In Awadh, more than anywhere else, the revolt became an expression of popular resistance of an alien order.

Q6 ANSWER. Gandhiji did not attended any function or hoist a flag either at the day of Independence, instead he marked a day with 24 hour fast. He kept himself isolated from the celebrations as he believed that freedom has come at an unacceptable price, country has been divided and due to communalism, two religious communities of India are seeking life of each others.

After attainment of Independence, Gandhiji kept himself aloof from the political work and engagements. He focussed on pacifying people, went around hospitals and refugee camps and giving consolation to distressed people. He appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the past and extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to one another.

He said the worst is over and all Indians should work together for equality of all classes and creeds. He even thought that though India and Pakistan are divided geographically and politically, but at heart we shall be friends and brothers and be the one for outside world. Gandhiji was in Bengal when India attained its freedom, after bringing peace to Bengal he shifted to Delhi and he was willing to go to Punjab to console the people.

So, it can be said that in his last days Gandhiji was spending time to bring peace without any pressure of political objectives. He was serving the humanity, tried to reduce the sufferings of displaced people with hands of empathy. Thus, keeping the all above in consideration, scholars described the month after Independence being Gandhiji's 'finest hour'

OR

As per the advice of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Gandhiji spent about a year travelling around the various parts of India in order to know about the India masses. The first major public appearance of Gandhiji was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.

Gandhiji felt that it was very bad that there was no mention of poor labourers in the speeches of the dignitaries. Therefore, while speaking on the occasion, he criticised the elite for it.

While expressing his views he said that the opening of Banaras Hindu University was ‘certainly a most gorgeous show’ but the ever increasing economic rift between the richly bedecked noblemen present there and the ‘millions of the poor Indians’ who were not present was really a matter of worry for him.

Gandhiji said, “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India.” He further said, “there can be no spirit of self-government about us, if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.”

It is worth mentioning that the opening of the Banaras Hindu University was an occasion for celebration because this nationalist university was founded by Indian money and Indian efforts. But Gandhiji in place of adopting a tone of self congratulation, wanted to remind those present of peasants and workers who thought of forming the majority of Indian population and were not present there as audience.

Thus, the speech of Gandhiji at Banaras in February 1916 was an indicative of the fact that the Indian nationalism was a creation of elite such as lawyers, doctors and landlords. Besides it was also the first public announcement of the desire of Gandhiji that he wanted to make Indian nationalism more properly representative of the Indian people as a whole.

Q7 ANSWER. The daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court would have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor in the following ways :

1. The emperor, after personal religious prayers, appeared on a small balcony for Jharoka darshan, before a crowd of people for darshan of the emperor. The Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of the popular faith.
2. The focus of the physical arrangement of the court was on the sovereign. It mirrored his status as the heart of society. Its centrepiece was, therefore, the throne, the takht which gave physical form to the function of the sovereign as pillar.
3. The rules regarding status of the Mughal elites were laid down with great precision. In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the emperor.
4. Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
5. Whenever the court or darbar was held, all who had admittance were required to make the kornish.
6. The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person’s status in the hierarchy. Deeper prostration represented higher status.
7. The diplomatic envoys like ambassador were expected to offer an acceptable form of greeting — either by bowing deeply or kissing the ground or else to follow the Persian custom of clasping one’s hands in front of the chest.
8. Special occasions such as Id, Shab-i barat anniversary of accession to the throne, festivals — the solar and lunar birthdays of the monarch were celebrated in such a way that left tremendous impression on visitors.
9. Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy.
10. Mughal coins carried the full title of the reigning emperor with regal protocol.
11. A courtier always approached the emperor with gifts. He generally offered a small sum of money (nazr) or a large amount (peshkash).
12. Even in diplomatic relations, gifts were regarded as a sign of honour and respect.

OR

- Ans:** (i) The term “haram” is used to describe the domestic world of the Mughals. This word is taken from the Persian word haram, which means a sacred place.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Polygamy was practised widely in the Indian subcontinent, especially among the ruling groups. Both for the Rajput clans as well as the Mughals marriage was a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.
- (iv) The gift of territory was often accompanied by the gift of a daughter in marriage. This ensured a continuing hierarchical relationship between ruling groups. It was through the link of marriage and the relationships that developed as a result that the Mughals were able to form a vast kinship network that linked them to important groups and helped to hold a vast empire together.
- (v) In the Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (begams), and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth.
- (vi) The begams, married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dowry (maahr), naturally received a higher status and greater attention from their husbands than did aghas. The concubines (aghacha or the lesser agha) occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy of females intimately related to royalty.
- (vii) The agha and the aghacha could rise to the position of a begam depending on the husband’s will, and provided that he did not already have four wives.
- (viii) Love and motherhood played important roles in elevating such women to the status of legally wedded wives. Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal Household. The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill, tact and intelligence.
- (xi) Slave eunuchs (khwajasara) moved between the external and internal life of the household as guards, servants, and also as agents for women dabbling in commerce.

CASE BASED

Q8 ANSWER 8.1. The main activities took place in darbar of Akbar were (ANY ONE POINT)

- A large drum was beaten, the sounds of which were accompanied by Divine praise.
- The emperor’s son, grandchildren, the grandees of the court and all other men attended the court made Kornish and remained standing in their proper places.
- Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics paid their respects and the officers of justice presented their reports.
- The Emperors gave orders and settled disputes in a satisfactory manner.
- Gladiators, wrestlers, singers, jugglers, funny tumblers waited anxiously to show their dexterity and agility.

8.2. The different forms of salutation to the ruler were:

- Sijda (Complete prostration)
- Chahan (Taslim (Submission))
- Zaminbos (Kissing the ground)

8.3. The emperor began his day at sunrise with personal religious devotions and then he appeared on small balcony (Jharoka) facing to the east for his subjects.

Q9 ANSWER

9.1 Following were the two changes observed by Gandhiji when he came back to India: India was far more active in a political sense. Branches of Indian National Congress had been established in major cities and towns.

9.2. The speech of Gandhiji at Banaras Hindu University was an indicative of the fact that the Indian nationalism was a creation of elite such as the lawyers, doctors and landlords. Besides this, it was also the first public announcement of the desire of Gandhiji that he wanted to make nationalism more properly representative of the

Indian people as a whole.

9.3 Gandhiji was invited in the opening of the Banaras Hindu University on account of his work in South Africa. In his speech he charged the India's elite groups with a lack of concern for the labouring poor sections of our society.

He was really worried about the contrast between the rich and poor section of people in our country. India could not overcome from the disaster in British raj as long as the aristocrat class would not gain the confidence from the common mass.

Self-government had no significance if it would took away all the results of the labour from the peasants. Gandhiji strongly believed that proper salvation could only be achieved through the initiative of farmers, as they are the backbone of our country.

He wanted to uplift the status of a common man (especially the poors) and spread the feeling of nationalism through equality and harmony.

Q10 ANSWER. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol:

I. The place where Gandhiji with drew Non-Cooperation Movement—**Chauri Chaura**

OR

II. The place where Gandhiji started satyagraha for the indigo planters—**Champaran**

b) On the same outline map of India, a place related to the centres of the revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near them. - **JHANSI**

