

SUB:HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION MARKS :90
CLASS : 12 QUARTERLY EXAMINATION – SEP,2024
ANSWER KEY

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. (c) A.O. Hume	11. (c) S.A. Dange
2. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji	12. (c) Syed Ameer Ali
3. (d) Lala Lajpat Rai	13. (d) 22 December 1939
4. (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	14. c) 2015
5. (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya	15. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
6. (c) Congress' acceptance of League's demand for separate electorates for Muslims	16. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
7. (b) Rajaji	17. (b) 3 4 2 1
8. (c) It had excluded Indians from its fold.	18. (b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
9. (b) iii, ii, i, iv	19. (c) Vinoba Bhave
10. (c) Indian Republican Army	20. (a) 5

PART- B

II.ANSWER ANY SEVEN :(Q.NO.30 is compulsory)

21.	The importance of Illbert Bill. • The Indian judges were empowered to try europeans through this Bill. • The amendment to the Bill was a cause of the rise of Indian nationalism.	<u>2</u>
22.	The leaders of the epicenters of militant nationalism in British India • BalGangadharTilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, LalaLajpatRai	<u>2</u>
23.	The background for the launch of the Khilafat movement? • End of the first world war the allied powers decided to end the caliphate. • So the Ali brothers started a Khalifat Movement.	<u>2</u>
24.	The Mahad Satyagraha launched by Dr.Ambedkhar. • Its establish for the civic right of the untouchables to public tanks and wells. • He lashed out at the Indian National Congress and the British officials.	<u>2</u>
25.	J.N. Tata called the father of Indian modern industry • He was the first successful Indian entrepreneur, so he s called the father of the Indian modernindustry. • His trading company evolved into the Tata Group.	<u>2</u>
26.	Separate Electorate or Communal Electorate: • Under this arrangement only Muslims could vote for the Muslim candidates. • Minto-Morley reforms act granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims.	<u>2</u>
27.	Mohan Singh organise the INA • The Indian Prisoners of War with the Japanese were left under Mohan Singh's	<u>2</u>

	command. • Mohan Singh drafted about 40,000 men in the Indian National Army by the end of 1942.	
28.	The essence of the JVP Committee's recommendations? • The JVP committee rejected the demand for linguistic states. • Because that demand, in given context had "narrow provincialism.	2
29.	The immediate tasks before the new government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru? Developing the economy. Increasing employment Reducing poverty.	2
30.	Dadabhai naoroji- He was called as the Grand Oldman of India- founded Indian Society. East India Association – thrice the president of INC.	2

PART -C,

III.ANSWER ANY SEVEN :(Q.NO.40 is compulsory)

31.	The role played by press in creating nationalist consciousness in British India. • It spread the modern ideas of autonomy, democracy, etc. • They criticized politics. • It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country .	3
32.	Collector Ashe killed by Vanchinathan. • The repressive measures of the British administration. • Repression of the Swadeshi efforts in Tuticorin. • To avenge for the Tirunelveli event.	3
33.	The twin objectives of the Home Rule League • 1. The establishment of Home Rule for India in British Empire. • 2. Arousing in the Indian masses a sense of pride for the Motherland. • In 1916, two Home Rule Movements were launched in the country.	3
34.	• <u>Jyotiba Phule: - One of the social reformers of India.</u> • <u>He wrote a book named " Gulamgiri"</u> • <u>He started a movement called Satyasodhak samaj.</u>	3
35.	The importance of the Poona Pact • The communal award was modified. • The Poona Pact took away separate electorates. • Reservation of seats was guaranteed.	3
36.	TISCO.-• Tata Ironand Steel Company (TISCO) – was set up by the Tatas in 1907. • It was set up by a part of swadeshi effort in Sakchi, Bihar. • In 1912–13 Its production was 31,000 tons.	3
37.	the importance of Minto-Morley reforms of 1909. • This act gave separate constituencies for muslims. • It granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims. • it was made completely estrangement, the Hindus and Muslims.	3
38.	reasons for the removal of S.C. Bose from the INC. • Most of the congress leaders refused cooperation with S.C. Bose. • Bose founded the Forward Bloc to function within the Congress.	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He carried on his revolutionary activities independently with the Congress movement. 	
39.	<p>The hallmarks of our Indian Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. • The principle of universal adult franchise, and an autonomous election commission. • The independence of the judiciary. 	3
40.	<p>The reasons for agricultural backwardness in India -The backwardness of agriculture could be attributed to two factors: institutional and technological.- Institutional factors refer to the social and economic relations between the land-owners and the cultivators.- Technological factors relate to did not use of better seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, use of machinery.</p>	3

PART- D

IV.ANSWER ALL

41.a.	Impact of Western education on Indian Middle Class, highlighting the latter's role in reforming and regenerating Indian Society - a modern Indian Intellectuals- Traders, landlords, Doctors and lawyers-	5
41.b.	The role played by V.O. Chidambaram in Indian National Movement- opposition to the monopoly of the British- a joint stock company- purchased two steamships,- The Coral mill workers- accept the demands- 'Swarajya Day'- double life imprisonment.	5
42.a.	<p>The work done by two Home Rule Movements one under Tilak and another under AnnieBesant.</p> <p><u>Home Rule Movement under Tilak</u> :- at Belgaum in April 1916- six branches- ed the demand for Home Rule through his lectures.</p> <p><u>Home Rule Movement under Annie Besant</u>:- at Madras in September 1916- spread the idea of Home Rule- "the price of India's loyalty is India's Freedom".</p>	5
42.b.	<p><u>Non-cooperation Movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non cooperation movement has both a positive and negative approaches. • In the positive scheme included the Swadeshi, khadi spinning, removal of untouchability and Hindumuslim Unity. • The negative approach included the legislative, judicial and foreign boycott. <p><u>Civil Disobedient Movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a ethical protest against the unjust tax on salt. • Many Indians were joined Gandhi in defiance of the ban on the production of salt. • This Movement was a struggle based on nonviolent crusaders. 	5
43.a.	<u>The role of Mahathma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle</u> - peasants of Champaran.- kheda – Ahmedabad- 'hartal' in 1919 against the Rowlatt Act - Khilafat issue- the noncooperation movement - 'Dandi March'.- individual Satyagraha - Quit India Movement.	5
43.b.	Bhagat Singh's radical strand of nationalism, and his revolutionary activitsm that led to his hanging.- He was one of the leader in the Hindustan Socialist Republican	5

	Association - Bhagat Singh and his friends bombed the Central Assembly - Bhagat Singh and his comrades were arrested in Saunders murder case- He said, 'the days of capitalism and imperialism are numbered- He also said, Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind - In 1931, Bhagat Singh was hanged in the Lahore Jail - Until his last breath, he shouting Inquilab Zindabad.	
<u>44.a.</u>	The divide and rule policy of the British impact on Indian nationalism - The object of the British was to check development of a composite Indian identity. – To forestall attempts at consolidation and unification of Indians - Separate electorates were distributed as part of the policy of divide and rule- As a result, In North India enmity between Hindus and Muslims grew - The last decades of the nineteenth century was marked by a number of Hindu–Muslim riots - The policy of divide and rule of the British led to the emergence of the Muslim League - This led to the partition of India.	<u>5</u>
<u>44.b.</u>	The Rajaji Formula. A post-war commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims were in absolute majority - A plebiscite of the adult population there to ascertain whether they would prefer Pakistan - In case of a partition there would be a mutual agreement - Defence and communication should be in this mutual agreement - The border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign states - The implementation of the scheme would wait till the full transfer of power.	<u>5</u>
<u>45.a.</u>	The Royal Indian Revolt considered a glorious chapter in the history of Indian National Movement - B.C. Dutt, a in the HMIS <i>Talwar</i> was arrested for scribbling 'Quit India' on the panel of the ship - This provoked a strike by the 1,100 ratings on the ship- They condemned, racist behavior and abuses that were the norm of the English commanders- The ratings, in many places, hoisted the Congress, the Communist, and the Muslim League flags together on the ship masts during the revolt - The colonial government's response was brutal repression - The RIN mutiny, however, was indeed a glorious chapter in the Indian National Movement.	<u>5</u>
<u>45.b.</u>	The problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union and how they were ably handled by Patel and Nehru. <u>The problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union</u> - The ruler of Hyderabad - The ruler of Junagadh - Maharaja of Kashmir <u>The role of Nehru and Patels in the incorporation of the princely states in the Indian Union</u> - India had taken military action with in 48 hours and annexed Hyderabad with the Indian Union - Patel held a public referendum on the Junagadh people and annexed with Indian Union - Maharaja Hari Singh could not stop the Marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir - When Hari Singh sought India's help, Patel said he should sign the annexure.	<u>5</u>
<u>46.a.</u>	the basic principles of India's foreign policy? What role did Prime minister Nehru in organizing the Afro-Asian countries into a non-aligned movement.	<u>5</u>

	<p>Basic principles of India's foreign policy:- Anti-colonialism, and anti-racism - non-alignment with the super powers- Afro-Asian Unity - Non-aggression - The promotion of world peace and security.</p> <p>Role of Nehru in organizing the Afro-Asian countries into a non-aligned movement - The Bandung Conference laid the foundation for the non-aligned movement - The importance of non-alignment and its essence in such a world is best explained Nehru - Nehru said we object to forcing the new nations of Asia and Africa into their cold war machine.</p>	
46.b.	MAP - Junagadh , Hyderabad , Tuticorin , Calcutta , Nagpur	<u>5</u>
47.a.	<p>The achievements of the first two Five- Year plans.</p> <p>The First Plan (1951–56) focused on developing agriculture, especially increasing agricultural production - The allocation for Agriculture and Irrigation accounted for 31% of the total outlay - After this, the emphasis shifted to industry - The Second Plan (1956–61), stressed the development of heavy industry for achieving economic growth - The first two Plans had set fairly modest targets of growth at about 4% - Which economists described as the "Hindu rate of growth".</p>	<u>5</u>
47.b.	<p>TIME LINE – ANY FIVE.</p> <p>1921 - Malabar Rebellion 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact 1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces 1942 - Cripps Mission / Quit India Movement 1945 -Wavell Plan / Simla Conference 1946 - Cabinet Mission / Direct Action / Interim Government / RIN Revolt 1947 - India becomes Independence 1950 - India becomes Republic</p>	<u>5</u>