

THEME : 01
BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES
THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

Key concepts in nutshell

Period :- (I) Early Harappa culture – Before 2600 BCE

(II) Mature Harappa culture-2600BCE to 1900 BCE

(III) Late Harappa culture- After 1900 BCE

Extent of Harappan civilisation :-

Northern boundary-Manda

Southern Boundary-Daimabad

Eastern boundary- Alamgirpur

Western boundary-Sutkagendor

Characteristics of the Harappan Civilisation :-

Two Sections :- (I) The Citadel

(II) The LowerTown

- **Carefully planned drainage system.**
- **At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits.**
- **Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication.**
- **Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called Chert and generally cubical, with no markings.**
- **Some archaeologist are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, whereas other archaeologist feel that there was no single ruler but several rulers.**
- **Several explanation for the decline of Harappan civilisation are Climatic changes, deforestation, excessive floods, the shifting and/or drying up of rivers.**

Metals known :- Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze.

Scripts :- The Harappan scripts are undeciphered. There are 375-400 signs.

The script was written from right to left.

Craft :- The place Chanhudaro was totally involved for craft production. There were experts in bead makings, shell cutting, seal making, weight making. Lothal was also one of the important place for craft production.

Modes of Transportation :- Bullock carts and Boats.

Q.1List the raw materials required for craft production in the Harappan civilisation and discuss how these might have been obtained.

(2)

Ans. The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.

Two methods of procuring materials for craft production :-

1. They established settlements such as Nageshwar, Shortughai and Balakot.
2. They might have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for Copper) and south India (for gold).

Q.2 “Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other Civilizations”. Explain it by your arguments?

(2)

Ans. Yes, our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other because of the following reasons:-

- The script of that age has hitherto not been deciphered.
- The easy method behind seeking knowledge about other Civilizations such as that of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China etc. was the deciphering of their scripts. Scripts is that sole basis through which we can gather through knowledge about the art, literature, customs, dresses, function and religion etc. of any Civilizations

Q.3 What were the confusions in the mind of Cunningham while studying Harappan civilization ? (2)

Ans.

- He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE.
- He thought that Indian history began with the first cities in the Ganga valley.
- In fact, Cunningham’s main interest was in the archaeology of the Early Historic (c. sixth century BCE-fourth century CE) and later periods.

Q.4 What were the differences in the techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Harappan civilization ?

(2)

Ans.

- Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site.
- This meant that all the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. As a result, valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost. R.E.M. Wheeler, rectified this problem. Wheeler recognised that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than dig mechanically along uniform horizontal lines

Q. 5 “Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization”. Discuss.

(2)

- Ans.** 1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.
2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits.

Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made – in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks.

3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.

Q. 6 Write a note on the Drainage system of the Harappans.

- Ans.** One of the striking features of this town was a well planned drainage system. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains. Smaller drains from houses on both the sides of the streets came and joined a brick laid main channel. Bigger drains which cleared the rain water were 2 and half feet to 5 feet in circumference. For sewage from the houses, pits were provided at either side of the street. All this shows that the Indus Valley people took great care to keep their cities neat and clean.

THEME – 2

Kings, Farmers and Towns

Early states and economics (C 600 BCE – 600 CE)

Key concept in nut shell

Several developments in different parts of the subcontinent (India) the long span of 1500 years following the end of Harappan Civilization:-

- Rigveda was composed along the Indus and its tributaries.
- Agricultural Settlements emerged in several parts of the subcontinent.
- New mode of disposal of the dead like making Megaliths.
- By C 600 BCE growth of new cities and kingdoms.
- 600 BCE major turning point in early Indian history.
- Growth of 16 Mahajanapadas. Many were ruled by kings.
- Some known as ganas or sanghas were oligarchies
- Between the 600 BCE and 400 BCE Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- Emergence of Mauryan Empire Chandragupta Maurya (C 321 BCE) founder of the empire extended control upto Afghanistan and Baluchistan.
- His grandson Ashoka, the most famous ruler conquered Kalinga.
- Variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire – archaeological finds especially sculpture, Ashoka’s Inscriptions, Literary

sources like Indica account of megasthenes, Arthashastra of Kautilya and Buddhist, Jaina and puranic literature.

- Five major political centres – Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjayani, Tosali and Suvarnagiri to administer the empire.
- Ashoka's Dhamma to hold his empire together.

New Notions of Kingship

- By C 200 BCE emergence of new chiefdoms and kingdoms in several parts of the subcontinent.
- Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in Tamilakam, known from Sangam text.
- Most of these states including Satavahanas and Shakas had control over long distance trade networks.
- Kushanas (C First century BCE to first century CE) ruled over a vast kingdom extending from central Asia to north West India.
- Their history has been reconstructed from Inscriptions, Coins and sculptures which convey a sense of the notions of kingship.
- History of the Guptas (4th century CE) has been reconstructed from literatures, coins and inscriptions including Prashastis.
- What did subjects think about their rulers? Historians have tried to know this by examining stories contained in the Jatakas and Panchatantra.
- Strategies for increasing agricultural production – use of plough with iron plough share, introduction of transplantation and use of irrigation through wells, tanks, less commonly canals.
- Land grants to religious institutions or Brahmanas, to extend agriculture to new areas or to win allies by making grants of land.
- Emergence of urban centres such as Pataliputra, Ujjayani, Puhar, Mathura etc.
- In the towns different types of people used to live such as washing folk, weavers, scribes, carpenters, potters, religious teachers, merchants, kings.
- Artisans and traders organized themselves in guild or shrenis.
- Trade both in the subcontinent and with east and north Africa, West Asia, South East Asia, China.
- India used to export spices, fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, medicinal plants.
- Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of the coinage. Punch marked coins made of silver and copper were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. The first

- gold coins were issued in (first century CE) by the Kushanas.
- James Prinsep an officer in the mint of the East India Company was able to decipher Ashokan Brahmi in 1838.
 - Limitations of Inscriptional evidence- letters are very faintly engraved, damaged or letter missing, not sure about the exact meaning of the words.

Questions and answers carrying two marks

1. What are megaliths?

Ans. a – Megaliths were elaborate stone structures in central and south India in first millennium BCE.

b- These were kept on the burials. Dead were buried with a wide range of iron tools and weapons.

2. Why six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian history?

Ans. a – It is an era associated with early states and cities, growing use of iron, the development of coin.

B - It also witnessed the growth of diverse system of thoughts including Buddhism and Jainism.

3. Define Dhamma Mahamatta?

Ans. a- Special officers appointed by Ashoka.

b- Appointed to spread the message of Dhamma.

4. Write any two sources of Mauryan history?

Ans. a- Arthashastra of Kautilya.

b- Ashoka's inscriptions.

5. Who were Kushanas?

Ans. a- Kushanas were a clan of nomadic people living in China.

b- Kushanas ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-West India.

c- First to issue gold coins in India.

6. In which languages and script, Ashokan script were written?

Ans. a- Language- Prakrit, Aramaic and Greek.

b- Script- Prakrit in Brahmi, Greek, Aramaic and Kharosthi.

7. Who was a Gahapati?

- Gahapati was the owner, master or head of a household.
- He was the owner of the resources- land, animals and other things that belonged to the household.

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Short Questions (4 Marks each)

8. Discuss factors responsible for the rise of Magadha -
 - Powerful rulers- Bimbisara and Ajatasattu
 - Availability of iron.
 - Fertile soil
 - Availability of elephants in forest.
 - Strong capital – Rajgir and Pataliputra

9. Describe five features of Mahajanapadas?
 - Maximum Mahajanapadas ruled by kings but some ruled by Ganas or Sanghas.
 - Each had its own capital often fortified.
 - Permanent army recruited from the peasantry regular bureaucracies.
 - Dharmasutras laid down norms for kings and other people.
 - Function of king to collect taxes and tributes from people.

10. Explain main features of Ashoka's Dhamma?
 - Respect to elders, love for young and kindness to servants.
 - Religious tolerance to other religions.
 - Liberal policies towards Brahmanas, Shramanas.
 - Appointment of Dhamma mahamattas.

11. Main features of Mauryan administration?
 - Central administration- King had control over legislative, executive, judiciary, army and finance.
 - King run the administration with the help of high officials.
 - Five major political centres in the empire
 - Law and order system setup.
 - To run the Town, town administration was set up.
 - Organised army- a committee with six subcommittee for coordinating military activity.
 - To spread Dhamma , appointment of Dhamma Mahamattra.

12. Important changes in agriculture during the period between 600 BCE to 600 CE .
 - For increase of agricultural production use of plough with iron tipped ploughshare.
 - Introduction of transplantation of crop (paddy).
 - Irrigation by wells, ponds and canals.
 - Hoe agriculture in semi-arid parts of Punjab, Rajasthan and hilly tracks in North-Eastern and Central Parts.

- Land lords and heads of village were more powerful and had control over farmers.
- Land grants by kings to extend agriculture to new areas.

13. How do inscription help in reconstruction of history?

- Knowledge about the rulers and their achievements.
- Scripts and language of that time.
- Land grant and economic condition.
- Extent of the empire.
- Social and religious condition of kingdom.

THEME 3
KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS IN EARLY SOCIETIES
(600 BC-600CE)

Key concepts in nutshell

- Many rules and different practices were followed by the people.
- Very often families were part of larger networks of people we define as relatives.
- Blood relations can be defined in many different ways.
- Manusmriti is considered the most important Dharma Sutra and Dharmashastra. It was compiled between 200 BCE and 200 CE. This laid down rules governing social life.
- During Mahabharata age gotras were considered very important by higher varna of societies.
- Social differences prevailed and integration took place within the framework of caste system.
- According to the sutras only Kshatriyas could be a king.
- The original version of Mahabharata is in Sanskrit.
- It contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.

Q1. What do you mean by the term epic? 2

Ans. Epic means a larger poetic text which narrates the life and achievements of the heroes or the past of a nation.

Q2. Give Two Importance of Manusmriti? 2

Ans. (i) It gives vital information about law and social practices.
(ii) It influences the Hindu way of life even today.

Q3. Why the war Mahabharata was fought? What was its result? 2

Ans. The war of Mahabharata was fought to acquire land and authority. The war was won by the Pandavas.

- Q4. What do you mean by term kula and Jati? 2
 Ans. Sanskrit texts use the term kula to designate families and jati for the larger network of kinfolk .
- Q.5 What is endogamy? 2
 Ans. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit. This could be a kin, group, caste or a group living in the same locality.
- Q6. What did B.B.Lal note about the houses in the second phase of Mahabharata period Explain? 4
 Ans. B.B.lal has given a description about the houses in the second phase. He noted that within the limited area excavated, no definite plans of houses were obtained, but walls of mud and mud bricks were duly encountered. The discovery of mud plaster with prominent reed marks suggested that some of the houses had reed walls plastered over with mud.
- Q7. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahmanical view of society derived from the Purusha sukta? 4
 Ans. (I) The Purusha sukta says that four varnas emerged from the Purusha sukta .
 (II) These varnas were Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudras.
 (III) The Brahmans enjoyed the supreme position in the society.
 (IV) The Kshatriyas were warriors, they ran the administration.
 (IV) The Vaishya were engaged in trade. The Shudras were destined to serve the three Varnas.
 (V) Only the birth was the basis of status and respect in the society.
 The Buddhism did not accept this concept. They believe that the inequality in the society was artificial and temporary. They rejected birth as the basis of social prestige.
- Q8. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times Prove it.? 4
 Ans. Yes, Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times.
 (I) The Mahabharata gives a vivid description of the social values of the period as essential it is story between two set of warring cousins and thus centre around conflict in the society.
 (II) Patrilineal succession it emphasized
 (III) The Mahabharata reinforces the relations between the caste and the occupation prescription between the caste and the occupation prescribed in the Dharmashastras through stories. For example, the story of Eklavya.
 (IV) The Mahabharata gives a vivid description of the caste system and interrelation of the different caste group. This is evident from the story of Hidimba's marriage with Bhima.
 (V) The Mahabharata also provides evidence to patriarchal society, for example Yudhishtira staking Draupadi, his wife in the game of dice.

(VI) The Mahabharata also gives two contrasting social norms in the relationship between the mother and son for example (i) relationship between the Pandavas and their mother example (ii) the Kauravas and their mother.

Q9. Explain the relationship between the Varna system and the occupation according to Brahmanical texts. How did the Brahmanas reinforce these?

4

Ans. Relationship between the varna system and occupation according to Brahmanical texts:

- (I) Brahmanas- study and teach the vedas, perform sacrifices.
- (II) Kshatriyas –study the vedas , get sacrifice performed and engage in warfare ,protect people and administer justice.
- (III) Vaishyas-study the vedas,get sacrifices performed and engaged in agriculture and trade.
- (IV) Shudras-assigned only one occupation-that of serving the three higher varnas. The Bramanas enforced these by:
 - (a) Divine origin.
 - (b) Advising kings to enforce the order.
 - (c) Caste based on birth.

Q10. The rules of the Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient time. Justify giving five evidence.

4

Ans. Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient times:

- (i) Women were expected to give up the gotra of the father after marriage. However the women married satvahana rulers continued to have names derived from others gotra. They did not adopt husband's gotra.
- (ii) According to the shastras only Kshatriyas could become rulers. But there were many ruling families that claims to be Brahmanas or Vaishyas.
- (iii) There were population whose practices were not influenced by Brahmanical ideas such as Nishadas, nomadic pastoralists.
- (iv) There were instance of multiple occupations of the same caste such as silk weavers of Mandasor.
- (v) Instances of chandalas not accepting the life of degradation prescribed in the Shastras.
- (vi) Generally marriage took place within the caste. Sometimes marriage took place outside the caste such as Bhim and Hidimba.
- (vii) Women were not allowed to share the property of their father. Exceptions are there such as Prabhavati Gupta.

4. THINKERS,BELIEF AND BUILDINGS

2marks Questions

Q1. **Mention major difference between fatalists and materialists?**

Ans :-Fatalists are people who believe in luck only. They think everything is pre destined. On the other hand materialists believe that the physical body is made up of

four elements and after death all the four elements will dissolve in earth, water, fire and air.

Q-2 – Why were the stupas built?

Ans – Since Stupa contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire Stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism.

Q3. Write the name of two languages used by scholars of Jain texts.

Ans:- 1.Prakrit 2.Sanskrit 3.Tamil.etc. Any two

Q4. Explain the meaning of the term ‘Tirthankara’.

Ans:- The great Jain Dharmacharya of the Jainism.Including Mahavira there are 24 Tirthankaras.

Q5.According to Buddha, what are the means to attain Nirvanas?

Ans. The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain the self- realization and nirvana.

4 Marks Questions

Q1.Describe the important teachings of Buddhism.

Ans. According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is transient and constantly changing.

It is soulless and there is nothing permanent.

-sorrow is intrinsic to human existence. By following the path of moderation Human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.

-whether or not god existed was irrelevant.

-Buddha Regarded social world as the creation of humans.

-The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realization and Nirvana

Q2- Summarize the main teachings of Jainism.

Ans:- 1.The entire world is animated, even rock, water etc.

2.Non injury to living beings.

3.The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.

4.Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.This can be achieved by renouncing the world.

5.Therefore monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

6.Jain monks and nuns took five vows : to abstain from killing, stealing and lying, to observe celibacy and abstain from possessing property.

Q3 – Why the 6th century BC is called land mark in the history of Indian culture?

Ans –

- Numerous religious sects arose in this period.

- The period saw the rise of a large number of cities in north and eastern India.

- Earliest coins – Punch marked coins circulated.

- Wide spread use of iron.
- Beginning of N.B.P.W.(Northern Black polished Wares)
- The Indian legal and judicial system originated in this period.
- The ancient Indian polity, economy and society really took shape in this period.

Q4 – What was the role of Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jahan Begum(The Begums of Bhopal) in the preservation of the stupa of Sanchi?

OR

How far the Indian rulers were responsible the preservation of the Stupa of Sanchi?

Ans – Europeans were very interested to take away the some part of the stupa at Sanchi. But they could not get the permission for this.

They were satisfied with carefully prepared plaster-cast copies and in this way original remained at the site.

The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum and her successor Sultan Jahan Begum provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.

John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan.

She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guest house, where he lived and wrote the volumes. She funded the publication of the volumes as well.

Q5 – Why did men and women joined the Sangha?

Ans-

- Buddhism appealed to people dissatisfied with existing religious practices.
- The importance attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth.
- The emphasis placed on follow feelings and compassion especially for those who were younger and weaker than one self.
- Equal treatment to all people irrespective of caste, creed, Gender and region

5. THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-2

MARKS

- 1. Who wrote “Kitab-ul-Hind”? Write two features?
- A. Al Biruni.(i)Simple and lucid (ii)Voluminous text on subjects such as religion and philosophy, astronomy etc.
- 2.In which language is Rihala written? Who wrote it?
- A. Arabic.Ibn Batuta
- 3.Mention any two barriers that obstructed Al Biruni’s understanding of India?
- A. (i)Language (ii) difference in religious beliefs and practices(iii) the self absorption and insularity of the local population.
- 4.How Al Biruni tried to justify the caste system?

- A.By looking for parallels in other societies i.e. in ancient Persia.
- 5.Why is it said that Bernier belonged to a different intellectual tradition?
- A.He was far more pre occupied with comparing and contrasting what he saw in India with the situation in Europe in general and France in particular,focusing on situations which he considered depressing.

ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-4 MARKS

- 1.What were the elements of the practice of sati that drew the attention of Bernier?
- A.While some women seemed to embrace death cheerfully,others were forced to die.Young widows appeared more dead than alive when they approached the dreadful pit,the agony they suffered, their trembling and weeping bitterly made Bernier difficult to repress his feelings.
- 2.Analyse the evidence of slavery provided by Ibn Batuta.
- A.(i)Slaves openly sold in markets like any other commodity(ii) Exchanged as gifts(iii)Considerable differentiation among slaves.
- 3.Do you think Ibn Batuta's account is useful in understanding life in contemporary urban centres?
- A. Crowded streets-bright and colorful markets-stacked with a wide variety of goods-Delhi,a vast city-great population-the largest in India-Daulatabad rivalled Delhi in size.
- 4.What special measure were evidently taken by state according to Ibn Batuta to encourage merchants?
- A. Almost all trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses-efficient postal system.
- 5.Discuss Al Biruni's understanding of the caste system.
- A.Social divisions not unique to India-looked for parallels in other societies-but disapproved of the notion of pollution which he thought was contrary to the laws of nature.

• 6. BHAKTI SUFI TRADITIONS

• VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-2 MARKS

- 1. Who were the Alvars and Nayanars?
- A. Alvars-worshippers of lord Vishnu. Nayanars-worshippers of lord Shiva
- They criticized the caste system.
- 2. How were the Alvars and Nayanars supported by the Chola rulers?
- A. Given land grants-constructed Shiva temples-provided patronage.
- 3. Who were Zimmis?
- A. Means protected-used for the Jews and Christians who lived under Muslim ruler ship.

- 4. Who were mlechchha?
- A. Those who did not observe the norms of caste society and spoke languages that were not derived from Sanskrit.
- 5. Name any four Sufi saints.
- A. Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, Sheikh Salim Chishti, Baba Farid, Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
- **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**
- 1. Explain with examples what historians meant by the integration of cults?
- A. Many practices and beliefs were saved through a continuous dialogue between great sanskritik puranic traditions and little traditions throughout the land. One of the most striking examples of this process is evident at Puri (Odisha) where the principal deity was identified by the 12thc. as Jagannatha, a form of Vishnu. Such instances of integration are evident amongst Goddess cults as well.
- 2. What were the similarities and differences between the Be-sharia and Ba-sharia sufi traditions?
- A. Many scorned khanqah-took to mendicancy and observed celibacy-ignored rituals and observed extreme forms of asceticism known by different names. Because of their deliberate defiance of Sharia, they were called Be-sharia, in contrast to those Sufis who complied with it (Ba-sharia). Ba-sharia believed in khanqah system, rituals etc.
- Similarities-they were against materialism and were critical of the dogmatic definitions. They laid emphasis on seeking salvations through intense devotion and love for God.
- 3. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Naynars and Vir shaivas expressed critiques of the caste system.
- A. Started a movement of protest against the caste system-protested against the dominance of Bramhans-attempted to reform the system-people from diverse social backgrounds even untouchables could join it-wrote their own vedas-Vir shaivas did not practice funerary rites-they challenged the idea of caste and pollution.
- 4. Why rulers tried to establish connections with the traditions of Naynars and Alvars?
- A. Both Naynars and Alvars were revered by the Vellala peasants, so rulers tried to win their support. The Chola kings attempted to claim divine support by building splendid temples. These kings also introduced the singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns in the temples under royal patronage. Metal images of Shaiva saints were placed in temples. All these were done to get popular and divine support.
- 5. Why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages to express their opinions?

- A. A variety of languages were adopted to express their opinion so that the Bhakti and Sufi teaching could spread to diverse social and regional sections. It helped in making people of different regions to understand the teachings of Bhakti and Sufi easier. For example in Delhi the Sufis conversed in Hindavi, the language of the people. Baba Farid composed verses in local languages.
- Q. Write about the relevance of Bhakti and Sufi thought in the contemporary world.
- A. Social evils like casteism, superstitions like performing rite and rituals, conflict on the basis of language and religion, materialistic pursuits still exist. Hence Bhakti and Sufi thought hold good today as well to come out of these depressing situations.

LESSON-7

Vijaynagar Empire

QUESTION OF 2 MARKS.

Q1 Who were Amar Nayakayas? Mention any two work they performed.

Ans. Amar nayakayas were the military commanders. They performed

- 1) Collect Taxes
- 2) Provide Military services.

Q2) Name the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara. To which clan did he belong?

A) Krishnadeva raya. He belong to Tuluva dynasty.

Q3) Between whom battle of Talikota was fought?

A) Between Vijayanagara and Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golkunda empire

Q4- Mention any two ceremonies performed on the occasion of Mahanawmi Dibba.

- a) Worship of the image.
- b) Worship of state horse.

Q5) State two characteristics of Krishnadeva raya.

- a) sense of tolerance of freedom.
- b) Religious tolerance.

Question of 4 Marks

Q1) Explain how the people of Vijayanagara obtained water for their needs.

- A) Natural basin formed on river Tungabhadra.
- B) It flows in the north-East of town.
- C) It was surrounded by granite hills.
- D) They constructed dams and water ponds.

Q2) What do the buildings that survive tell us about the way spaces were organized and used Vijayanagara?

- A) 1. Defence requirements and military preparedness.
2. Spread of ideas and cultural influences.

- 3) Architectural style of the rulers.
- 4) Information about the literary inscriptions.

Q3) Temple played an important role the life of Vijayanagara kings justify the statement with suitable example.

A) 1. Kings of Vijayanagara encouraged temple construction which was started by the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Cholas.

2. They adopted some new features in Dravid style of architecture.

3) Vitthala and Virupaksha temple more famous.

4) Rulers ruled behalf of Virupaksha god.

Q5) Explain the main architectural features of the temple of Vijaynagra empire?

Ans (i) Temples were very big on which must have sign of royal authority

(ii) Rulers gave more attention in construction of gopuram and decoration.

(iii) Pavilions were made around the main shrine

(iv) Chariot street where constructed where temples where chariot of God

where crossed on the occasion of religious ceremony

Q.5 What were the causes of downfall of Vijaynagra Empire?

Ans (i) Centralized Administration : All powers were vested in the hands of king.

Common people had no access in administration

(ii) Successors of Krishna Deva Rai had face revolts of their Military Commanders (Nayaks).

(iii) Successors were weak and they fought many wars against the rulers of south

(iv) Central control shifted from Tuluva dynasty to Aravidu Dynasty

Q.6. Iranian ambassador Abdur Razak was very much influenced to fortification of Vijaynagar. Justify this statement.

Ans: Abdur Razak has said seven lines about the fortification of Vijaynagar.

1. There was no use of cement to construct the walls while bricks were framed with each other.

2. Agricultural land was also fortified.

3. There was a vast agricultural land between religious centre .

4. Canals were constructed to bring the water of Bhadravati river.

THEME – 8

PEASANT, ZAMINDARS AND STATE

A. Very short questions (02 Marks each)

Q1. Mention various duties performed by state officials in the 16th century°

Ans. They collect land revenue, measure the lands and keep records etc.

Q2. Who was the author of Ain-I Akbari?

Ans. Abul Fazl, writer of Ain-I Akbari, he was a famous Persian author, gems of Akber's court.

Q3. Who were Raiyat? How many types of Raiyat?

Ans. They were peasants. There are two types of Raiyat - Khud-khasta and Pahi-khasta.

Khud-khasta – They were residents of the village in which they held their land.

Pahi-khasta – They were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands were else were on a contractual basis.

Q4. How many seasons of agriculture according to Ain?

Ans. According to Ain-i-Akbari, agriculture was organized around the two major seasonal cycles – The kharif and the rabi.

Kharif – rice and jawar. Rabi – wheat and gram

Q5. What was Jins-i-Kamil?

Ans. Literally perfect crops. Example - cotton and sugarcane.

B. Short Questions (04 Marks each)

Q1. Describe the functions of panchayat?

Ans. 1. Community welfare – Construction of bund or digging the canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.
2. Arrangements against natural calamities, like floods, famine, Droughts etc.
3. Regulate rural societies, like marriage and caste.
4. To ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities
5. Punishment – Example - to levy fines on the community.

Q2. Describe Ain-i-Akbari?

2

Ans. 1. Vision of Akbar's empire.
2. Strong ruling class.
3. The organization of the court, administration and the army.
4. Included detailed revenue, records – with the help of Todarmal tried to reorganized the whole revenue system.
5. Useful description of agrarian society.

Q3. What were the role played by women in agrarian society?

Ans. 1. Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in fields.

2. Women sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest.
3. Craft production – such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery and Embroidery
4. Some restriction during some days of month – women were not allowed to touch the plough or the potter’s wheel in western India.
5. Produce children and look after them.

Q4. How land revenue was fixed?

- Ans. 1. It consisted of two stages - Jama and Hasil. Jama was the amount assessed and Hasil the amount collected.
2. Both cultivated and cultivable land measured in each province.
 3. Prepared annual record of the number of cultivators in each village
 4. Officials were appointed to measure land revenue.
 5. The Dewan, who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire.

Q5. Explain the salient features of zabti system?

Ans.

1. Measurement of land was compulsory.
2. Classification of land:- Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar.
3. Calculation of the average products.
4. Fixation of state share.
5. Commutation into cash.
6. Collection of land revenue.

THEME – 9
KINGS AND CHRONICLES
(MUGHAL COURT 16TH-17TH CENTURY)

Q1:- Name two Sanskrit texts which were translated into Persian during Mughal period?

Ans:- The Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Q2. Clarify the word meaning of Kornish?

Ans. Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the Courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head, It suggested that

the subject placed his head the seat of the senses and the mind into the hand of humility; presenting it to the royal assembly.

Q3. What is meant by the term Kitabkhana?

Ans. The literal translation of the term Kitabkhana is library. It was a scriptorium that is a place where the emperors collection of manuscripts were kept and manuscripts were produced.

Q4. Baburs memories were return in which language?

Ans. Baburs memories Tuzuk-i-Babari were originally written in Turkish. They were translated in Persian as BaburNama .

Q:-5. What do you mean by “PAIK”?

Ans:“PAIKES”were those people who rendered military servies in exchange of land.The Anhom king in Assam had their paiks.

Short Question

Q:-1. Who wrote the “Akbarnama”? Describe its content in brief.

Ans. The Akbarnama was written by Abul Fazal

- (i) The author of the Akbarnama , Abul Fazal grew up in the Mughal Capital of Agra. He was widely read in Arabic, Persian, greek philosophy and Sufism. Moreover he was a forceful debator and independent thinker who consistently opposed the view of the conservative ulema
- (ii) Beginning in 1589 Abul Fazal work on the Akbarnama for thirteen years, repeatedly revising draft the chronical is based on a range of sources, including actual record of events(waqai) official documents and oral testimonials of now knowledgeable person
- (iii) The Akbarnama is divided into three book of which the first two are chronicles. The third book is Ain E Akbari. The first Volume contents the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of akbar’s Life 30 years

Q. 2. Name the author of Badshahnama . Describe its contents.

Ans. 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 Abul Fazal .

It’s the official history of the event which occurred during the reign of emperor Shah Jahan. It was written in three volume covered a period of ten years.

Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising of first two decades of Shahjahan’s reign (1627-1647) But due to infirmities of age he was unable to write the 3rd volume. Volume of the 3rd decade of the emperor’s rule was chronicle by historian waris.

In 1944 the first time painting of Badshah Nama were exhibited in New Delhi, London and Washington.

Q.3. Describe the role played by women in agricultural production during Mughal Empire?

Ans. During the role of Mughal Emperor the women participated with men in sowing seeds, irrigating fields, harvesting crops, they also shared the work of weaving cloth, embroidery, making utensils. They had an active role to play in the market had a share in father's property, were also inheritance of zamindari.

Q. 4. Describe briefly the relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans?

Ans:-Relationship between Mughals and Ottomans Political relations, Business relations, Pilgrims. Could move freely Mughals exported valuable items, Earned income was donated/ spent at religious places' Mecca and Medina were located in Ottoman Arab region which was the main attraction.

Q.5 "For Member of the nobility under the Mughal, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and highest possible reputation" Examine the statement.

Ans:- (i)Chronicles lay down with great precision the rule defining status among the Mughal elites.

(ii) In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king

(iii) the place accorded to a courtier by the ruler was a sign of his importance in the eyes of emperor

(iv) The granting of title to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal policy .

A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held

(v) Other awards included the rite of honor (khilat) one gift . The sarapa(Head to feet)consisted of a turban and a sash (patka) . Jeweled ornaments were often given as gift by the emperor

Q6. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

Ans. The role played by the women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. After NurJahan Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shahjahan's daughter Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to the high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara in

addition received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.

THEME 10. COLONIALISM AND THE COUNRTYSIDE

2 Marks Questions (VERY SHORT ANSWERS)

Q.1 What was Permanent Settlement?

Ans. The practice of collecting land revenue introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is known as permanent settlement. In this system the land was given to landlords (Zamindars) permanently. The amount of revenue had been fixed in permanent settlement.

Q.2 Explain the ryotwari system of revenue.

Ans. The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as ryotwari. In this system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. The average incomes from different types of soil was estimated. The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.

Q.3 What was Deeds of hire?

Ans. When debts mounted the peasants were unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. They had no option but to give over all land under their possession, carts and animals to the money lenders. But without animals they could not continue to cultivate. So they took land on rent and animals on hire. Now they had to pay for them which had originally belonged to them. He had to sign a Deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to them.

Q.4 Who were santhals? What are the two features of their lives?

Ans. They were the tribes living in the foothills of Rajmahal hills. They cultivated their fields by plough and much civilized then the Paharias.

Q.5 What do you understand by Deccan riots commission?

Ans. The commission which was set up to investigate the riots of Deccan's farmer in 1875. It was set up by the government of Bombay due to immense

pressure of Government of India. Its report was presented in 1878 before the British Parliament.

Q.6 Who were Jotedars?

Ans. The group of rich farmers were known as Jotedars. They controlled local trade as well as money lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivator's of the region.

4 Marks Questions(SHORT ANSWERS)

Q.7 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.

Q.8 Why was permanent settlement introduced by Britishers?

Ans.-1. To get the fix land revenue.

2. To strengthen the British empire economically.

3. Zamindars would be loyal to them.

4. For the substantial growth in agriculture production.

Q.9 What were the causes of Deccan revolt?

Ans. 1. Temporary settlement of land revenue.

2. Non-availability of loan.

3. Debts of peasant.

4. Falling the prices of agriculture products.

Q.8 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.

(vi) 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.

Q.9 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.

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR 8 Marks Questions-

Q.10 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. 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. events from the outlook and angles of the English.

(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 form newspapers, unofficial accounts, legal records and where possible oral sources.

Q.11 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 cutcheries (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.

12. Passage Based Questions.

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated. The revenue was not realized with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796 - 1797, the land advertised for sale

comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28, 70, 061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18, 756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90, 416,. In 1204 corresponding with 1797-98 the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26, 66, 191 the quality sold was for sicca rupees 21, 47, 580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families or the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officer, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Q1. Why did Zamindars default on payments? 3

Q2. Name some of the oldest families who were defaulters in payment? 2

Q3. What was fifth report? 3

Ans. (1) 1. The revenue demand was very high.

2. The high demand was imposed the 1790's, a time when the prizes of agriculture produce were depressed making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindars.

3. The revenue was invariable regardless of the harvest and had to be paid regularly.

Ans (2) The Rajas of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all district of Bengal) were some of the defaulters could not pay revenue in time,

Ans (3) (1) Fifth report is one amongst a series of report of the administrative activities of the East India company sent to the British parliament.

(2) It content 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors, statistically reports on revenue returns and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras, written by official.

11. REBELS AND RAJ

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1. Which Governor-General introduced the Subsidiary Alliance? Name the four major powers accepting it. 2

Ans. Subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Tanjore, Surat, etc were the four major powers who accepted it.

Q2. Which English lady defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur?

2

Ans. Miss Wheeler defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur.

- Q3. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? Where was he sent on Pension? 2
Ans. Wajid Ali Shah was last Nawab of Awadh. He was sent to Calcutta on pension.
- Q.4 What was the doctrine of lapse? 2
Ans.- It means if the ruler dies without any successor, his state would be annexed by the British.
- Q.5 Who became the first viceroy of India? 2
Ans.- Lord Canning.

Short Questions (04 marks each)

- Q6. What were the policies and administrative causes of the Revolt of 1857? 5

Ans. (a) Imperialist policy of the British administrators.
(b) Doctrine of Lapse
(c) Abolition of pensions and Titles.
(d) Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor.
(e) Annexation of Awadh
(f) Misuse of Subsidiary alliance.

- Q7. What were the causes of the failure of the 1857 Revolt? 5

Ans. (a) Breaking out before of the fixed date.
(b) Co-operation of the native states to the British.
(c) Lack of co-operation from the Elite.
(d) Limited resources of the Rebels.
(e) Absence of a common ideal.
(f) Diplomacy of the British.

- Q8. Discuss the nature of revolt of 1857? 5

Ans. (A) Only a Sepoy mutiny –

i) The main ground for the uprising had been prepared by the soldiers.

ii) Important and immediate causes of the revolt was the use of greased cartridges.

iii) The revolt did not spread throughout the country.

iv) The revolt did not enjoy the cooperation and support of the common people.

(B) First war of Independence – Lakhs of artisans, farmers and soldiers struggled united against the British rule.

(C) Hindu and Muslim took actively part in the movement.

(D) The masses took active part in the struggle against the British at almost all centres of uprisings.

(E) It had country wide presence.

Q.9 What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels?

Ans.1. Proclamations were made in Hindi, Urdu and Persian

2. People were called to unite rise and exit the Firangis

3. Proclamations were made in the name of Mahavir and Mohd.

4. Rumours were spread.

Long Questions (08 marks each)

Q7. What were the social, economical religious and military causes of 1857 revolt?

8

Ans. **Economic Causes :-**

(a) Drain of wealth

(b) Destruction of Indian industries, trade & commerce.

(c) Exorbitant rate of land revenue.

(d) Resumption of Inami or rent-free lands.

(e) Unemployment and poverty among the masses.

Social Causes :-

(a) Maltreatment of the Indians.

(b) Interference in the social life of Indians.

(c) Spread of Western Education.

(d) propagation of Christianity.

Military Causes :-

(a) Unrest among the Indian soldiers.

(b) Increase ratio of Indian soldiers.

(c) faulty distribution of troops.

(d) General Service Enlistment Act.

(e) Greased cartridges.

Q9. What explains the anger of the Deccan ryots against the moneylenders? 8

ANS:-

1. By 1830s prices of agricultural products fell sharply.
2. Decline in peasants income revenue could rarely be paid without a loan from money lenders. 3. Ryots found difficult to pay it back, debt mounted.
4. Ryots needed more loan to buy their everyday needs.
5. Sahukar's export merchants in Maharashtra stopped long term credit and started demanding repayment of debt.
6. Petition after petition, Ryots complained of the injustice of insensitiveness and the violation of custom.
7. The Ryots came to see the money lenders as devious and deceitful.
8. Limitation law was passed to check the accumulation of interest overtime. 9. Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.

Q.8 How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th-17th centuries.

8

Ans :- (1) The business encouraged forest clearance zamindars and jotedars turned uninitiated lands in to rice fields to the British, extension of settled agriculture why necessary to enlarge the sources of land revenue. produce crops for export and establish the basis of a settled, ordered society.

(2) The British saw forest people as savage impurely and primitive and difficult to govern, so they felt that the forest had to be leaped settled agriculture established and forest people dammed civilized and persuaded to give up hunting and take to plough agriculture.

(3) In the 1770s the British embarked on a brutal policy to extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them then by 1780s, Augustas Cleveland the collector of Bhagalpur purposed a policy of polification. The Paharias chief were given an annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of their man.

(4) Some Paharia chief refused the complains continued, the Paharias withdraw deep into the mountains insulting themselves from Lositle forces and carrying on a war with the outbidders-so when Buchanan travelled through the region in the winter of 1880/1881, the Paharia naturally viewed him with suspicion and distrust.

(5) The Santhals themselves were powering into area, cleaning forest, cutting down timber, ploughing land and growing rice and cotton, this leads why Sindhus Manjhi.

10. Source based Questions :-

Read the following passage and answer the following questions given below: 8

We get significant information from Azamgarh proclamation. 25 Aug, 1857 as to what the rebels wanted. Section III. Regarding Public servants It is not a secret thing, that under the British Government, native employed in the civil and military service have little respect, low pay and no manner of influence; and all the post of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen

Therefore, all the native in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and adjuring their loyalty to the English side with the Badshahi Government and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees for the present, and be entitled to high post in the future.....Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is entitled that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English Service.

- Q1. How did the introduction of English affect the artisans? 2
Ans. The Artisans were deprived of their employment. The cheap machine-made goods of Britain captured the Indian markets. Consequently, the every description of native artisan was reduced to beggary.
- Q2. How would the condition of the artisan improve under the Badshahi Government? 2
Ans. Under the Badshahi Government, the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas and the rich.
- Q3. Why were the public servants dissatisfied with the British Government? 2
Ans. Under the British government, natives employed in the civil and military service had no respect. Their salaries were low and they had no power or influence.
- Q4. What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? 2
Ans. The rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed that the Indians should take care of their religion and interests and they should take care of their religion and interests and they should side with the Badshahi

CHAPTER 12. **COLONIAL CITIES**

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.1 To what extent are census data useful in reconstruction patterns of urbanization in the colonial context ?

Ans. Census data are very useful in reconstructing pattern of urbanization in the colonial context.

(i) These data are useful to know exact number of population as well as the total population of white and blacks.

(ii) These data also tell us upto what extent total number of people or total population had been affected adversely by the fearful or deadly diseases.

(iii) Census data provide us complete information about total number of different communities, their language, their works and means of livelihood as well as about their caste and religion also.

Q. 2 What were Civil Lines during the colonial rule Ans.

Ans: After the revolt of 1857 due to the fear of rebellion. They felt that towns needed to be better defended, and white people had to live in more secure and segregated enclaves, away from the threat of the “natives”. Pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared, and new urban spaces called “Civil Lines” were set up. White people began to live in the Civil Lines.

Q3. Why did the records of the colonial cities were preserved?

Ans. (i) To know the change of population.

(ii) For reconstructing the history of growth of the colonial cities.

Q4. Write a common characteristics of the three colonial cities Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ?

Ans. The English East India Company established their administrative and trade centres in these cities. Ports developed near these cities.--+

Q5. Write the names of any three hill stations established by the British in India?

(2)

Ans. Shimla, Mount Abu and Darjeeling.

04 marks question

Q6. What were the new kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? what function did they serve ? (2+1+1+1 = 5)

Answer

1. (1). By the 18th century , madras, Calcutta and Bomaby had become important points

and cities. The settlement that came up here were convenient points for collecting goods. The English East India Company built its factories (i.e. mercantile offices) there and because of competition among European companies fortified there settlement for protection. In Madras, Fort St. George, in Calcutta Fort William and in Bombay the Fort marked out the areas of British settlement which were known as 'White town'. The Indian Merchants, artisan and other women who had economic dealings with Europeans merchants lived outside their fort. These forts in settlement of train own known as 'Black Towns'.

(iii) Census data provide us complete information about total number of different communities, their language, their works and means of livelihood as well as about their caste and religion also.

Q7. Why were the hill stations developed in India by Britishers ?

Ans.

1. Need of British army.
2. Strategic places of Army.
3. Cool climate temptation for Britisher.
4. Free from epidemics.
5. Healthy climate
6. Home away home for Britishers.

Q. 8 Assess the impact of health and defence needs on town planning in Colonial Calcutta.

Ans. In 1756, Sirajudula the Nawab of Bengal sacked the small fort which the British traders had built to house their goods. Consequently when Sirajudaula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey, the British built a new fort. Fort William could not be easily attacked. Around Fort William, a vast open space was left which came to be known as the Maidan or garer-math. This was done so there would be no obstructions to a straight line of fire from the Fort against an advancing enemy army. Soon the British began to move out of the Fort and build residences along the periphery of the Maidan. This was how the English Settlement in Calcutta started taking shape. The vast open space around the Fort became Calcutta's first significant town planning measure. Lord Wellesley was concerned about the conditions that existed in the Indian part of the city, the filth, overcrowding and the poor drainage. He wrote a minute (an administrative order) in 1803 on the need for town planning and set up various committees for this purpose. It was believed that creating open places in the city would make the city healthier. Consequently many bazaars, ghats, burial ground and tanneries were cleared or removed. After Wellesley's departure, the Lottery Committee carried on with the work of Town Planning. In its drive to make the Indian areas cleaner, the committee cleared the river bank of encroachment and pushed the poor to the outskirts of Calcutta. The outbreak of cholera and plague epidemics in the 19th century gave a further impetus to town planning. The government believed that there was a direct link between living conditions and the spread of disease. Densely built up areas were regarded as insanitary as they obstructed sunlight and circulation of air.

Q. 9 What was the condition of the cities during the colonial rule in India?

Ans. 1. New class of laborious poor and workers were emerging. Rural labourers were migrating to the cities for employment. Many were migrating due to the attractive city life.

2. Colonial rulers conducted surveys. They collected the statistical data and published the governmental reports time to time.

3. Maps of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were quite different from the old ones. Architecture of the buildings were changed.

4. A large number of labourers were coming to the hill stations. Plantation of tea and coffee were done.

5. There were a number of opportunities for women in the cities. Some social reformers supported women's education which was opposed by the

orthodox opposed it. Gradually the participation of women in public places increased. They entered into the new occupations of the cities as maid, factory labourers, teachers, actress etc

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR 08 MARKS QUESTION

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Q. 11. How did prominent Indian merchants establish themselves in the colonial city?

Ans. Prominent Indian merchant establish themselves in colonial city in different phases.

They establish themselves in all the three metro colonial cities i.e., Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai) and Calcutta (Kolkata). First of all these Indian merchants tried to establish their relation of the agents of the company. As there all colonial cities were trade centre and administrative official. Therefore the Indian merchants could easily get establish their relation with the Europeans. There cities were having different types of comforts such as moden hotel,

Q. 12. Assess the impact of health and defence needs on town planning in Colonial Calcutta.

Ans. In 1756, Sirajudula the Nawab of Bengal sacked the small fort which the

British traders had built to house their goods. Consequently when Sirajudaula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey, the British built a new fort. Fort William could not be easily attacked. Around Fort William, a vast open space was left which came to be known as the Maidan or garer-math. This was done so there would be no obstructions to a straight line of fire from the Fort against an advancing enemy army. Soon the British began to move out of the Fort and build residences along the periphery of the Maidan. This was how the English Settlement in Calcutta started taking shape. The vast open space around the Fort became Calcutta's first significant town planning measure. Lord Wellesley was concerned about the conditions that existed in the Indian part of the city the filth, overcrowding and the poor drainage. He wrote a minute (an administrative order) in 1803 on the need for town planning and set up various committees for this

Purpose. It was believed that creating open places in the city would make the city healthier. Consequently many bazaars, ghats, burial ground and tanneries were cleared or removed.

Q.13 Passage based question :-

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows :-

“Escaping to the Countryside”

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857: Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down ... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi – were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

(i) Who was Mirza Ghalib ?

Ans. Mirza Ghalib was a famous poet.

(ii) What was happening in Delhi in 1857 and why ?

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, Delhi was beset by the rebels.
recovered by the British army.

(iii) Which three gates were under the rebels, while British army was occupying Delhi?

Ans. The three gates were – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi.

(iv) What was the condition of the people of Delhi ?

Ans. The colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

THEME 13

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

Q1. What did Gandhiji seek to obtain for the security of the peasants of Champaran in 1917?

Ans. Gandhiji went to *Champaran* in Bihar to provide the protection to the peasants of that region who were getting harsh treatment from British indigo planters. Gandhiji spent much of 1917 in Champaran, seeking to obtain peasant security as well as freedom to cultivate crops of their choice.

Q2. What did Gandhiji do after his release from prison in 1924?

Ans. Gandhiji chose to devote his attention to the promotion of home-spun cloth (Khadi)

He believed that in order to be worthy of freedom Indians had to get rid of social evils such as child marriage and untouchability.

Q3. What was the Gandhi-Irwin pact?

Ans. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on 5 March 1931. The following were the clauses

i) Civil Disobedience Movement would be called off.

ii) All prisoners would be released.

- iii)The production of salt would be allowed near the coast.
- iv) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the second round table conference to be held in London.

Q4. Why was Salt march notable?.Mention two reasons.

Ans.Salt march was notable because of the following reasons:

- i)It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. March was widely covered by the European and American Press.
- ii)It was the first Nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

Q5.Mention any two reasons for the failure of Cripps mission in India in 1942?.

Ans.i)The British government refused to accept the demand for immediate transfer of effective power to Indians.

ii)On the other hand ,the Indian leaders could not be satisfied by mere promises for the future while the Viceroy retained his autocratic power in the present.The congress rejected the proposals of the Cripps Mission.It asserted that the acceptance of these proposals would mean the acceptance of two nation theory.

iii) It would also mean respectability to autocracy and widening of the gulf between British India and Princely states and a setback for the democratic force such as the All India States People Conference.

4MARKS QUESTIONS

The significance of Gandhi's speech at BHU?

Ans. The first important public appearance of Gandhiji was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.

2-Before this, Indian National Movement was confined only to rich or elite class.But through his speech over here,Gandhiji advocated to make National Movement as a mass movement.

3- He said that establishment of BHU was certainly the most important show.But he showed his worry about the presence of noble man and absence of millions of poor Indians.

4-To these privileged invitees,Gandhiji told that salvation of India is not possible unless they strip themselves of jewellery and keep it in trust for their countryman.

5-He said that there is no meaning of self rule until labourers could not be given full profit of their produce.

6-Our salvation is only through the farmers,neither the doctors,lawyers or the rich landlords can secure it.

Q2”Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician”.Clarify the statement.

Ans. 1.There is no denying the fact that Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician.

2. As a politician he transformed the national movement into a mass movement.

3. Gandhiji chose to devote his attention to the promotion of home-spun cloth (Khadi)

He believed that in order to be worthy of freedom Indians had to get rid of social evils such as child marriage and untouchability

Q3.Mention any two rumours spread by the people regarding the miraculous powers of Gandhiji.

Ans.The peasants referred to him as Mahatma and believed he had miraculous powers.

1.Stories spread that those who opposed him suffered consequences villagers who had criticised found their houses falling apart and crops failing.

2.In some places people believed that he was sent by the king and had power to overrule local officials.

Q4.Why was Charkha chosen as a symbol of Nationalism?.

Ans. Charkha was chosen as symbol of nationalism because-

1. It symbolised manual labour and Gandhi believed in dignity of labour.

2. Gandhiji opposed machines as they enslaved human beings.

3. He believed that charkha could make a man self reliant and add to his income.

4. The act of spinning charkha enabled Gandhiji to break the boundaries of caste system.

Q5.Why are newspapers an important source for the study of the national movement?

Ans. Newspapers are an important source for the study of the national movement because-

1.Contemporary newspapers wrote about all the movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. They reported all important activities speeches and statement of Gandhiji.

3.They presented views about ordinary Indians regarding Gandhiji .

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR 8 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1.Examine the causes and the contribution of Non-Cooperation movement to India's freedom struggle.Why did Gandhiji couple Non Cooperation with Khilafat movement?

Ans. Introduction- Mahatma Gandhi changed the course of national movement and made it mass movement The first movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi was NCM,the causes are listed below-

- 1.Rowlatt Act.
2. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- 3.Govt.of India act.1919
- 4.Khilafat movement. (Explain all)

Gandhiji clubbed the NCM with Khilafat to foster Hindu_muslim unity.

Q2.Assess the Significance of salt satyagraha in India'sFreedom struggle.How did the British government react to it?

Ans. Introduction- The second mass movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi was CDM and Salt satyagraha was the first of CDM.

Causes of salt satyagraha-

1. Simon Commission.
2. Lahore Session of Congress (1929)
- 3.Salt taxes and salt monopoly (Explain all)

Importance of salt march-

1. This event brought Gandhi to world attention
2. Participation of women for the first time.

Govt.reaction-

1. Suppressive policies of British govt.
2. Gandhi-Irwin act.

Source based questions:-

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Why the salt satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest?

This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has being designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it can not sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the

public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this wicked dog-in-the-manager policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people.

The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nation produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown his folly, and unheard-of takes of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people.

This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

Q1- Why was salt the symbol of protest? 2

Ans- Salt was the symbol of protest because salt was used by everyone even by the poorest Indians.

In every Indian household salt was indispensable yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.

Q2- Why was salt destroyed by the Colonial Government? 2

Ans- The salt tax had been wickedly designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which was at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroyed the salt it could not sell profitably.

Q3- Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes? 3

Ans- Gandhiji considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes because salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. The salt tax was at times even fourteen times its values. The Government destroyed the salt it can not sell profitably. Wherever there was likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people salt officers were posted for destruction. In this way national property was destroyed at national expense.

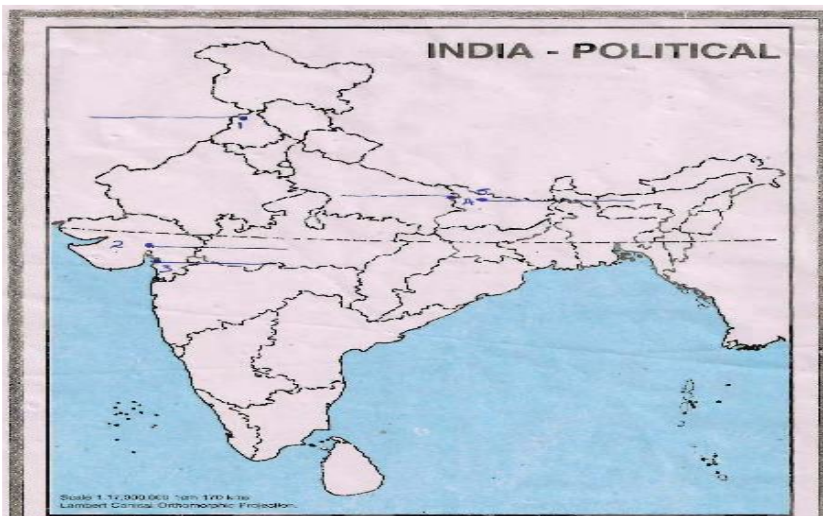
Map based question

1. On the political map of India mark any five places where the Congress Sessions were held between 1905 - 1920.

Ans. Surat (1907), Lucknow (1916), Calcutta (1912) , Kanpur (1917) and Nagpur (1920)

2. On the political map of India identify the places of historical importance from 1919 - 1947 marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and write their names.

Ans. 1. Amritsar 2.Kheda 3. Dandi 4. Chauri- Chaura 5. Champaran



LESSON 14 UNDERSTANDING PARTITION

Q.1 Why did the Congress refuse to make government with the Muslim League in the united province? 2

Ans.i. the Congress had majority there

ii. Muslims felt that if India remains undivided they will not get political power because they are in minority.

Q.2 What do you mean by the term holocaust? 2

Ans.Holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.Many scholars have used this term loot,arson,killing during the Partition.

Q.3 What were the negative consequences of Partition? 2

Ans.i. large scale migration,loss of life and Property.

ii. problem of rehabilitation of refugees.

Q.4 What is Communalism? 2

Ans.It is the ideology which divides religious communities and creates conflicts among them.It develops a feeling of hatred and revenge towards the other community.

Q.5 When was Hindu Mahasabha established and what was its main aim? 2

Ans.It was established in 1915 with an aim to end the difference between caste and creed coming under Hinduism and bringing unity among them.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS :

Q.1. How did Partition cause hatred between Hindus and Muslims? 4

ANS. i.The stereotype of extra-territorial, pan-islamic loyalties comes fused with other highly objectionable ideas i.e muslims are cruel, bigoted , unclean, descendants of invaders while Hindus are kind,liberal, pure, children of the invaded.

ii.R.M.Murphy has shown that similar stereotype proliferate in Pakistan .

According to him some Pakistanis feel that Muslims are fair,brave ,monotheist and meat eaters while Hindus are dark,cowardly,polytheist and vegetarian.

iii.The relationship between Pakistan and India has been profoundly shaped by this legacy of Partition.

iv.Perceptions of communities on both sides have been structured by the conflicting memories of those momentous times.

Q.2.What was the impact of Partition on Indian women? 4

Ans.i. They were brutally tortured and beaten.

ii.They were not allowed to voice their opinion.

Iii. Government's insensitivity to the feeling of women.

iv.Harrowing experience of women-abduction,sold,forced to settle down to a new life.

Q.3. "In the 1920s and 1930s ,communal identities were consolidated by a host of developments."Explain. 4

Ans.i. Muslims were agitated with the playing of music in front of mosques by the Hindus.

ii.The cow-protection movement started by the Hindu reformers also agitated them.

iii.The Shuddhi movement started by Arya samaj tried to bring back the converted people in the Hindu fold.

Iv. Hindus were agitated when Muslims started the Tabligh and Tanzim movements after 1923.

Q.4. Why did Cabinet mission visit India?What were its recommendations? 4

Ans.The three members Cabinet mission visited India in March 1946 to examine the demand of the Muslim league for the creation of Pakistan and to suggest a suitable political framework for independent modern India.Its main recommendations are-

- i. It suggested a loose three tier confederation of India.
- ii. It also suggested a weak central government having control only on foreign affairs,defence and communication.

iii. It retained provincial assemblies but categorised them into 3 groups for the elections to Constituent assembly.Group A hindu majority provinces,Group B Muslim majority provinces of north west and Group C muslim majority provinces of north east including Assam.

Q.5. What were the policies of the British which led to the Partition of India? 4

I. Divide and Rule policy of the British.

ii.Role of Communal parties and organisations.

Iii. Encouragement by the British government.

iv.Role of Iqbal and Jinnah

Q.1 Amidst all the turmoil following March 1947,Gandhi's valiant efforts bore fruit to bring harmony among people and society'. Justify 4

Ans .i.Gandhiji devoted his entire life to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity and tried to built a spirit of mutual trust.

ii.Mahatma Gandhi was always a supporter of the principle of non-violence and toured various riot torn areas like Noakhali,Bihar,Calcutta and Delhi to bring peace.

Iii.He tried to establish mutual trust and confidence among Hindu-Muslims.

iv.He told the people about the harmful effects of violence and communalism.

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR 8 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.1. Explain how the demand for the Pakistan was formalised gradually. 8

Ans. I. creation of Muslim league-the imperialist british Government instigated the muslims to create a separate party.

2. In order to appease the Muslims separate electorates were incorporated in Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.

3. After Lucknow pact the Congress and Muslim league reconciled but after the acceptance of separate electorate the relations spoiled.

4. In the election of 1937, league fared poorly which created wide rift between the Congress and Muslim league.

5. Celebration of the Day of Deliverance on 22-12-1939 by Mr. Jinnah after the resignation of Congress ministeries.

6. Two nation theory -Mr. Jinnah declared that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations which could not live together.

7. Pakistan resolution-Demand of Muslim league for a separate nation where the Muslims are in majority.

8. Observance Direct action day 16 Aug. 1946 -To take back the Muslim league's support and to materialise the demand of separate nation.

Q.2. Some scholars see Partition as a culmination of communal politics. Explain this statement. 8

ans. i. Introduction of Separate electorate poisoned the whole atmosphere by creating rift between Hindus and Muslims.

ii. In 1937 elections the Congress party formed governments in 8 out of 11 provinces which was a great blow to the Muslim league.

iii. Rejection of Congress to accept Muslim support in U.P to form a government, convinced them that it will be difficult for them to gain political power in United India.

iv. The popularity of the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S alarmed the Muslim league and made them call Congress as a Hindu party.

v. Every communal riot deepened differences between the two communities.

vi. Ordinary people felt that Mr. Jinnah might have seen the idea of Pakistan as mere tactics for blocking possible concession to the Congress.

vii. Politicians used sectarian slogans and distributed favours to their own religious groups.

viii. Communal Politics meant active oppression and hostility between communities.

Q.3 Explain the strengths and limitations of oral history in Partition of India. 8

Ans. STRENGTHS-

- i. Oral history helps in understanding problems of common people.
- ii. it enables the historians to write vivid accounts of what people experienced during Partition
- iii. helps to depict the experiences of the poor and helpless
- iv. it is difficult to get such information from government records.

WEAKNESSES-

- i. Lack of concrete date and chronology
- ii. difficult to get correct historical answers.
- iii. lack of information related to policies and governance
- iv. it is difficult to reach at conclusions and cannot be considered official.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following passage given carefully. Answer the questions that follow.

“WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED”

This is what moon wrote :

For over twenty-four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The . . . District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all. . . .

1. To which event does the source refer to? Describe what the mobs were doing ? (2)
2. Why did Amritsar become the scene of bloodshed later in 1947 ? 2
3. What was the attitude of the soldiers and policeman towards the mob ? (2)
4. Give one example to show how Gandhiji tried to bring about communal harmony? (1)

Ans. (1) It refers to an event held at the time of partition .

The mob were looting the market and trade centers.

Ans. (2). The British officials did not act to stop these unlawful and violent activities. The district administration had no control over the city.

Ans. (3). The Indian soldiers had started behaving as Hindu , Muslims or Sikhs. They were helping the people of their community only.

Ans. (4). He advised the people of Hindu and Muslim communities at Delhi to maintain trust on each other.

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS :

Q.1. When and why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India? 2

Ans. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India in 1946 to fulfill the following objectives-

(i) To examine the demands made by the Muslim League

(ii) To suggest a suitable political framework for an independent India

Ans. The Draft Constitution provided for three lists of subjects:

(i) Union List : The subjects in this list were to be preserved for the Central Government.

(ii) State List : The subjects were vested with the states.

(iii) Concurrent List : As for this list, Centre and state shared responsibility.

Q.3. How did N.G. Ranga describe the minorities ? 2

Ans. N.G. Ranga described the minorities as:

1. The masses of country which are still depressed

2. Those who are deprived of education and land.

Q.4. What was the status given to the princely states by Indian Independence Act 1947 ? 2

Ans. The Indian Independence Act 1947, which had given independence to India, gave all Indian princely states independence with the freedom to join India or Pakistan or to declare themselves independent as a sovereign state.

Q.5. What arguments were given by different members of the Constituent Assembly to make the centre more powerful? Give any two arguments. 2

Ans. (i) Many members stated that the powers of the Centre had to be greatly strengthened to enable it to stop the communal frenzy.

(ii) Only 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.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the National language? 4

Ans. By the 1950s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language. Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand. Hindustani – a blend of Hindi and Urdu – was a popular language of a large section of the people of India, and it was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures. Over the years it had incorporated words and terms from very many different sources, and was therefore understood by people from various regions. This multi – cultural language, Mahatma Gandhi thought would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities: it could unify Hindus and Muslims, and people of the north and south.

Q.2. Why Parliamentary system has been adopted in India? Is it relevant today?

Ans. The chief merit of Parliamentary government lay in its ability to satisfy the essential test of a democratic Executive viz.. a combination of stability and responsibility. In India when the poverty and illiteracy of the masses might well encourage the growth of Executive Despotism, Responsibility was no less important than stability.

According to Dr. Ambedkar-under the parliamentary system there is daily and periodic assessment of the responsibility of the Government.

On the basis of the assessment of last 58 years, it can be said that to include parliamentary system in our constitution was a positive and praisable effort which has played an important role in the stability of Democracy in India.

Ques3. How will you define the term ‘Secular’? Is India a Secular state ? 4

Ans. The term secular means that the state has no Religion of its own. The State is neither religious, nor anti religions. The state observes complete neutrality in Religious matter on the basis of following given detail India can be called a secular nation.

In the Indian Constitution, the articles 25-28 of the right to freedom of Religion have been granted to all persons residing in India. Accordingly by all the persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience. Indian citizens are free to change their religion on their own will.

Q.4. Analyse the Relevancy of emphasis on the need of a strong government by the constituent assembly. 4

Ans. The constituent Assembly was emphasizing that the powers of the centre had to be greatly strengthened to enable it to stop the communal riots because this might lead many partitions of India, a strong government was also demanded because only this could plan (Government). Only a strong centre could plan for a well being of the country, mobilised the available economic resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country from any foreign aggression.

The chief reason for a strong centre was partition of India. That is why emphasis on strong centre was being given instead of giving more autonomy to the provinces. A strong demand for the need of centralization of the powers was due to communal riots especially in Bengal and Punjab during 1946 – 1947.

By observing contemporary circumstances it is clear that demand of a strong government at centre was relevant

Q.5. “The Resolution cast the horoscope of our Sovereign Democratic Republic”.

Prove this Statement. 4

Ans:- On December 13, 1946, Pandit Nehru described the objective resolution as a ‘Solemn Pledge to our people’. It gave expression to the aspiration and ideals for

which the people of India had worked and struggled and embodied the broad objectives which the constituent assembly was to set before itself.

The resolution ensured that safeguards would be provided to the minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other classes. The resolution proclaimed that the ancient land would attain its rightful and honored place in the world. This republic would be a union of autonomous units in which residuary powers should be with the latter.

The Resolution also stated that the constitution framed by the Assembly must guarantee and secure to all the people of India Justice- social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity and equality before law; freedom of thoughts , expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, subject, association and action subject to law and public morality.

VALUE BASED QUESTION (4 MARKS)

Q. Mention any four values enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Ans. (i) Constitution of India provides Fundamental Rights to the citizens irrespective of caste, creed, race, sex, religion etc.

(ii) It establishes India as a sovereign, socialist, democratic and republic country.

(iii) All the citizens are equal before the Indian Law.

(iv) Every Indian citizen who is 18 or above has Right to vote irrespective of caste, creed, race, sex, religion etc.

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR 8 MARKS QUESTIONS :

Q.1. How did the Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy ?

Ans. The solution of language controversy was devised in the following manner

1. By the 1930s Congress as well as Gandhiji wanted to make Hindustani as the national language

2. Hindustani was a blend of Hindi and Urdu language and was fluently spoken and well understood by large number of Indian people.

3. A Congress member –R.V.Dhulekar of the constituent assembly made a strong plea to use Hindi as language of the Constitution making.
4. Some other members of the Constituent assembly were not satisfied with the suggestion of Dhulekar and there was commotion in the assembly.However peace in the house was restored with the intervention of Nehru.
5. Thus proceedings of assembly were disrupted many a time over the question of National language for three years.
6. On 12 sept.1947,Dhulekar’s speech once again sparked of a storm over the issue of national language.By the that time,the Language Committee of the assembly had already presented its report.
7. The committee recommended that Hindi in Devnagari script would be the official language
8. For the first 15 years ,English would remain in use for all official purposes but each province would have the freedom to choose any 1 regional language for its official work within the state.
9. By using the term official and not national for Hindi,the language committee tried to placate the disturbed feelings in different sections of society.In this way it presented to the language problems ,a solution which was acceptable to all.

Q. 2.How did historic forces help in shaping the constitution?

A.The Historical forces which shaped the vision of Indian Constitution-

- 1.The degree of Hindu Muslim unity : Both the Congress and Muslim League had failed to arrive a settlement which would bring social harmony and national unity.
- 2.The members of the Constituent Assembly : The members were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.The members sent by princely states were also included as they joined the Union.
3. The Muslim League : They chose to boycott the early sittings (before 15 Aug.1947) making it a one party show as 82 percent members of the assembly belonged to the Congress.

4. The Indian National Congress : the party nominated members of different castes and religious groups and tried to ensure women representation.
5. General public opinion : Collective participation was ensured by taking suggestions from the public.
6. All India Swaraj Sangh : It wanted the constitution to be based on principles laid down in ancient hindi books.
7. Religious minorities asked for special safeguard for adequate representation.
8. Three prominent members : (i) Nehru (ii) Sardar Patel (iii) Rajendra Prasad

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

Q.1. “There cannot be any divided loyalty”

“Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become a loyal citizen. People had 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 can not be any 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 nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.”

Q1. What do you understand by ‘Separate Electorate’ ? 1

Ans. Under provisions of the government of India Act, 1909. Separate electorates were made for the Muslims. Only Muslims could be elected from these constituencies. According to the British Administrators it was done in order to safe guard the interests of the Muslims minority.

Q2. Give two attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to G. B. Pant.

2

Ans. (i) He must train himself in the art of self discipline.

(ii) He should care less for himself and more for others.

Q3. Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the Constitution? 2

Ans. Some members of the Constituent Assembly felt that a meaningful participation of the minorities in the governance could be ascertained

only by the system of separate electorates. They made a strong plea to continue this system.

Q.4. Why was G. B. Pant against this demand? Give two reasons. 2

Ans. Govind Ballabh Pant felt that –

(i) If, by the system of the Separate Electorate, the minorities are isolated for ever, they can never be able to convert themselves into a majority.

(ii) The minorities, if they are returned by Separate Electorates, can never have any effective voice in the governance.

Q.2.”We are just not going to copy”

Excerpt from what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his famous speech of 13 December, 1946:

“We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent, and it is bound to be a republic Now some friends have raised the question: “ Why have you not put the word ‘democratic ‘ here?” ... obviously we are aiming for democracy and nothing less than democracy . What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter....? The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world’s progress..... We are not going just to copy, I hope a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and acceptable to them we stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. . . .”

(a) What were the three basic features of the Constitution, Nehru was referring to? (1)

(b) Why was he against India copying the constitutions of other countries? (2)

(c) Why did he refer to the past and to the American and French Revolution in the earlier part of the speech? (2)

(d) Name the document that Nehru introduced on 13 December, 1946. Give any one guarantee it gave to the citizens of India. (2)