

Class-XII

History(027)



SECTION-A

Ans: 1 'Objective Resolution' was introduced in the Constituent Assembly was promulgated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

It was considered as momentous Resolution because of following

- (i) It include India as an Independent, Sovereign and Republic.
- (ii) It emphasis on the Equality, Justice and liberty.
- (iii) Special safeguards to religious minorities and the depressed class.
- (iv) It proposed for the people and after learning from the failures and achievements of other nations. And after, it became 'Preamble of India'.

Ans: 2 (b) The economic conditions of the Paharias after the settlement of Santals affected them severely.

- (i) Initially, Paharias resist the coming of outsiders (Santals) but later they accepted their coming and went deeper into the barren and rocky area.
- (ii) After, arrival of Santals, fertile area of the region became inaccessible to them.
- (iii) They were not able to do shifting cultivation and gradually segregate from their economic processes.
- (iv) As Santals, had cut down the timber and cleared forest hunters and gatherers affected a lot, because they were intimately thus connected to the forest.

That's why the battle between the Hoe and Plough was the long One.

Ans:3 "The simmi similarities in the pattern of revolt of 1857 lay partly in its planning and coordination because of following reasons:

- (i) There are some indirect evidence for its planning like when 7th Swadh irregular cavalry refused to accept the cartridges in early may and wrote to the native Infantry 48th. They acted for their faith and awaited for 48th order.
- (ii) People and emissions move from one station to another found people to talk about revolt.
- (iii) Another case, when Captain Hearsey was given protection by Swadh police and 41st native Infantry told him to kill or to gave it to them to kill him, but military police denied.
- (iv) Charles ball also said that there was nighty occurrence in Kanpur where panchayat composed people from different cantonment and

Ans:3 "The simmi similarities in the pattern of revolt of 1857 lay partly in its planning and coordination because of following reasons:

- (i) There are some indirect evidence for its planning like when 7th Swadh irregular cavalry refused to accept the cartridges in early may and wrote to the native Infantry 48th. They acted for their faith and awaited for 48th order.
- (ii) People and emissions move from one station to another found people to talk about revolt.
- (iii) Another case, when Captain Hearsey was given protection by Swadh police and 41st native Infantry told him to kill or to gave it to them to kill him, but military police denied.
- (iv) Charles ball also said that there was nighty occurrence in Kanpur where panchayat composed people from different cantonment and

that one day, all letters may be published. Gandhiji used to write in his daily 'Harigan journal', and after all letters were published by Jawaharlal Nehru as "Bunch of old letters".

Contemporaries

Newspapers: Newspapers are the most important source to know about movements and Gandhiji as well.

All the newspapers and magazines write from their perspective and their views like 'Time' Magazine of Britishers have different views for Gandhi and the movement.

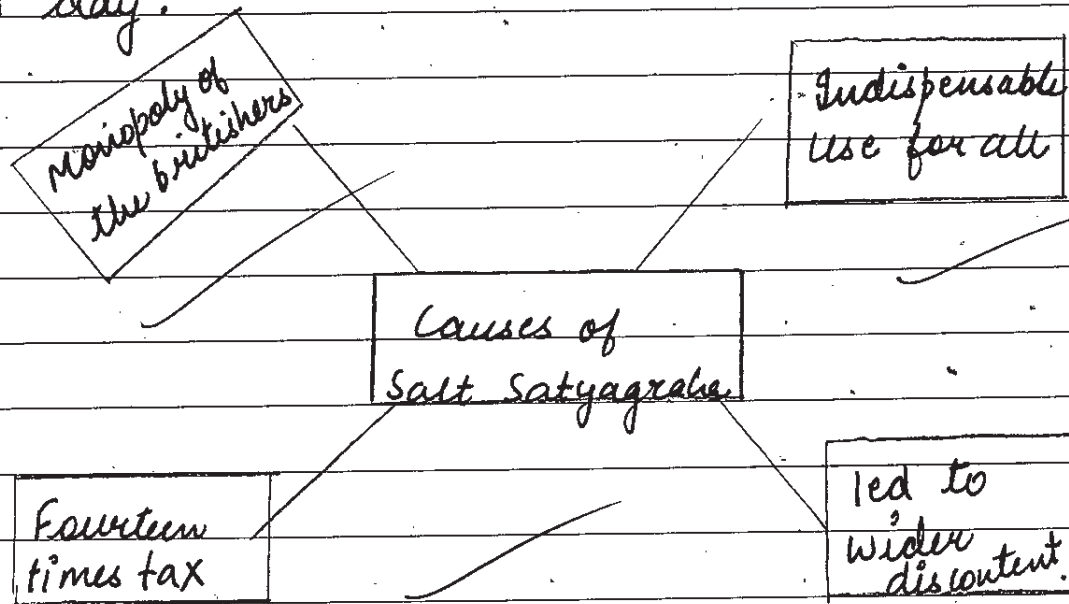
Indian Newspaper were having different, newspaper "National Herald" of Motilal Nehru and "Dawn" of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

So, these were some important points to know about any personality.

SECTION-B

Ans:5 The causes and significance of Salt Satyagraha

Salt Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi on 12 March 1930 with 78 trusted volunteers and he covered 240 miles in 24 day.



Monopoly of Britishers : Britishers have the monopoly over the salt and they stop people from manufacturing

of salt and oppressed them to buy at higher price from the market, and even people were not able to buy due to high taxation.

Indispensable to use: Salt was an indispensable material for all the people whether rich or poor. So, all required the salt for the food, it was very common, so Gandhiji said that it was nature's material, we will break this law & manufacture salt.

Fourteen times tax: Salt has more than 14 times tax according to its ^{value} and fourfold ^{value} so Gandhiji decided to break it and to manufacture salt along the coast.

Wider Discontent: Gandhiji knew that it will be the most widely discontent law, because its value & tax were high, inaccessible to poor. He gives all demands to lord Irsin, he refused Gandhiji led to Dandi March from his ashram

Sabarmati

Significance of Salt Satyagraha

- Gandhi to world attention
- Women's Participation
- Britishers believed that their faith rule not last forever.

(i) Salt Satyagraha was notable, by this Gandhi ji gains the worldwide attention, it was covered by American and European Magazine 'Time'.

(ii) On the advise of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, women ^{also} were actively participated in that movement and arrested as well for Salt law and for liquor tax.

(iii) By this, Britishers ~~realise~~ came to know that their rule would not last forever, they had to give some power to Indians.

Ans:6 Chain of grievances of taluqdars, and peasants led them to join the revolt of 1857.

Grievances of Taluqdars:

- (i) Taluqdars faced a lot from britishers after the annexation of Awadh. Initially, taluqdars were having armed retainers, they built forts and have controlled over vast land.
- (ii) There were many foot soldiers around 12,000 to big taluqdars and 200 to small one.
- (iii) After the arrival of britishers, they didn't want to control these features of taluqdars and in 1856, they introduced Summary Settlement.
- (iv) In Summary Settlement, they told that taluqdars do not have permanent stake on the land, whatever they had have.

through force and fraud. This led to the taluqdars having initially 67% of land reduced by 38% after this settlement.

(v) Taluqdars were not having any control on the land and new officers were recruited for collection, this led to creation of problem for both company and peasants.

Grievances of Peasants:

(i) The dispossession of the taluqdars led to the end of the entire social order. Peasants were facing many problems.

(ii) At that time, there were many leaders who were generous father figure and used to help peasants if any problem occurred with them.

(iii) Peasants were depressed because of high revenue charges and they were no one to help them to redress them.
there

(iv) Apart from this, when there was conflict between the Britishers and the Sepoys, mostly peasants have discontent with the Britishers, this led to their participation in the rebellion of 1857.

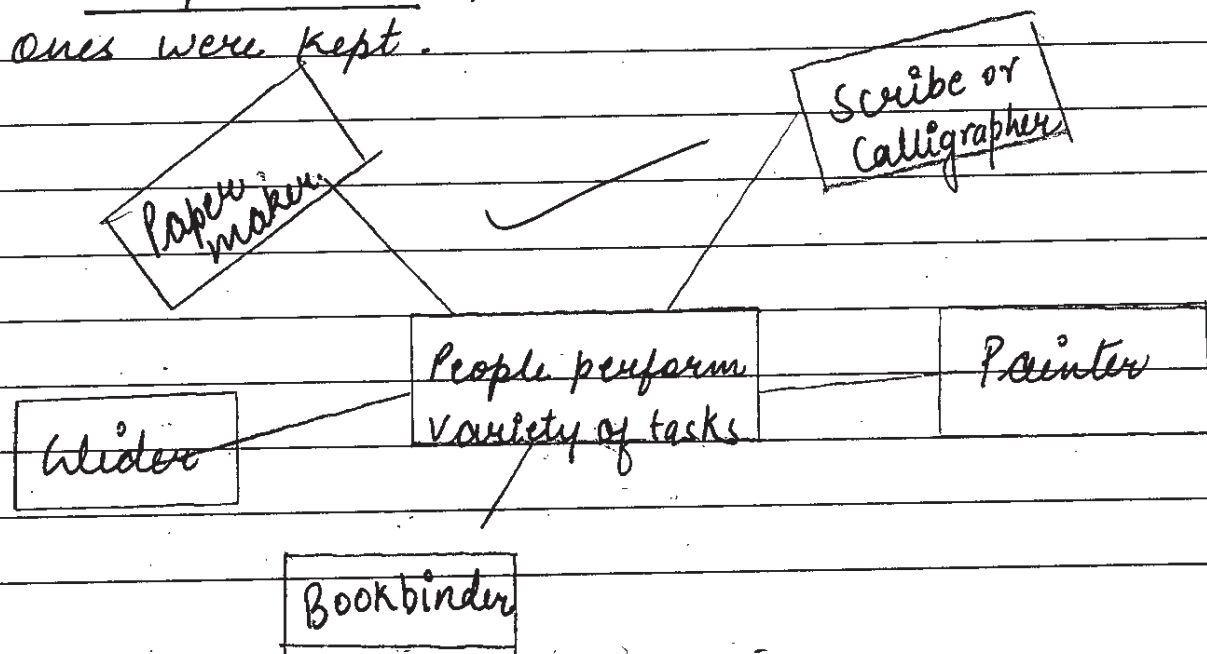
Conclusion: Due to the Britishers' superiority every section of society came to fight or to do rebellion against Britishers.



Ans: 7 The process of manuscript production in the Mughal court involved a number of people perform a variety of task which are as follows:

(i) Manuscript means the text which are handwritting. In Mughal court manuscript production was very essential.

(ii) There was a Kitabkhana, in English translated as library was a scriptorium where new books were produced and old ones were kept.



Paper Maker : Paper maker used to make folios.

Scribes or Calligrapher : They used to write the text.

Painter : They used to illustrate the scene as per text.

Writers : Illuminate the pages, to read it clearly.

Bookbinder : They used to bind all the folios folios and covered it with ornamental cover.

(iii) After the completion of book, it became a wealth of intellectual projects, shows prestige and power.

(iv) People were also awarded for the precious object like Calligraphers and Painters and get many of awards for their work, whereas others were not.

Calligraphy, a skill of great importance and Akbar's favourite was ~~not~~ nastaliq a fluid style a qalam made up of trimmed reed of 5 to 10 mm dipped into ink (siyah) and then calligraphers wrote.

Even, Paintings shows the special power for communicating ideas, that's why they were awarded.

Conclusion: All the people work hard to make this precious object which shows prestige and power of Kingdom.

Ans: B.1 Akbar's accessibility, accessibility and affability used to attached him with the mind of his people, that's why he was the great ruler.

(B.2) Akbar was interested to know about the doctrines of Christianity.

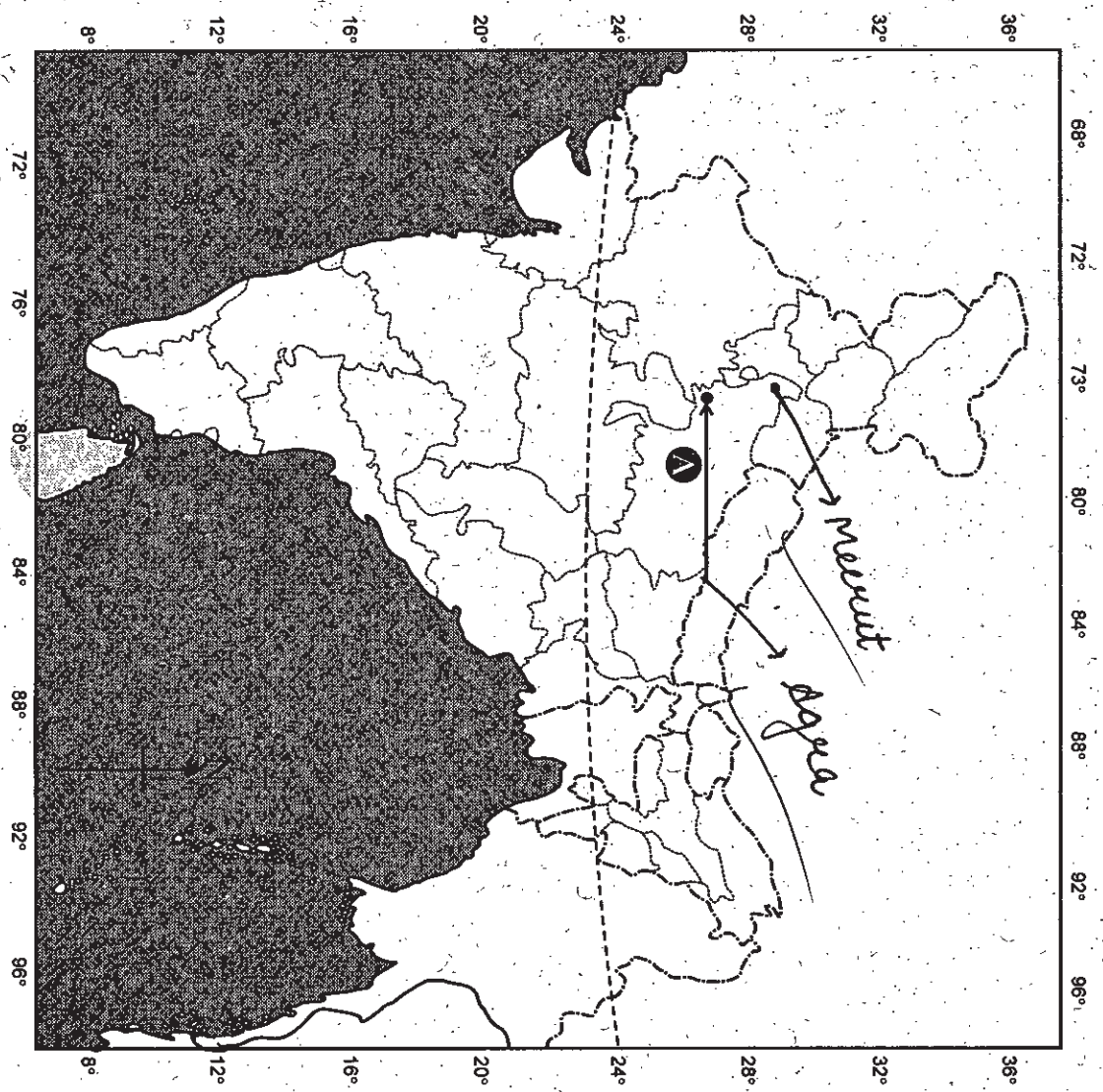
(B.3) For, he creates an opportunity almost every day for common people and to converse with him.

(ii) he endeavours to show himself pleasant and spoke with all of them and understand them.



प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 10

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



61/3/1

316A

Page 12



Ans: (9.1) Lovind Ballab Pant - have concerned for unified nation, he didn't want to break the unity among people. he want people to loyal with nation.

(9.2) Loyalty considered as an important aspect because, in a democracy to/ loyal with each other is important. And these/ loyalties should exclusively centred around state.

(9.3) For success of democracy one must train himself in self discipline.

(ii) In democracy, less care for himself and more for others.

→ (9.2) In a democracy, we should create system where any individual or group can live easily, by loyalty, otherwise democracy will be doomed.