Chapter: India post 1857 under the British rule

Q.No	Question	Marks				
	Multiple Choice Question					
Q.32	Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> an example of power-sharing?	1				
	 A. The Central government takes care of foreign affairs and the state government looks after agriculture and irrigation. B. The Supreme court directs the Haryana government to remove illegal constructions in the Aravali range. C. Thirty three percent of the total seats are reserved for women in the Lok Sabha. D. The citizens of India have the power to vote out the leader in the next elections. 					
Q.33	 'The movement achieved its principal objective, which included forcing the colonial state to withdraw a policy aimed at raising the rate of land revenue paid by peasants (which was a tax that was levied in the form of rent paid to the state)'. Source: Valiani, A. (2011) Militant Publics in India: Physical Culture and Violence in the Making of a Modern Polity. Springer The above lines are about A. Kheda Satyagraha B. Bardoli Satyagraha D. Ahmedabad Satyagraha 	1				
	Free Response Question / Subjective Question					
Q.34	Read this excerpt from Louis Fischer's <i>The Life of Mahatma Gandhi</i> . The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life. "What I did," he [Gandhi] explained, "was a very ordinary thing. I declared that the British could not order me about in my own country." Why does Fischer call the Champaran episode the turning point of Gandhi's life?	1				

Q.35	Here is a passage on Mahatma Gandhi's experience in South Africa.	3
	On 7 June 1893, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was on his way from Durban to Pretoria in South Africa on a business errand. Soon, he was ordered by the conductor to move from the first-class carriage (reserved for white passengers) where he was sitting, to the van compartment for lower-class travellers. When Gandhi refused, showing the conductor his first-class ticket, he was evicted from the train. A plaque on the platform marks the approximate spot where he was pushed from the train carriage with his luggage. "This incident changed the course of his life," it reads. Source: BBC, 26 March 2019, "The Birthplace of Gandhi's peaceful protest"	
	Based on your reading of the passage, answer the following questions.	
	(a) What canyou deduce about the plight of the non-white people living in South Africa at the time?	
	(b) Explain in two ways how "this incident changed the course" of Gandhi's life.	
Q.36	In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru went around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. What was the outcome of this exercise?	2
Q.37	"The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever- restive semi-tribal Rampa region in the north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924. [The leader of the revolt] won the grudging admiration of the Britishas a formidable guerrilla tactician. That the Government had to spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion speaks volumes about the success of the Rampa rebellion." Source: The Hindu State the causes of the rebellion that the passage talks about.	5
Q.38	Explainhow Alluri Sitaram Raju's methods to protest againstthe Britishatrocities were in direct contradiction to Gandhi's methods.	3
Q.39	Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. Source: NCERT	3
	How did nationalists such as Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri use folk art and music to bring this about?	

Answer Key& Marking Scheme

Q.No	Answers	Marks
Q.32	D. The citizens of India have the power to vote out the leader in the next elections.	1
Q.33	B. Bardoli Satyagraha	1
Q.34	Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant point:	1
	1) first satyagraha in India, successful in inspiring and giving courage to peasants and farmers	
	2) encouraged Gandhi to launch other satyagraha movements against the oppressive policies of the British	
Q.35	Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant point:	3
	1) facing racial discrimination	
	2) experienced human rights violation	
	3) saw inhuman treatment meted out to them	
	Award 1 mark each for any two of the following or any other relevant point.	
	 the first-hand experience of racial discrimination made him realise the problems Indians and the Blacks were facing 	
	2) vowed to work for the rights of the oppressed	
	3) fought for the rights of Indians and the Blacks	
	4) came up with the idea of satyagraha and led the freedom movement in India	
Q.36	-setting up of Oudh Kisan Sabhas headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba	2
	Ramchandra and a few others	
	-over 300 branches were set up in the villages around the region within a month	
	(to be evaluated as a whole)	
Q.37	-The rebellion happened in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.	5

	 -The colonial government had closed large forest areas and prevented people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. -It enraged the hill people. -Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied. -When the government began forcing them to contribute <i>begar</i> for road building, the hill people revolted. (to be evaluated as a whole) 	
Q.38	 -use of force, not non-violence -attacked police stations -attempted to kill British officials -carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving <i>swaraj</i> (any 3 points to be evaluated) 	3
Q.39	 -Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths. -Some nationalists felt itwas essential to preserve suchfolk traditions to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride. -Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales - <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>. -any other relevant point (any 3 points to be evaluated) 	3