

Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

Exercise

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

- Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?**
a) Wahhabi Rebellion b) Farazi Movement
c) Tribal uprising d) Kol Revolt **Ans: b) Farasi Movement**
- Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?**
a) Titu Mir b) Sidhu
c) Dudu Mian d) Shariatullah **Ans: c) Dadu Mian**
- Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?**
a) Santhals b) Titu Mir
c) Munda d) Kol **Ans: a) Santhals**
- Find out the militant nationalist from the following.**
a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade
c) Bipin Chandra pal d) Romesh Chandra **Ans: c) Bipin Chandra pal**
- When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?**
a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906
c) 19 August 1907 d) 16 October 1905 **Ans: d) 16 October 1905**
- What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?**
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt
c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots **Ans: c) Munda Rebellion**
- Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?**
a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal
c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Tilak **Ans: d) Tilak**

8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?

- a) Dina Bandhu Mitra
c) Dadabhai Naoroji

- b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
d) Birsa Munda

Ans: a) Dina Bandhu Mitra

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827. **Ans: Wahhabi Rebellion**

2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was _____.

Ans: Kol Revolt

3. The _____ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.

Ans: Chotanagpur Tenancy

4. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year _____.

Ans: 1908

5. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year _____.

Ans: 1885

III. Choose the Correct Statement

1. (i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain. (T)
(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders. (T)
(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion. (T)
(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals. (F)
a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct

Ans: a) i), ii) and iii) are correct

2. (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism. (T)
(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty. (F)
(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule. (F)
(iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement. (T)
a) (i) and (iii) are correct b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans: a) i) and iii) are correct (as per the book)

Correct answer : i) and iv) are correct

3. **Assersion (A) :** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R) : Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

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

Ans: c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A)

4. **Assersion (A) :** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

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

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

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

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Wahhabi Rebellion | – | a) Lucknow |
| 2. Munda Rebellion | – | b) Peshwa Baji Rao II |
| 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal | – | c) Titu Mir |
| 4. Kunwar Singh | – | d) Ranchi |
| 5. Nana Sahib | – | e) Bihar |
- Ans: 1. c, 2. d, 3. a, 4. e, 5. b**

V. Answer briefly:

1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?

The peasant uprisings in British India are classified as –

1	Restorative rebellion	Agitation to restore old order and old social relations
2	Religious Movements	Agitation led by religious leaders to liberate the local population by restructuring society on certain religious Principles
3	Social Banditry	Leaders of the movements were considered criminals by the British but the local people looked upon them as heroes.
4	Mass insurrection	Usually leaderless and spontaneous uprising

2. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

The following territories were annexed by the British by the Doctrine of Lapse-

- Satara,
- Sambalpur,
- Parts of the Punjab,
- Jhansi and Nagpur

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- During British rule, India was made a supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a market to dump British materials.
- The colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain.
- By this system, there was a favourable return back to India.
- This is called 'the drain of wealth'.

4. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

The objectives of Home Rule Movement are-

- To attain self- government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- The reunion of moderate and the extremists opened the possibility of fresh talks with the Muslims.
- By the Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress party and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India.
- In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.
- This Pact created a new sense of enthusiasm among the people.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857?

In 1857, the British rule witnessed the biggest challenge to its existence. In that year, a major revolt took place in North India. The main causes of the war are-

Doctrine of paramountcy:

British claimed themselves as paramount exercising supreme authority. New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.

Doctrine of Lapse:

- As per the Doctrine of Lapse, a native ruler died with a male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British.

- Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

Cultural sentiments:

- The British introduced a new dress code which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin.
- They also forced the Indian soldiers to replace their turbans with a round hat.
- It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity.

Discrimination in army:

- The sepoys were upset with discrimination in salary and promotion. Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts.
- In 1824, the Indian sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta forced to go to Burma by Sea. Indians refused crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.

Immediate cause:

- The introduction of Enfield rifle and new cartridges were also one of the main causes of the revolt.
- There was a strong suspicion that the new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat.
- The cartridges had to be bitten off before loading. So the Indian soldiers refused to use the cartridges.
- Pork is forbidden to the Muslims and the cow is sacred to a large section of Hindus.

2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal. The partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905.

Partition of Bengal:

- It was openly stated that the objective of partition was to curtail Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
- It was officially partitioned on 16th Oct. 1905. The day was declared as a Day of Mourning.
- Bengal was partitioned into East Bengal – Hindu majority area and West Bengal – Muslim majority area.

Response of the people:

- Instead of dividing the people, the partition further united them.
- The growth of regional newspapers played a role in building a sense of proud Bengali identity.

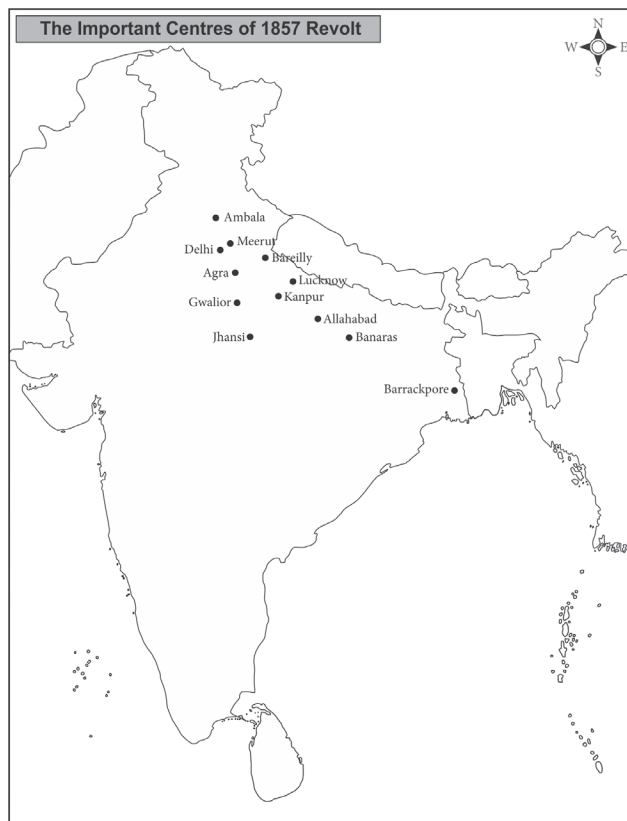
- The people protested through prayers, press campaigns, petitions and public meetings.
- Later, the leaders were forced to rethink their strategy and look for new techniques to protest.
- When the partition was announced, thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and marched on the streets of Calcutta signing Banda Mataram.
- The people started Swadeshi Movement and boycott movement of British goods.

VII. Activity

1. Identify the Acts passed in British India from 1858 to 1919, with a brief note on each.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY

2. Mark the important centres of 1857 Revolt on an outline map.



3. Prepare an album with pictures of frontline leaders of all the anti-colonial struggles launched against the British.

6. Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908) restricted the entry of _____ people into the tribal land.

- a) Britishers
- b) Brahmins
- c) Untouchables
- d) Non-tribal

Ans: d) Non-tribal

7. In 1806, the sepoys at _____ mutinied against the British.

- a) Vellore
- b) Barrackpur
- c) Delhi
- d) Thirunelveli

Ans: a) Vellore

8. In 1824, the sepoys at _____ near Clcutta refused to go to Burma by sea.

- a) Hoogly
- b) Jamshedpur
- c) Barrackpur
- d) Dacca

Ans: c) Barrackpur

9. During the Revolt of 1857, Delhi was ruled by the the Mughal Emperor _____.

- a) Siraj Ud daulah
- b) Bahadur Shah II
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

Ans: b) Bahadur Shah II

10. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of the last Peshwa _____.

- a) Balaji Viswanath
- b) Balaji Baji Rao
- c) Baji Rao II
- d) Shambaji

Ans: c) Baji Rao II

11. The Kingdom of Jhansi was annexed under the pretext of _____.

- a) Revenue collection
- b) Doctrine of Lapse
- c) Misgovernment
- d) Conquest

Ans: b) Doctrine of Lapse.

12. On 29 March 1857, a sepoy named _____ assaulted his European officer.

- a) Ram Banerji
- b) Mangal Pandey
- c) Shah Alam
- d) Sethuram

Ans: b) Mangal Pandey

13. Bahadur Shah was captured by the British and transported to _____.

- a) London
- b) Andaman islands
- c) Srilanka
- d) Burma

Ans: d) Burma (Myanmar)

14. The peasants of a village in the Nadia district, Bengal started the _____ Revolt in 1859.

- a) Bengal
- b) Vellore
- c) Indigo
- d) Cotton

Ans: c) Indigo

15. Indian National Congress was formed in the year _____.

- a) 1857
- b) 1905
- c) 1855
- d) 1885

Ans: d) 1885

16. _____ lent his service to facilitate the formation of the Indian National Congress.

- a) W.R.Banarjee
- b) Lord. Curzon
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) A.O.Hume

Ans: d) A.O Hume

17. The day Bengal was officially partitioned, 16th Oct. 1905, was declared as a day of _____.

- a) Protect
- b) Direct Action
- c) Mourning
- d) Protest

Ans: c) Mourning

18. In South India, the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched by _____.

- a) V.O.Chidambaranar
- b) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Bharathiar
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: a) V.O.Chidambaranar

19. In _____, the British government announced the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.

- a) 1905
- b) 1919
- c) 1934
- d) 1940

Ans: b) 1919

20. The constructive programmes of Swadeshi largely stressed upon _____

- a) Independence
- b) Self help
- c) Protest
- d) boycott

Ans: b) Self help

23. Queen Victoria's Proclamation was announced in the year _____.

- a) 1856
- b) 1857
- c) 1858
- d) 1875

Ans: c) 1858

24. After the Battle of Plessey, _____ was enthroned as the new Nawab of Bengal by the British.

- a) Shuja Ud Daulah
- b) Shah Alam
- c) Mir Kasim
- d) Mir Jafar

Ans: d) Mir Jafar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. On 23 June 1757, the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daulah was defeated by the East India Company in the _____.
Ans: Battle of Plassey
2. Robert Clive was helped by the _____ (money lenders from Bengal) who were aggrieved by the policies of Siraj-ud-daulah.
Ans: Jagat Seths
3. The Wahhabi Rebellion was originated in the Barasat region of _____.
Ans: Bengal
4. Under the colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over _____.

Ans: Forests

5. The Kol uprising was organised under the leadership of Bindrai and _____.

Ans: Singhray

6. The Munda people were familiar with the co-operative or collective farming known as _____ (joint holding) land system.

Ans: Khuntkatti

7. After the Great Rebellion, the governance of the Indian subcontinent was taken over by the _____.

Ans: British Crown.

8. The Governor General who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse was _____.

Ans: Lord. Dalhousie.

9. In 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to _____ by Sea.

Ans: Burma (Myanmar)

10. _____, Mughal Emperor was proclaimed as the Shahenshah-e-Hindustan in May 1857.

Ans: Bahadur Shah-II

11. One of the important reasons for the failure of the rebellion was the absence of a _____.

Ans: Central authority.

12. The British Government adopted the Indian Government Act in _____ 1858.

Ans: November

13. The second half of the _____ saw the emergence of national political consciousness.

Ans: 19th century

14. Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Peshwa _____ provided leadership in the Kanpur region.

Ans: Bajji Rao II

15. Rani Lakshmi Bai, who assumed the leadership in _____ battled the mighty British Army until she was defeated.

Ans: Jhansi

16. Delhi was recaptured by the British troops in Late _____.

Ans: 1857

17. The Play Nil Darpan (Mirror of the Indigo) written by _____ drew the attention of Indians and Europeans to the plight of the Indigo growers.

Ans: Dina Bandu Mitra

18. The first recorded rioting against the moneylenders took place in Supa, a village near _____.

Ans: Puna

19. The Madras Native Association was formed in _____.

Ans: 1852

20. The methods of moderate leaders were criticised by a group of leaders known as _____.

Ans: Extremists.

21. Against the Partition of Bengal, the people marched on the streets of Calcutta singing _____.

Ans: Bande Mataram.

22. The constructive programmes of Extremists largely stressed upon _____.

Ans: Self help.

23. In South India, _____ became the most important location of Swadeshi activities.

Ans: Tuticorin

24. In the _____ Session, it was decided to admit the militant faction into the Indian National Congress.

Ans: Lucknow

25. The British Government announced the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in _____.

Ans: 1919.

III. Choose the Correct Statement

1. i) The Great Revolt was the first major revolt of armed forces accompanied by civilian rebellion. (T)
ii) Nagpur was annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse. (T)
iii) The sepoys were upset with discrimination in salary and promotion. (T)
iv) Pork is forbidden to the Hindus and the cow is sacred to the Muslims. (F)
a) i), ii), iii) and iv) are correct b) ii), iii) and iv) are correct
c) iii) and iv) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

Ans: d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

2. i) Dudu Mian laid emphasis on the egalitarian nature of Islam and declared that "Land belong to god". (T)
ii) According to the Doctrine of Lapse, new territories under the corrupt Indian rulers were to be annexed. (F)
iii) At the time of the Revolt of 1857, the ruler of England was Queen Victoria. (T)
iv) One of the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 was many of the Indian princes and zamindars remained loyal to the British. (T)
a) ii), iii) and iv) are correct b) i), ii) and iv) are correct
c) i), iii) and iv) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

Ans: a) i), iii) and iv) are correct

3. i) The leaders of social banditry were considered criminal by the British. (T)
ii) The French East India Company restructured the Mughal revenue system across India. (F)
iii) Sidhu and Kanu were the brothers of Santhals. (T)
iv) The Munda Rebellion received an impetus when Titu Mir became the leader. (F)
a) i), ii), and iv) are correct b) ii), iii) and iv) are correct
c) i) and iii) are correct d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

Ans: c) i) and iii) are correct

4. **Assersion (A) :** Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Baji Rao provided leadership in the Kanpur region.

Reason (R) : He had been denied pension by the Company.

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

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

5. **Assersion (A) :** The British Government announced the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.

Reason (R) : It promised gradual progress of India towards self-government.

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

Ans: b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bahadur Shah II | — | a) Empress of England |
| 2. Siraj-ud-Daulah | — | b) Ruler of Jhansi |
| 3. Nana Saheb | — | c) Mughal Emperor |
| 4. Queen Victoria | — | d) Adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao |
| 5. Lakshmi Bai | — | e) Nawab of Bengal |

Ans: 1. c, 2. e, 3. d, 4. a, 5. b

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 6. Haji Shariatullah | — | a) Munda Rebellion |
| 7. Titu Mir | — | b) Santhal Hool |
| 8. Bindrai | — | c) Kol Revolt |
| 9. Sidhu | — | d) Wahabi Rebellion |
| 10. Birsa Munda | — | e) Farazi Movement |

Ans: 6. e, 7. d, 8. c, 9. b, 10. a

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 11. Lucknow Pact | — | a) Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 12. Partition of Bengal | — | b) Lord. Curzon |
| 13. Home Rule League | — | c) 1916 |
| 14. Indian National Congress | — | d) 1905 |
| 15. Viceroy of India | — | e) 1885 |

Ans: 11. c, 12. d, 13. a, 14. e, 15. b

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|
| 16. Bombay Presidency Association | — | a) 1852 |
| 17. Madras Mahajana Sabha | — | b) 1870 |
| 18. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | — | c) 1866 |
| 19. Madras Native Association | — | d) 1885 |

20. East India Association – e) 1884

Ans: 16. d, 17. e, 18. b, 19. a, 20. c

V. Answer briefly:

1. Explain the concept of constructive swadeshi.

- The constructive programme of Swadeshi largely stressed upon self-help.
- It focused on building alternative institutions of self-governance that would operate free of British control.
- Swadeshi ships sprang all over the place selling textiles, handlooms, soaps, match, earthenware and leather goods.

2. Why did the British restructure their policies towards the tribal people?

- The Santhals were pushed out of their familiar habitat during the process of creation of zamins under Permanent Revenue Settlement.
- By July 1855, they started a rebellion against the mahajans, zamindars and the British officials.
- Nearly 15 to 25 thousand rebels were murdered before the insurrection was finally suppressed.
- This incident forced the British to restructure their policies towards the tribal people.

3. The events of 1857-58 are significant in Indian History. Justify.

- This was the first major revolt of armed forces accompanied by civilian rebellion.
- The revolt witnessed unprecedented violence, perpetrated by both sides.
- The revolt ended the role of the East India Company and the governance of the Indian subcontinent was taken over by the British Crown.

4. Who were the Extremists in the freedom movement? Name the leaders.

- The leaders who focused on self-help and the use of religious symbols to bridge the gap between the elite and the masses were called extremists.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal were the prominent leader of the Extremists.

5. Name the Associations formed before INC to spread nationalism in the country.

- Madras Native Association (1852)
- East India Association (1866)
- Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884)
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870) and
- Madras Presidency Association (1885)

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. What were the causes of failure of the Revolt of 1857?

In 1857, the Indians started the Great Revolt against the British. The sufferings and hatred of the Indians led them to start the revolt. But the Indians failed in their attempt.

Causes of failure:

- The Revolt was not organised and planned. It was one of the main causes for failure.
- There was a general lack of enthusiasm among the Indian princes to participate in the rebellion.
- The Indian princes and Zamindars either loyal or were fearful of British power.
- The revolutionaries were left with either little or no sources of arms and ammunition.
- The emerging English-educated middle class too did not support the rebellion.
- The absence of a central authority was an important cause for the failure.
- South Indians were not participated in the revolt.
- At the last, the rebel leaders were defeated due to the lack of weapons, organisation, discipline and betrayal by their aides.

2. What were the demands of the Indian National Congress in the early days?

The Indian National Congress was formed in the year 1885. The early objectives were to develop and consolidate sentiments of national unity.

Key demands of INC:

- Creation of legislative councils at provincial and central level
- Increasing the number of elected members in the legislative council
- Separating judicial and executive functions
- Reducing military expenditure
- Reduction of Home charges
- Extension of trial by jury
- Holding the civil services exams in India as well as England
- Police reforms
- Reconsideration of forest laws
- Promotion of Indian industries and an end to unfair tariffs and excise duties.



UNIT TEST – 7

Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

I. Choose the correct answer:

5×1=5

1. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?

- a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 Aug. 1907 d) 16 October 1905

2. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?

- a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots

3. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?

- a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal
c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Tilak

4. On 29 March 1857, a sepoy named _____ Revolt assaulted his European officer.

- a) Ram Banerji b) Mangal Pandey c) Shah Alam d) Sethuram

5. Bahadur Shah was captured by the British and transported to _____.

- a) London b) Andaman islands c) Srilanka d) Burma

II. Fill in the blanks:

5×1=5

6. _____ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement originated in and around 1827.
7. The major tribal revolt took place in Chotanagpur region was _____.
8. The _____ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
9. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year _____.
10. In South India, _____ became the most important location of Swadeshi activities.

III. Match the following:

5×1=5

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 11. Wahhabi rebellion | – | a) Ranchi |
| 12. Munda rebellion | – | b) Peshwa Baji Rao II |
| 13. Begum Hazarat Mahal | – | c) Bihar |
| 14. Kunwar Singh | – | d) Lucknow |
| 15. Nana Sahib | – | e) Titu Mir |

IV. Answer in brief:

5×2=10

21. How are the peasants uprisings in British India classified?
22. Name the territories annexed by the British under Doctrine of Lapse.
23. What do you mean by drain wealth?

24. Highlight the objectives of the Home Rule League?
25. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

V. Answer any one a paragraph:

1×5=5

26. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

(OR)

27. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

VI. Map work:

10×1=10

1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places-

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| i) Barrackpur | ii) Lucknow | iii) Meerut | iv) Jhansi | v) Satara |
| vi) Gwalior | vii) Kanpur | viii) Bareilly | ix) Allahabad | x) Ambala |

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