

## HIS: LN-5 REVOLT OF 1857

I Short answer type questions :

1. What event triggered the mutiny in Meerut ?  
(P.No. 58)

Ans: \* Mangal Pandey was a sepoy in the British Army. He was from the 34th Bengal Native Infantry Regiment.

\* On March 29, 1857, he fired at a British Commander and called upon other sepoys to revolt against the use of the new Cartridge.

\* Many sepoys joined him in the revolt.

\* He was arrested and hanged on April 8, 1857.

\* This caused a lot of anger and, on April 24, 1857, sepoys revolted against the Company in Meerut.

2. Who was Rani Avantibai and what is she remembered for ?

(P.No. 59)

Ans: \* Rani Avantibai was a great freedom fighter.

\* Indian Post and Telegraph department had issued two stamps in honour of Rani, on March 20, 1988 and on September 19, 2001.



II

## Long answer type questions:

1) The British intervened in the social customs and traditions of Indians. Explain.

(P.No. 57)

- Ans:
- \* The laws were passed to ban the practice of sati and widow remarriage was encouraged.
  - \* Although these measures were progressive, they angered some sections of the society.
  - \* People became suspicious.
  - \* At the same time, the British indulged in social discrimination.
  - \* They had an attitude of racial superiority.
  - \* They did not allow Indians to travel in first-class compartments in trains.
  - \* Even the highly qualified Indians were neither promoted nor appointed to high posts.
  - \* This led to frustration among the educated class.



## CIVICS LN 4 - JUDICIARY.

## I. Short answer type questions:

1. What is meant by 'checks and balance' in a government?

(P.No - 151)

Ans: The three branches of government - the legislature, the executive and the judiciary - share power and exercise some control over the actions of each other.

In this way, none of them becomes more powerful than the other. This is a system of checks and balance which is all about sharing power and keeping a check on others from becoming overdominating.

2. State who chairs a Lok Adalat and mention how cases are resolved.

(P.No. 156)

Ans: \* A retired judge generally chairs a Lok Adalat  
\* He is assisted by a lawyer and a social worker.

\* The disputing parties themselves put forward their case.

\* The cases are resolved through mutual understanding.

\* There is no option of appeal against the decision taken by a Lok Adalat.



## II Long answer type questions:

1. Enumerate some common features of a District Court.

(P.NO - 153)

Ans: Some common features of a District Court are:

- It hears civil and criminal cases at the district / tehsil level.
- It is presided over by a district judge.
- The district courts are subordinate to High Court.
- The court of district judge is the highest court.
- Nyaya Panchayats are village-level courts.



## GEO: LN-4 - INDUSTRIES

I. Short answer type questions:

1. Name the major Industrial regions of India.  
(P.No. 246)

Ans: Major Industrial regions in India are:

- Mumbai - Pune region
- Gujarat region
- Vishakhapatnam - Guntur belt
- Kollam - Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster.
- Ahmedabad - Baroda region
- Bengaluru - Tamil Nadu belt
- Chota Nagpur industrial belt
- Delhi - Gurugram - Meerut region.

2. What are the factors which led to the development of Osaka as a textile centre?  
(P.No. 251)

Ans: ◦ Plains around Osaka ensured easy availability of land for the growth of cotton mills.

- Labour is easily available
- Warm and humid climate
- Sufficient supply of water from river Yodo.

## II Long answer type questions:

1. Write a short note on Engineering Industries.  
(P.No. 252)

Ans: • Engineering industries use steel as a raw material to manufacture industrial and agricultural equipment, electric goods, textile machines, computers, transformers, turbines, etc.  
• Automobiles like cars, trucks, railway coaches, etc.

Leading Producers: Japan, Germany, USA and Russia.

• In India, engineering industries are located in: Bhopal, Bengaluru, Pune and Haridwar.

Examples: Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (HMT.)

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).



## HIS : LN 6 : EDUCATION UNDER THE BRITISH

### I. Short answer type questions:

1. Who was Lord Minto and what was his opinion on the role of education?

(P.No: 71)

Ans: Lord Minto, a Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was of the opinion that educating Indians would help in maintaining law and order in the country, thereby reducing crime.

2. What major change did the English Education Act of 1835 introduce?

(P.No 73)

Ans: \* The English Education Act of 1835 was passed following Thomas Macaulay's idea of education for Indians and it was decided that the money would be spent on promoting western education and oriental learning would not be promoted.

\* Oriental education did not get the government support in any way.

\* English textbooks began to be published for schools.



## II Long answer type questions:

1. Explain the measures undertaken by the Company after following the Wood's Despatch guidelines.  
(P. No. 73, 74)

Ans: \*

- The government took the responsibility of educating the people of India.
- A network of educational institutions from primary to university level was set up.
- The department of education was set up in provinces to look into all matters of education.
- Universities were set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in 1857, Lahore university was set up in 1869.
- The medium of instruction was Vernacular at the primary level and English at the higher level.