



General Instructions:

- i) Questions 1-10 carry 1 mark each, it should not exceed 20 words.
- ii) Question 11 is a value based question and carries 4 marks. It is compulsory.
- iii) Questions 12 and 13 carry 8 marks each. There is no internal choice provided.
- iv) Question 14 is a source based question of 5 marks. It is compulsory.
- v) Question 15 is a map question. Attach the map with the answer sheet. It is of 5 marks.

PART 1 : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. What does the term 'white town' signify?
- 2. Who was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi?
- 3. Who was the kotwal of Delhi before the Revolt of 1857?
- 4. Mention any 2 parties/ people who challenged the claim of Congress that it represented all of India.
- 5. When was the first All india census attempted? When did it become a regular feature?
- 6. What was the main recommendation of the Cabinet mission?
- 7. Which Viceroy officially moved his council to Shimla?
- 8. When was Direct Action Day celebrated?
- 9. Mention any one problem faced by Census officials.
- 10. Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission that was sent to India?

PART 2 : VALUE BASED QUESTION(COMPULSORY)

- 11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Fort St. George became the nucleus of the white town where most of the Europeans lived. Walls and bastions made this a distinct enclave. Colour and religion determined who was allowed to live within the fort. The company did not permit any marriages with Indians. Other than the English, the Dutch and the Portuguese were allowed to stay here because they were Europeans and Christians, the administrative and judicial systems also favoured the white population. Despite being few in number the Europeans were the rulers and the development of Madras followed the needs and convenience of the minority whites in the town.

The black town developed outside the fort. It was laid out in straight lines, a characteristic of colonial towns, it was, however demolished in the mid 1700's and the area was cleared for a security zone around the fort. A new black town developed further to the north. This housed weavers, artisans, middlemen and interpreters who played a vital role in the company trade.

- a) From whom did the East India Company purchase the right to settlement in Madras or Madraspatam or Chenapattanam? (1)
- b) State 1 characteristic of Madras town. (1)
- c) Describe 2 values that were violated by the policy of segregation in the settlement in Madras. (2)

PART 3 : LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 12. "Hill stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development." Explain with reference to the importance and advantages of hill stations.
- 13. Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism.

PART 4 : SOURCE BASED QUESTION

14.

THE PROBLEM WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATES

At the round table conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the depressed classes: 'separate electorates to the "untouchables" will ensure them bondage in perpetuity. Do you want the "untouchables" to remain "untouchables" forever? Well, the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of "untouchability" and when you have done it, the bar-sinister, which has been imposed by an insolent "superior" class upon an "inferior" class will be destroyed, when you have destroyed the bar-sinister to whom will you give separate electorates?

- a) What was the main argument of Gandhiji against separate electorates? (1)
- b) What was the suggestion given by him in place of separate electorates? (1)
- c) List 3 arguments given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in support of separate electorates. (3)

PART 5 : MAP BASED QUESTION

15. On the given outline political map of India locate the following 5 centres of national movement:

- a) Champaran
- b) Amritsar
- c) Bombay
- d) ChauriChaura
- e) Bardoli

-X-X-X-X-X-X-