

**Session 2025-26**  
**Punjab History and Culture**  
**Paper-B**  
**Class-X**  
**Question Bank**

**Lesson -1**  
**Some famous artists and writers of Punjab**  
**(1) Sobha Singh**

Part-A  
Objective type questions

- (1) Choose the correct answer:
1. Who was Sobha Singh?
    1. Writer
    2. Painter
    3. Freedom fighter
    4. Poet
  2. When was Sobha Singh born?
    1. November 29, 1901
    2. November 19, 1901
    3. December 29, 1901
    4. December 19, 1901
  3. Where was Sobha Singh born?
    1. Chandigarh
    2. Andretta
    3. Delhi
    4. Sri Hargobindpur
  4. Where did Sobha Singh settle after partition?
    1. Amritsar
    2. Lahore
    3. Andretta
    4. Chandigarh
  5. How long Sobha Singh stayed at Andretta?
    1. 28 years
    2. 38 years
    3. 48 years
    4. 58 years
  6. Where was Sobha Singh's Art Gallery and Museum situated?
    1. Chandigarh
    2. Andretta
    3. Delhi
    4. Kangra
  7. How many times Sobha Singh painted Sohni Mahiwal?
    1. Five
    2. Three
    3. One
    4. Ten
  8. Where was Sobha Singh died?
    1. Chandigarh
    2. Andretta
    3. Delhi
    4. Kangra
  9. Where did Sobha Singh open his own first studio?
    1. Lahore
    2. Chandigarh
    3. Amritsar
    4. Andretta

Answers:

1. Painter
2. November 29, 1901
3. Sri Hargobindpur
4. Andretta
5. 38 years
6. Andretta
7. Five
8. Chandigarh
9. Amritsar

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. Sobha Singh painted Sohni Mahiwal in..... first time. ( 1935,1937,1939)
2. Andretta is situated near the town..... (Palampur, Shimla, Chandigarh)
3. Sobha Singh was born at ..... (Andretta, Amritsar, Sri Hargobindpur )
4. Sobha Singh spent .....years in Baghdad. (One, Two, Four).
5. Indian Government issued a postal stamp in..... in the honour of Sobha Singh. (2001, 1986,1983)

Answer: -

1. 1937
2. Palampur
3. Sri Hargobindpur
4. Four
5. 2001

(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):

- (a) Sobha Singh was honoured with Padma Vibhushan. (×)
- (b) Sobha Singh was conferred upon the degree of Literature by Guru Nanak Dev University. (×)
- (c) Sobha Singh was known for his paintings. (✓)
- (d) Sobha Singh's father, Deva Singh, was in Indian Cavalry. (✓)
- (e) Sobha Singh opened his own studio at Amritsar in 1928. (×)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- ( 1) Who was Sobha Singh?

Answer: - Sobha Singh was a painter from Punjab

Question :- ( 2) What profession did Sobha Singh choose at first?

Answer: - Draughtsman in British Army.

Question :- ( 3) What was the name of Sobha Singh's wife?

Answer: - Bibi Inder Kaur.

Question :- ( 4) Where did Sobha Singh open his studio at Lahore?

Answer: - Anarkali bazaar

Question :- ( 5) Where did Sobha Singh settle after partition?

Answer: - Andretta.

Question :- ( 6) How long Sobha Singh stayed at Andretta?

Answer: -38 years

Question :- ( 7) Where did Sobha Singh open his studio in Delhi?

Answer: - Cannaught Place

Question: - ( 8) Who painted the famous painting 'Her Grace the Gaddan'?

Answer: - Sobha Singh

Question :- ( 9) Who painted the portrait of Omar Khayyam?

Answer: - Sobha Singh

Question :- ( 10) What was the title of portrait of Guru Nanak Dev ji, painted by Sobha Singh in1937?

Answer: -Nam Khumari Nanka Chari Rahe Din Raat.

Question :- ( 11) In which year Sobha Singh painted the portrait of Mahatama Gandhi?

Answer: - 1948

Question: - (12) In which year Sobha Singh was awarded Padma Sri?

Answer: - 1983

Question :- ( 13) What was the highest award given to Sabah Singh by Government of India?

Answer: - Padma Sri

Question :- ( 14) Who recreated the hand of Guru Nanak dev ji in a painting painted by Sobha Singh?

Answer: - Palmist Pundit Agnihotri of Hamirpur

Question :- (15) When and where was Sobha Singh born?

Answer: - Sobha Singh was born in November 29, 1901 at Sri Hargobindpur.

Question :- (16) What was the name of Sobha Singh's parents?

Answer: - Sobha Singh was the son of Deva Singh. His mother's name was Bib Achran.

Question :- (17) Name the love-legends painted by Sobha Singh?

Answer: - Sohni-Mahiwal, Heer-Ranjha, Sassi-Punnu, Shirin-Farhad.

Question :- (18) Describe any two paintings of Sikh Gurus painted by Sobha Singh.

Answer: - Portrait of Guru Harkrishan ji healing the sick and Portrait of Guru Gobind Singh ji seated on throne holding a hawk.

Question: - (19) When and where was Sobha Singh died?

Answer: - Sobha Singh was died in 22 August 1986 at Chandigarh.

Question: - (20) What were the themes of Sobha Singh's paintings?

Answer: -  
1. Religious theme  
2. Romantic theme

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question: - (1) Why Sobha Singh did not paint the martyrdom of Sikhs in their struggle against Mughal rulers?

Answer: - Sobha Singh did not paint the martyrdom of Sikhs because he believed such paintings would never allow men to forget tyranny and hatred, and blood cannot be cleaned with blood. The paintings of war and religious intolerance widen the gulf among men.

Question :- (2) Write down the relationship of Sobha Singh with his father.

Answer: - Sobha Singh's father Deva Singh was a stern cavalry officer. He rebuked him for wasting time in drawing figures on wall of their house. Sobha Singh resisted all attempts of his father to discipline him. Fed up with the rebukes of his father, Sobha Singh attempted suicide.

Question: - (3) Describe the painting of Sohni Mahiwal painted by Sobha Singh.

Answer: - The painting of Sohni Mahiwal painted by Sobha Singh was a delightful representation of feminine beauty. The lithe figure of Sohni, with a wet duppata clinging to her reveals her physical charm.

Question: - (4) Write down the name of awards conferred upon Sobha Singh.

Answer: - Sobha Singh is a revered by Punjabis as a people's artist. In 1973, at the initiative of Mr. I.K. Gujral, the union minister of Information and Broadcasting prepared a documentary on him. In 1974, the Punjab Government acclaimed him as the State Artist. In 1982, the Punjab Art Council gave him the highest award. In 1983, the Government of India conferred upon him a Padma Sri. Indian Government issued Postal Stamp in the honour of Sobha Singh.

**Lesson -1**  
**Some famous artists and writers of Punjab**  
**(2) Amrita Sher Gil**

Part-A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was Amrita Sher Gil?
  1. Writer
  2. Painter
  3. Freedom fighter
  4. Poet
2. Name the uncle of Amrita Sher Gil who noticed the artistic talent of her?
  1. Pierre Vaillent
  2. Lucien Simon
  3. Ervin Baktay
  4. Paul Gauguin
3. What was the name of Amrita Sher Gil's husband?
  1. Ervin Baktay
  2. Paul Gauguin
  3. Victor Egan
  4. Paul Cezanne
4. Where was Amrita Sher Gil's first concert held?
  1. Shimla
  2. Lahore
  3. Delhi
  4. Saraya
5. What was the name of Amrita Sher Gil's artist friend at Paris?
  1. Boris Tazlitsky
  2. Lucien Simon
  3. Victor Egan
  4. Marie Antoinette
6. What was the name of Amrita Sher Gil's sister?
  1. Bindra
  2. Noori
  3. Amrita Pritam
  4. Indira
7. How many years Amrita Sher Gil studied in Paris?
  1. Three years
  2. Four years
  3. Five years
  4. Six years
8. Where was Amrita Sher Gil died?
  1. Paris
  2. Lahore
  3. South Africa
  4. India
9. Write the name of Amrita Sher Gil's painting which was awarded the picture of the year in Paris?
  1. The Bride
  2. Bride's Toilet
  3. Young Girls
  4. Tahitian

Answers:

1. Painter
2. Ervin Baktay
3. Victor Egan
4. Shimla
5. Boris Tazlitsky
6. Indira
7. Three years
8. Lahore
9. Young Girls

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. Amrita Sher Gil's family faced financial problems and moved to ..... in 1921. (Saraya, Shimla, Lahore)
2. Amrita Sher Gil started to learn piano and ..... in Shimla. (Painting, Sitar, Violin)
3. Amrita Sher Gil's early paintings display an influence of ..... style. (Indian, Western, South Indian)
4. During her stay at Saraya Amrita Sher Gil painted..... (Village Scene, Young Girl, The Bride)
5. Amrita Sher Gil Marg is a road in..... (Shimla, Delhi, Lahore)

Answer: -

1. Shimla
2. violin
3. Western
4. Village Girl
5. Delhi

(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):

- (a) Amrita Sher Gil's mother was a Hungarian Opera Singer (✓)  
(b) The name of the Amrita Sher Gil's nephew was Vivan Sundaram. (✓)  
(c) Amrita Sher Gil was greatly influenced by the cave paintings of Ajanta. (✓)  
(d) At her studio in Lahore, Amrita Sher Gil painted a painting of Bride's Toilet. (×)  
(e) Amrita Sher Gil painted a famous portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru. (×)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) Who was Amrita Sher Gil?

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil was a painter.

Question :- (2) What was the name of Amrita Sher Gil's sister?

Answer: - Indira.

Question :- (3) How many years Amrita Sher Gil studied in Paris?

Answer: - Three years.

Question :- (4) Where did Amrita Sher Gil received her early art training?

Answer: - Florence (Italy)

Question :- (5) Write the name of Amrita Sher Gil's painting which was awarded the picture of the year in Paris?

Answer: - Young Girls.

Question :- (6) What were the themes of Amrita Sher Gil's paintings?

Answer: - Women oriented and feminist.

Question :- (7) Write the name of painting painted by Amrita Sher Gil in Lahore in 1940?

Answer: - The Bride

Question: - (8) When was Amrita Sher Gil died?

Answer: - December 6, 1941.

Question :- (9) Where was Amrita Sher Gil died?

Answer: - Lahore.

Question :- (10) When and where was Amrita Sher Gil born?

Answer: - Sobha Singh was born in 30 January, 1913 in Budapest (Hungary).

Question :- (11) Who was Amrita Sher Gil?

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil was an eminent Hungarian-Indian painter who was one of the pioneers of modern Indian art. Amrita Sher Gil was sometimes known as India's Frida Kahlo because of the "revolutionary" way she blended Western and traditional art forms.

Question :- (12) Who were the parents of Amrita Sher Gil?

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil was the daughter of Umrao Singh Sher Gil Majithia, a Jat Sikh aristocrat and her mother's name was Marie Antoinette gottesmann, a Hungarian Opera singer.

Question :- (13) Why was Amrita Sher Gil expelled from the art school?

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil was expelled from the art school for drawing woman in nude.

Question: - (14) Write the name of three paintings of Amrita Sher Gil painted during the tour of South India?

Answer: - Bride's Toilet, Brahmacharis, South Indian Villagers Going to Market.

Question: - (15) Write the name of the paintings of Amrita Sher Gil painted during her stay at Lahore?

Answer: - Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride.

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question: - (1) Write down the names of famous paintings of Amrita Sher Gil?

Answer: -At Paris: - Young Girls.

During her visit to south India:-Bride's Toilet, Brahmacharis, South Indian Villagers Going to Market.

During her stay at Saraya, in Gorakhpur, Utter Pradesh: - Village Scene, In the Ladies' Enclosure and Siesta.'

During her stay at Lahore:-Two Women, Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride.

Question: - (2) Give a detailed account of Amrita Sher Gil's life.

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil was born in January 30, 1913 in Budapest, Hungary. She was a child of a Punjabi Father Sardar Umrao Singh Majithia and a Hungarian musician mother Marie Antoinette. Amrita Sher Gil received her early art training in Florence, Italy. Expelled from the art school a year later for drawing women in nude, she moved to Paris with her family, where she worked under Pierre Vaillant and then professor Lucien Simon at Ecole Nationale des Beaux Art. She studied there for three years and her painting 'Young Girls' was awarded the Picture of the Year, making her the youngest person ever to receive this honor. Amrita Sher Gil was also made Associate of the Grand Salao, first Indian to achieve this distinction.

Question: - (3) Give a detailed account of Amrita Sher Gil's famous art work in India.

Answer: - Amrita Sher Gil's was greatly impressed and influenced by Munhall and Polari school of paintings and the cave paintings at Ajanta. In 1937, she toured South India and produced her south Indian trilogy of painting 'Bride's Toilet, Brahmacharis, and South Indian Villagers Going to Market'.

Her second phase of painting began at her paternal family home in Saraya, Sardar Nagar, in Gorakhpur, Utter Pradesh. Here she painted 'Village Scene, In the Ladies' Enclosure and Siesta'. In September 1941 she moved to Lahore. Here she painted 'Two Women, Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride among others. The Story Teller, Hill Women, Hill Scene and self portraits were also some famous art works of Amrita Sher Gil in India.

**Lesson -1**  
**Some famous artists and writers of Punjab**  
**(3) Bhai Vir Singh**

Part-A  
Objective type questions

- (1) Choose the correct answer:
1. Who was Bhai Vir Singh?  
1. Writer  
2. Painter  
3. Freedom fighter  
4. All of the above
  2. Who was grandfather of Bhai Vir Singh?  
1. Diwan Kaura Mal  
2. Vir Singh  
3. Kahn Singh  
4. Charan Singh
  3. Write the name of the epic written by Bhai Vir Singh?  
1. Raja Lakhdatta Singh  
2. Rana Bahador  
3. Baba Naudh Singh  
4. Rana Surat Singh
  4. Who launched Khalsa Tract Society?  
1. Lala Lajpat Rai  
2. Bhagat Singh  
3. Bhai Vir Singh  
4. Sobha Singh
  5. Bhai Vir Singh was honoured with?  
1. Padma Sri  
2. Padma Vibhushan  
3. Padma Bhushan  
4. Bharat Ratan
  6. Who was father of Bhai Vir Singh?  
1. Diwan Kaura Mal  
2. Vir Singh  
3. Kahn Singh  
4. Charan Singh
  7. What was the occupation of Bhai Vir Singh?  
1. Poet  
2. Novelist  
3. Song composer  
4. All of the above
  8. Bhai Vir Singh was one of the founders of which bank?  
1. Punjab and Sind Bank  
2. State Bank of Patiala  
3. State Bank of India  
4. Punjab national Bank
  9. Write the name of famous novels of Bhai Vir Singh.  
1. Sundri  
2. Bijay Singh  
3. Satwant Singh  
4. Both 1&2

Answers:

1. Writer
2. Kahn Singh
3. Rana Surat Singh
4. Bhai Vir Singh
5. Padma Bhushan
6. Charan Singh
7. All of the above
8. Punjab and Sind Bank
9. Both 1&2

Part-B

- (11) Fill in the blanks:
1. The Khalsa Tract Society was periodically made available under the title.....  
(Khalsa Samachar, Nirguniara, Sri Guru Granth Kosh)
  2. Bhai Vir Singh had two ..... (daughters, sons, wives )
  3. Bhai Vir Singh often portraying .....in his novels. (men, women, birds)
  4. Bhai Vir Singh was conferred upon..... award in 1955.  
(Padma Sri, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan)
  5. Bhai Vir Singh serialized..... in Nirguniara.  
(Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar, Sikhan de Bhagat Mala, Puratan Janam Sakhi)

Answer: -

1. Nirguniara
2. daughters
3. women
4. Padma Bhushan
5. Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar

(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):

- (a) The name of Bhai Vir Singh's mother was Chatar kaur. (×)  
(b) Bhai Vir Singh composed some Geography text books for schools. (✓)  
(c) Bhai Vir Singh started a Punjabi weekly the Khalsa Samachar in November 1899. (✓)  
(d) The novels of Bhai Vir Singh were aimed at recreating the heroic period of Sikh history. (✓)  
(e) Avantipur de Khandar, a book of Bhai Vir Singh, was based on destruction of Hindu Idols in Kashmir. (✓)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :-( 1) What was the name of Bhai Vir Singh's father?

Answer: - Dr. Charan Singh.

Question :-( 2) What was the name of Bhai Vir Singh's wife?

Answer: - Chatar Kaur.

Question :-( 3) What was the age of Bhai Vir Singh when he got married?

Answer: - 17.

Question :-( 4) Write the name of weekly paper founded by Bhai Vir Singh?

Answer: - Khalsa Samachar.

Question :-( 5) Who wrote the novel Sri Guru Kalgidhar Chamatkar?

Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh.

Question :-( 6) Write the name of Bhai Vir Singh's first book of collection of poems?

Answer: - Dil Tarang.

Question :-( 7) Who wrote the novel 'Baba Naudh Singh'?

Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh.

Question: - (8) Bhai Vir Singh was one of the founders of which bank?

Answer: - Punjab and Sind Bank.

Question :-( 9) Who was Bhai Vir Singh?

Answer: -Bhai Vir Singh was an Indian poet, scholar and theologian of the Sikh revival movement. He played an important part in the renewal of Punjabi literary tradition. He was chiefly responsible for the rising of Punjabi language to a literary level never attained before.

Question :-(10) When and where was Bhai Vir Singh born?

Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was born on December 5,1872 in Amritsar.

Question :-( 11) What was the occupation of Bhai Vir Singh?

Answer: -Bhai Vir Singh was a poet, short-story writer, song composer, novelist, playwright and essayist.

Question :-( 12) Write the name of some famous novels of Bhai Vir Singh.

Answer: - Sundri, Satwant Kaur, Bijay Singh, Baba Naudh Singh.

Question :-( 13) When and where was Bhai Vir Singh died?

Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh died in 10 June 1957 in Amritsar.

## Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :- (1) Write the name of honors awarded to Bhai Vir Singh.

Answer: -Bhai Vir Singh was honored with the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1955 and the Padma Bhushan Award in 1956. The Government of India released a stamp to commemorate Bhai Vir Singh's birth Centenary in 1972

Question: - (2) Write the name of some poetic works of Bhai Vir Singh.

Answer: -

### **Epics**

- Rana Surat Singh (1905)

### **Collections of Poems**

- Dil Tarang (1920)
- Tarel Tupke (1921)
- Lehran de Haar (1921)
- Matak Hulare (1922)
- Bijliyan De Haar (1927)
- Mere Saiyan Jeo (1953)

Question: - (3) Explain the notable works of Bhai Vir Singh.

Answer: -Bhai Vir Singh was an Indian poet and scholar of Punjabi literature. After completing matriculation Bhai Vir Singh began taking interest in the affairs of Singh Sabha Movement and launched the Khalsa Tract Society in 1894 and serialized his two novels 'Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar and Sri Guru Kalgidhar Chamatkar' in the periodically made available under the title Nirguniara, low-cost publications on Sikh theology. He started a Punjabi weekly newspaper 'Khalsa Samachar' in 1899. The novels Sundri, Bijay Singh, Satwant Kaur were aimed at recreating the heroic period of Sikh history. He wrote an epic 'Rana Surat Singh'. He wrote short poems and lyrics. These included Dil Tarang, Tarel Tupke, Lehran de Haar, Matak Hulare, Bijliyan de Haar and Mere Saiyan Jio.

**Lesson -1**  
**Some famous artists and writers of Punjab**  
**(4) Amrita Pritam**

Part-A  
Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was Amrita Pritam?
  1. Writer
  2. Painter
  3. Freedom fighter
  4. All of the above
2. Which is the best remembered poignant poem of Amrita Pritam?
  1. Pinjar
  2. Amrit Lehran
  3. Kagaz te Canvas
  4. Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu
3. Which is the most noted novel of Amrita Pritam?
  1. Pinjar
  2. Rasidi Ticket
  3. Sunehade
  4. Amriit Lehran
4. Amrita Pritam was born as?
  1. Amrita SherGil
  2. Amrit kaur
  3. Amrita Pritam
  4. Amrita
5. Amrita Pritam was the first female recipient of the Sahita Acadmy Award for?
  1. Sunehade
  2. Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu
  3. Pinjar
  4. Kagaz te Canvas
6. What was the name of heroine of novel Pinjar?
  1. Paro
  2. Kadambari
  3. Puro
  4. Amrita
7. How many novels Amrita Pritam wrote?
  1. 22
  2. 23
  3. 24
  4. 25
8. Which is the most noted novel of Amrita Pritam?
  1. Pinjar
  2. Rasidi Ticket
  3. Sunehade
  4. Amriit Lehran
9. How many volumes of poetry Amrita Pritam wrote?
  1. 22
  2. 23
  3. 24
  4. 25
10. Give the Name of Award conferred upon Amrita Pritam by Punjab Chief Minister Capt. Amarindar Singh?
  1. Punjab Rattan Award
  2. Padma Sri
  3. Sahita Acadmy Award
  4. Padma Bhushan

Answers:

1. Writer
2. Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu
3. Pinjar
4. Amrit Kaur
5. Sunehade
6. Puro
7. 24
8. Pinjar
9. 23
10. Punjab Rattan Award

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. Amrita Pritam received Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for ..... (Sunehade, Pinjar, Kagaz te canvas)
2. Amrita Pritam edited.....a monthly literary magazine in Punjabi for several years.  
(Khalsa samachar, Nirguniara , Nagmani)
3. Amrita Pritam had an unrequited affection for poet.....  
(Shiv Kumar Batalvi, Sahir Ludhianvi , Sudha Malhotra)
4. Amrita Pritam spent the last forty years of her life with... (Pritam Singh, Sahir Ludhianvi, Imroz)
5. Amrita Pritam published her first collection of verse at the age of..... (16, 18, 20)

Answer: -

1. Kagaz te Canvas
2. Nagmani
3. Sahir Ludhianvi
4. Imroz
5. 16

(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):

- (a) Amrita Pritam was nominated as a member of Rajya Sabha in 1992. (x)
- (b) Amrita Pritam's poem 'Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu' is the most poignant reminder of the horror of partition. (✓)
- (c) Amrita Pritam worked at a radio station in Lahore. (✓)
- (d) The name of Amrita Pritam's son was Imroz. (x)
- (e) After divorce Amrita Pritam's work became more feminist. (✓)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) What was the name of heroine of novel Pinjar?

Answer: - Puro.

Question :- (2) Who was the first Indian woman to receive Sahitya Akadmi Award?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam.

Question :- (3) Who was the first Punjabi woman to receive Padma Sri Award?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam

Question :- (4) Give the Name of Award conferred upon Amrita Pritam by Punjab Chief Minister Capt. Amarindar Singh?

Answer: - Punjab Rattan Award

Question :- (5) Write the name of Amrita Pritam's novel on which a Hindi movie was made?

Answer: - Pinjar.

Question :- (6) Who wrote the poem 'Sunshade'?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam.

Question :- (7) What was the name of Amrita Pritam's first anthology of poems?

Answer: - Amrit Lehar

Question :- (8) What was the name of Amrita Pritam's book to be filmed first?

Answer: - Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan

Question :- (9) Name of the movie which was based on Amrita Pritam's book Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan?

Answer: - Kadambari

Question :- (10) What was the name of the writer of book 'Ek Onkar Satnam'?

Answer: - Osho

Question :-( 11) Who was Amrita Pritam?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of Punjabi literature.

Question :-( 12) When and where was Amrita Pritam born?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was born on 31 August, 1919 in Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrawala (now in Pakistan).

Question :-( 13) Who were the parents of Amrita Pritam?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the daughter of Kartar Singh Hitkari, a poet and scholar of Braj Bhasha language. The name of her mother was Raj Bibi.

Question :-( 14) Write about the literary work of Amrita Pritam?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam wrote 24 novels, 23 volumes of poetry and 15 short story collections.

Question: - (15) What are the names of autobiographies of Amrita Pritam

Answer:- Kala Gulab, Rasidi ticket, Aksharon kay Saayee.

Question :-( 16) Why Amrita Kaur a renowned Punjabi poet changed her name to Amrita Pritam?

Answer: - Amrit Kaur a renowned Punjabi poet married to Pritam singh and changed her name to Amrita Pritam.

Question :-( 17) When and where was Amrita Pritam died?

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was died in 31 October, 2005 in Delhi at the age of 86.

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question: - (1) Write a note on novel Pinjar.

Answer: - Pinjar is a Punjabi novel written by noted poet and novelist Amrita Pritam in 1950. It is a story of a Hindu girl, Puro, abducted by a Muslim man, Rashid. Puro's parents refuse to accept the defiled girl when she manages to escape from Rashid's home. It is about the Hindu-Muslim problems during the partition of India in 1947. Pinjar is widely considered one of the outstanding works of Indian fiction set during the period of partition of India.

Question: - (2) Write in detail about Amrita Pritam.

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of 20th century. She is best remembered as a poet for her poem 'Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu' and as a novelist for her noted novel 'Pinjar'. She was born in 31 August, 1919 in Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrawala, and Punjab (now in Pakistan). Amrita Pritam was the daughter of Kartar Singh Hitkari, a poet and scholar of Braj Bhasha language. The name of her mother was Raj Bibi a school teacher. With a career spanning over six decades, she produced over 100 books of poetry, fiction, biographies, essays, collection of Punjabi folk songs and autobiographies. She died in 31 October, 2005 in Delhi at the age of 86.

Question: - (3) Describe in detail the awards conferred upon Amrita Pritam.

Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of 20th century. She was the first recipient of 'Punjab Ratan Award' conferred upon her by Punjab Chief Minister Capt. Amarinder Singh. She was the first Punjabi female recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1956 for her anthology of poems 'Sunehadey'. Amrita Pritam received The Bhartiya Jnanpith Award, India's highest award, in 1982 for 'Kagaz te Canvas'. She received 'Padma Sri' and 'Padma Vibhushan', India's second highest civilian award and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship, India's highest literary award in 2004. She was nominated as a member of Rajya Sabha (1986-92.)



## 12. Gulli Danda

### Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

- |  |                                     |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Only male members performed in .....     | Giddha.                             | (Punjabi, Malwai, Viyahula)         |
| (2) .....                                    | is normally performed by two girls. | (Giddha, Jagger, Kikli)             |
| (3) .....                                    | is the folk dance of Punjab.        | (Jhumar, Ghoomar, jumair)           |
| (4) Punjabi people sing .....                | on the marriage of a girl.          | (Ghorian, Suhag, Jugni)             |
| (5) Heer-Ranjha is a .....                   | of Punjab.                          | (folk dance, folk music, folk game) |
| (6) Kalliyani is a .....                     | of Punjab.                          | (folk dance, folk music, folk game) |
| (7) .....                                    | is a game of boys only.             | (Khidu, Gulli Danda, Lukan Miti)    |
| (8) Teej is celebrated in the month of ..... |                                     | (Sawan, Bhadon, Jeth)               |

Answer: -

- (1) Malwai
- (2) Kikli
- (3) Jhumar
- (4) Suhag
- (5) folk music
- (6) folk music
- (7) Gulli Danda
- (8) Sawan

(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Garbha is the folk dance of Punjab.                             | (x) |
| (b) Bhangra is the folk dance of girls.                             | (x) |
| (c) Kikli is the dance of girls.                                    | (✓) |
| (d) Tumbi is the traditional instrument used in folk Punjabi music. | (x) |
| (e) Gulli Danda is a game of boys.                                  | (✓) |
| (f) Kokla Chhapaki is played in a straight line.                    | (x) |
| (g) Gulli is made up of small wooden piece pointed at both ends.    | (✓) |
| (h) Jagger is a dance performed by the women in pair or quartets.   | (x) |

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) What is the name of Giddha performed during Marriage?

Answer: - Viyahula Giddha

Question :- (2) Write the name of any folk dance of Punjab?

Answer: - Bhangra.

Question :- (3) Write the name of instrument used in Bhangra?

Answer: - Dhol

Question :- (4) Write any topic of Giddha?

Answer: - The domestic issues like bitter arguments with In-laws.

Question :- (5) Who invented Tumbi?

Answer: - Lal Chand Yamla Jat.

Question :- (6) Write the name of game played by boys only?

Answer: - Gulli Danda.

Question :- (7) Write the name of game played by girls only?

Answer: - Geeta Pathar

Question :- (8) Write the name of game played by both boys and girls?

Answer: - Lukan Miti

Question :- (9) What do you mean by Bhangra?

Answer: - Bhangra is a mix of high tempo dance steps, songs and music instruments like Dhole, Iktar and Chimta.

Question :- (10) When does Giddha perform?

Answer: - Giddha is performed during special occasions like festivals or marriages.

Question :-( 11) What are the dance form of Punjab?

Answer: - Bhangra, Giddha, Kikli, Jhumar, Jagger, Dhamal.

Question :-( 12) What do you mean by Giddha?

Answer: - Giddha is a highly energetic dance, the dancers sway in sync with the drumbeats and the clapping of their palms.

Question :-( 13) What do you mean by dhamal?

Answer: - Dhamal is a male dance form where the men form a close knit circle and dance gaily to merry tunes.

Question :-( 14) Write the name of any five traditional instruments which Punjabi singers use while singing?

Answer: - Tumbi, Algoze, Dhadd, Sarangi, and Chimta.

Question :-( 15) What instruments are used in Bhangra?

Answer: - Dhol, Iktara, Tumbi and Chimta.

Question :-( 16) Write down the name of male sports and games?

Answer: - Kushtian, Khuddo Khoondi, Gulli Danda, Rassa kashi.

Question :-( 17) Write down the name of female Games?

Answer: - Khidu, Adhi chharhapa, Geeta Pather, Peecho Bakri.

Question :-( 18) Write the name of games played together by boys and girls?

Answer: - Lattoo, Bantey, Lukan Miti, Kokla Chhapaki.

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :-( 1) What do you mean by kikli?

Answer: - Kikli is a beautiful dance performed by women in pairs or quartets. The women cross their arms hold each other's hands and twirl energetically singing folk songs.

Question :-( 2) What do you mean by Jhumar?

Answer: - Jhumar is a dance of men where the drummer is seated in the center and encircled by dancers who encircle him and dance gaily singing with merry tunes.

Question :-( 3) What do you mean by Jagger?

Answer: - Jagger is dance that is performed to celebrate the wedding festivities. This tends to arouse the member of a household where a marriage is in program. The young and frivolous girls of the family dance gaily through the village streets carrying a pot decorated with illuminated clay lamps and loudly chant the jagger tunes.

Question :-( 4) Explain briefly Trinjan?

Answer: - One of the popular organized form of work and entertainment of young girls is Trinjan - where the girls spin and sing. Trinjan is a kind of social club which can be organized in any home.

Question :-( 5) Write a brief note on the game Gulli danda?

Answer: - This is a game of boys. It is played with a wooden Stick (Danda) and Gulli, A small wooden piece pointed at both ends. Two teams divide themselves, one throws the Gulli and the other team uses the Danda to strike it.

Question :- (6) Write a brief note on the game Lukan Miti.

Answer: - This game is played by both boys and girls. Two teams can play this. One has to hide, the other has to seek but before doing it a call is given.

Question :- (7) Write a brief note on the game Kokla Chhapaki?

Answer: - Both boys and girls play it. Children sit in a circle and a child who has a cloth in hands goes around the circle while singing. The cloth is then dropped at the back of a child. If it is discovered before the child who had placed it completed the circle, the child who discovered the cloth would run after him and try to touch him.

Question :- (8) Write a brief note on the game Tug of War.

Answer: - This is a game of boys. A line is drawn between the two teams, each having one end of rope in its hands. The team, which is able to drag the other team to its side, is the winning team.

Question :- (9) Write a brief note on the game Gheeta Phathar.

Answer: - This is game of girls. Some pebbles, stones on broken earthenware could be broken further in to pieces and used for playing Gheeta Pather. This was a game which did not involve running or jumping and was played while sitting on the flour.

Question :- (10) Write a note on the khidu?

Answer: - The girls would sing along with khidu (ball.) In fact these rhymes and games are suitable for children. This was for the first round, there was the second and third till the end was reached by counting ten and singing the tenth song.

Question :- (11) Write about the dance of Punjab?

Answer: - Punjab is known to have one of the most diverse and expressive culture in India and the music and dance is an important component of showcasing it. The dances of Punjab are most energetic form of performing art that you will ever witness. Almost all the dances of the state are accompanied with a Dhol. There is no dance where men and women dance together. Bhangra is for men where as Giddha is performed by women.

Question :- (12) Write down the topics of Giddha?

Answer: - Giddha resembles a narrative where the women enact bolis complete with music, poetry and dance. The topics usually dealt with contemporary domestic issues ranging from bitter arguments with the in laws, family, politics, and the excesses of an amorous husband, sisters and mothers, loneliness of a young bride estranged from her husband, to the evils of society or expressing guileless deep love.

Question :- (13) Write a note of folk music of Punjab?

Answer: - Folk music of the Punjab is the traditional music of Punjab produced using traditional musical instruments like Tumbi, Algoga, Dhad, Sarangi, Chimta and more .The folk music invokes the traditions as well as the hardworking nature, bravery and many more things that the people of Punjab got form its geographical location.

**Lesson - 3**  
**Some freedom fighters of Punjab**  
**(1) Bhagat Singh**

Part – A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

(a) Who was Bhagat Singh?

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Painter         | 2. Writer |
| 3. Freedom fighter | 4. Poet   |

(b) What was Bhagat Singh's father name?

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ajit Singh   | 2. Swarn Singh |
| 3. Kishan Singh | 4. Arjun Singh |

(c) In which school Bhagat Singh studied at Lahore?

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Khalsa high school | 2. Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School |
| 3. Ghadar high school | 4. Ajad high school                 |

(d) Where was Bhagat Singh born?

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar district | 2. Lyallpur district |
| 3. Ropar district                      | 4. Lahore district   |

(e) Where was Bhagat Singh cremated?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Khatkar Kalan | 2. Hussaini wala |
| 3. Sunam         | 4. Sarabha       |

(f) When was Bhagat Singh born?

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. September 28, 1907 | 2. September 25, 1907 |
| 3. September 28, 1908 | 4. September 25, 1908 |

Answers:

- (a) Freedom fighter
- (b) Kishan Singh
- (c) Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School
- (d) Lyallpur district
- (e) Hussainiwala
- (f) September 28, 1907

Part - B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Chanan Singh police constable who attempted to pursue Bhagat Singh was shot dead by.....(Rajguru, Ajad, Sukhdev)
- 2. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were charged with the murder of..... (Scott, Saunders, Simon)
- 3. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death in .....conspiracy case (Banars, Lahore, Kakori)
- 4. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were cremated at the bank of river..... (Beas, Ravi, Satluj)
- 5. Bhagat wrote an essay entitled .....(Inquilab, Why I am an atheist, Common Sence)

Answers:

- 1. Azad
- 2. Saunders
- 3. Lahore
- 4. Satluj
- 5. Why I am an atheist

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (x)

1. Bhagat Singh was a communist revolutionary. (x)
2. Bhagat Singh became the member of Gadhar Party at the age of 17. (x)
3. Bagwati Charan's wife Durgawati Devi helped Bhagat Singh to escape from Lahore. (✓)
4. Ram Parsad Bismil died as a result of Kakori conspiracy. (✓)
5. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev threw two bombs in assembly chamber. (x)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) Who was Bhagat Singh?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh was an Indian socialist revolutionary hero of the Indian Independence Movement.

Question :- (2) When and where was Bhagat Singh born?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh was born in 28 September 1907 at Banga, Punjab, now in Pakistan. Chak no 105 GB Banga village Jaranwala Tehsil in Lyallpur district of Punjab province of British now in Pakistan.

Question :- (3) Where is Bhagat Singh ancestral village Khatkar Kalan?

Answer: - Khatkar Kalan is near the town Banga, in Nawan Shahr district now renamed Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar of Punjab, India.

Question :- (4) What was Bhagat Singh's father name?

Answer: - Kishan Singh

Question :- (5) What was Bhagat Singh's mother name?

Answer: - Vidya Vati

Question :- (6) Write the name of two uncles of Bhagat Singh?

Answer: - Ajit Singh and Swaran Singh.

Question :- (7) Write about the influence of Bhagat Singh's grandfather on him?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh's grandfather, Arjun Singh followed Swami Dayanand Saraswati's Hindu reformist movement, Arya Samaj which had a considerable influence on him.

Question :- (8) Who killed Saunders?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh

Question :- (9) Write the name of prominent leaders Hindustan republication association?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh

Question :- (10) What did Bhagat Singh do to open the deaf ears of British government?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh threw two improvised bombs inside the central legislative assembly in Delhi.

Question :- (11) Write down the names of three organizations in which Bhagat Singh was involved?

- Answer: -
- 1 Naujwan Bharat Sabha
  - 2 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
  - 3 Kirti Kisan Party

Question :- (12) When did Bhagat Singh throw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi?

Answer: - 8 April 1929

Question :- (13) Write down the slogan shouted by Bhagat Singh after he throw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly?

Answer: - Inquilab Zindabad

Question :- (14) Write the name of two associates of Bhagat Singh who hanged along with him?

Answer: - Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thaper.

Question :- (15) When was Bhagat Singh martyred?

Answer: - 23 March 1931

Question :- (16) Where was Bhagat Singh memorial built in 2009?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh memorial built in 2009 Khatkar Kalan village near Banga town in near Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar district in Indian state of Punjab.

## Part – C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :- (1) Write a note on Naujwan Bharat Sabha.

Answer: - Bhagat Singh founded Naujwan Bharat Sabha at Lahore in March 1926. This was founded to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. He himself became its General Secretary. The main aim of his organization was to awake the nationalist feelings of the youth. It used to hold meeting from time to time discuss the thoughts of Lenin and marks.

Question :- (2) Why and how Bhagat Singh killed Saunders?

Answer: - To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai who was martyred in lathi charge ordered by James A Scott. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, Shivaram, Rajguru, Sukhdev Thaper and Chandra Shaker Azad along with Bhagat Singh planned to kill Scot However, in a case of mistaken identity, the potters, shot John P Saunders, an assistant superintendent of police in Lahore on 17 December on 1928.

Question :- (3) Write a note on Bhagat Singh?

Answer: - Bhagat Singh gave his life for the independence of India. He was an Indian socialist considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of the Indian independence movement. He became involved with numerous revolutionary organizations and played an important role in the Indian national movement. He was hanged to death along with Raj guru and Sukhdev on March 23 193

Question :- (4) Explain the role of Bhagat Singh in Indian national movement?

Answer: - Bhagat was an Indian socialist revolutionary whose acts of dramatic violence against British in India made him a folk hero of the Indian Independence Movement. In December 1928 Bhagat Singh and as associate Shivaram, Rajguru fatly shot a 21 year old British police officer john. P. Saunders, in Lahore, mistaking Saunders, James a Scott, whom they intended to assassinate. They believed scot was responsible for the death of popular Indian National leader Lala Lajpat Rai.

In April 1929, he and another associate Batukeshwar Datt, exploded two improvised bombs the inside the central Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

They showered leaflets from the gallery of the legislators, below slogans and then allowed the authorities to arrest him. He was executed at the age of 23. He gave his life for the independence of India.

**Lesson - 3**  
**Some freedom fighters of Punjab**  
**(2) Kartar Singh Sarabha**

Part – A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

(1) Who was Kartar Singh Sarabha?

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Painter         | 2. Writer |
| 3. Freedom fighter | 4. Lawyer |

(2) Kartar Singh Sarabha became the member of Ghadar Party at the age of\_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Fifteen | 2. Seventeen |
| 3. Twenty  | 4. Nineteen  |

(3) Who was founder the Ghadar Party?

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kartar Singh Sarabha | 2. Sohan Singh Bhakna |
| 3. Sobha Singh          | 4. Udham Singh        |

(4) Kartar Singh Sarabha was martyred at the age of\_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Fifteen | 2. Seventeen |
| 3. Twenty  | 4. Nineteen  |

(5) Kartar Singh Sarabha was arrested from the district\_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Lahore   | 2 Amritsar  |
| 3. Lyallpur | 4 Ferozepur |

Answers:

1. Freedom fighter
2. Fifteen
3. Sohan Singh Bhakna
4. Nineteen
5. Lyallpur

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1913, the Punjabi Indians of..... assembled and formed the Ghadar Party. (Punjab, California, London)
2. On November 1913 the Ghadar Party started printing a paper named ... (Vande Matram, Inquilab, Ghadhar)
3. A statue of Kartar Singh Sarabha was erected in..... (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandar)
4. Bhagat Singh was inspired by the bravery of..... (Udham Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
5. After arrival of ... at Amritsar in January 25, 1915 Ghadar Party decided to start the revolt of February 21. (Bhagat Singh, Rash Behari Boss, Chandra Shekhar Azad)

Answers:

1. California
2. Ghadar
3. Ludhiana
4. Kartar Singh Sarabha
5. Rash Behari Bose.

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×)

1. Kartar Singh Sarabha wrote the first issue of the Ghadar. (✓)
2. Kartar Singh went to England for higher studies. (×)
3. Kartar Singh Sarabha and his associates planned to capture the cantonments of Mian Mir. (✓)
4. Kirpal Singh, a member of Ghadar Party, informed the British the plan of revolt of Ghadar Party. (✓)
5. Novel 'Ikk Mian Do Talwaran' is based on the life of Kartar Singh Sarabha. (✓)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) Who inspired Kartar Singh Sarabha to revolt against British?

Answer: - Sohan Singh Bhakna.

Question :- (2) When was Kartar Singh Sarabha executed?

Answer: - 16 November, 1915

Question :- (3) Where was Kartar Singh Sarabha martyred?

Answer: - Lahore

Question :- (4) Write the name of organization in which Kartar Singh Sarabha was involved?

Answer: - Ghadar Party

Question :- (5) Who played an important role in the Ghadar movement in 1915?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha

Question :- (6) Who was Kartar Singh Sarabha?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was a communist revolutionary who was among the most famous and reputed martyrs of Punjab.

Question :- (7) When and where was Kartar Singh Sarabha born?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was born in 24 May 1896 at Sarabha village in district Ludhiana.

Question :- (8) Who were the parents of Kartar Singh Sarabha?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha's father was Mangal Singh and his mother was Sahib Kaur.

Question :- (9) When and where did Kartar Singh Sarabha join Ghadar Party?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha joined Ghadar party in 1913 in Berkeley (England).

Question :- (10) Why did Kartar Singh Sarabha execute?

Answer: - He tried to incite the Indian soldiers to revolt against the British.

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :- (1) Describe the incident when Kartar Singh Sarabha landed at the American port of San Francisco in January 1912?

Answer: - At that time Asian immigrants were put through rigorous questioning while people of Western European countries were allowed to pass after slight checks. Asking one of his fellow passengers why this was happening, he was told, "Indian one the citizens of a slave county, as such, they are treated badly". This incident had a great effect on Kartar Singh Sarabha.

Question :- (2) What is the significance of Ghadar Party in the Indian national movement?

Answer: - The movement as well as the Ghadar Party were indigenous to California and was founded to overthrow the British Rule. The political activism and radicalism of the Ghadar movement was first and foremost directed at promoting Indian Independence

Question :- (3) Explain the role of Kartar Singh Sarabha in Indian national movement?

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was a Communist revolutionary who was among the most famous and reputed martyrs of Punjab. He was 17 years old when he became a member of Ghadar Party and started fight for an independent India. Kartar Singh Sarabha was born on 24 May 1896 in village Sarabha, district Ludhiana, Punjab. His father was Mangal Singh and his mother was Sahib Kaur. After completing high school studies, his family decided to board him to the United States for

higher education. There his association with Indian students at University of Berkeley aroused his patriotic sentiments and he felt agitated about the treatment immigrants from India, received in the United States. Sohan Singh Bhakna founder of Ghadar Party inspired Kartar Singh to revolt against British for the sake of an Independent country. He undertook the responsibility for printing of the Gurmukhi edition of the newspaper 'Ghadar' published by Ghadar Party. He wrote first edition of this newspaper. After reaching India, he with his associates Satyen Sen, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and Rash Behari Bose, tried to incite the Indian soldiers to revolt against the British. But the revolt failed and Kartar Singh Sarabha with his associates was arrested. He went on trial and sentenced to death. Kartar Singh Sarabha was hanged in the Central Jail of Lahore on November 16, 1915 when he was only 19 years old.

Question :- (4) write a note on martyrdom of Kartar Singh Sarabha.

Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha with his associates was arrested from Chakk No 5, district Lyallpur. He went on trial with other Gadaries in a conspiracy case of 1914-15. 24 Gadaries were sentenced to death. Kartar Singh was one of them. The judgment was pronounced on September 13, 1915 at the Central Jail, Lahore.

The court observed that Kartar Singh Sarabha was the most dangerous of all of the rebels. He is very proud of the crime he committed. He does not deserve mercy and should be sentenced to death.

Kartar Singh Sarabha was hanged in the Central Jail of Lahore on November 16, 1915 when he was only 19 years old.

**Lesson - 3**  
**Some freedom fighters of Punjab**  
**(3) Udham Singh**

Part – A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

(1) Who was Udham Singh?

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Painter         | 2. Writer |
| 3. Freedom fighter | 4. Lawyer |

(2) Write the name of the Orphanage where Udham Singh lived after the death of his father

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Khalsa Orphanage         | 2. Central Orphanage |
| 3. Central Khalsa Orphanage | 4. Pingalwara        |

(3) In 1919, local people of Amritsar were protesting against the arrest of?

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Saifuddin Kitchlew   | 2. Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 3. Shankar Dayal Sharma | 4. Saifuddin Soz   |

(4) Where was Udham Singh Cremated?

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Pentonville Prison | 2. Jallianwala Bagh |
| 3. Sunam              | 4. Brixton Prison   |

(5) District Udham Singh Nagar is in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Punjab        | 2. Haryana    |
| 3. Utter Pradesh | 4. Uttrakhand |

Answers:

- (1) Freedom fighter
- (2) Central Khalsa Orphanage
- (3) Saifuddin Kitchlew
- (4) Sunam
- (5) Uttrakhand

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

- (1) Udham Singh was a member of ..... Party. (Ghadar, Communist, Republican)
- (2) The earlier name of Udham Singh was..... (Bahadur Singh, Banda Singh, Sher Singh)
- (3) Udham Singh was deeply influenced by... ( Kartar Singh Sarabha ,Bhagat Singh,Chandra Shekhar Azad)
- (4) Udham Singh hide his revolver in his ..... (Overcoat, Turban ,Book)
- (5) In London while awaiting for his trial Udham Singh went on ....days hunger strike. (32, 42, 52)

Answers:

- (1) Ghadar
- (2) Sher Singh
- (3) Bhagat Singh
- (4) Book
- (5) 42

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×)

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Udham Singh was arrested for the possession of unlicensed arms in 1927. | (✓) |
| (2) Udham Singh shot Michael O' Dwyer twice at Caxton Hall London.          | (✓) |
| (3) Udham Singh was hanged at Brixton prison in July 1940.                  | (×) |
| (4) The remains of Udham Singh are preserved at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. | (✓) |
| (5) Udham Singh killed General Dyer.  | (×) |

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :-(1) When was General Dyer died?

Answer: - 24 July 1927

Question :-(2) Who was Ram Mohammad Singh Azad?

Answer: - Second name of Udham Singh while in custody in London.

Question :-(3) When did Rabindranath Tagore reject the title of knighthood?

Answer: - After the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh

Question :-(4) Who was killed by Udham Singh

Answer: - Micheal O' Dwyer

Question :-(5) Why did Rabindranath Tagore return the title of knighthood?

Answer: - In protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919

Question :-(6) How did Udham Singh died?

Answer: - Execution by hanging

Question :-(7) When did Udham Singh died?

Answer: - 31 July 1940

Question :-(8) Was Udham Singh present at Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar Punjab on 13 April 1919.

Answer: - Yes.

Question :-(9) When was massacre of Jallianwala Bagh took place happen?

Answer: - 13 April 1919.

Question :-( 9) Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing Michael O' Dwyer?

Answer: - Udham Singh

Question :-( 10) When was Michael O' Dwyer assassinated?

Answer: - 13 March 1940.

Question :-(11) When and where was Udham Singh born?

Answer: - Udham Singh was born on 26 December 1899 in Sunam in Sangrur district of Punjab.

Question :-(12) Write the name of Udham Singh's father and what was his profession?

Answer: - The name of Udham Singh's father was Sardar Tehal Singh. He was a railway crossing watchman in a village named Upalli.

Question :-(13) How Udham Singh get this name?

Answer: - After the death of his father Udham Singh (Sher Singh) was taken to central Khalsa Orphanage Putlighar in Amritsar. At the Orphanage, Singh was administered the Sikh initiatory rites and received the name of Udham Singh.

Question :-(14) What was Udham Singh doing at Jallianwala on 13 April 1919?

Answer: - Udham Singh and his friend from Orphanage were serving water to the crowd assembled in Jallianwala Bagh.

Question :-(15) Write down the name of organisation in which Udham Singh was involved?

- Answer: -
1. Ghadar Party
  2. Hindustan Socialist Republic Association
  3. Indian Workers Association

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :-( 1) Who was Udham Singh?

Answer: - Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter, who is best known for his assassination of Michael O' Dwyer in London, the former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in India, on March 13, 1940.

Question :-( 2) Why did Jallianwala Bagh massacre happen?

Answer: - Jallianwala Bagh massacre was caused by British General Dyer who wants to teach Indians a lesson and not to indulge in any form of protest against the British.

Question :-(3) What happened at Jallianwala Bagh?

Answer: - An incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919 in which British troops fired on unarmed Indians civilians killing hundred and wounding thousands. This is also called Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Question :-( 4) Write a note on massacre at Jallianwala Bagh?

Answer: - The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as Amritsar massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when acting Brigadier- General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into the crowd of unarmed civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab killing at least 400 including 41 children, over 1000 were injured.

Question :-( 5) Who was Michael O' Dwyer and General Dyer? Were both the same?

Answer: - Michael O' Dwyer was lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of massacre at Jallianwala Bag and Colonel (acting Brigadier-General) Reginald Dyer was the acting military Commander for Amritsar, Who ordered troops of the British Indian army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed civilians in Jallianwala Bag Amritsar Punjab on 13 April 1919.

Question :-( 6) Write a note on assassination of Michael O' Dwyer?

Answer: - Udham Singh was a revolutionary Indian freedom fighter. At the time of massacre of Jallianwala Bagh in 13 April 1919, he was present there. He wanted to take revenge from British. He was deeply scarred by the event and soon got involved in the armed resistance. Udham Singh reached England in 1933 with the aim of assassinating Michael O' Dwyer who he held responsible for the brutal Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Udham Singh found out that Michael O' Dwyer would be addressing a meeting at Caxton hall, London on 13 March 1940. He managed to buy a revolver. On the day of meeting, Udham Singh hid a revolver in his overcoat, sneaked into Caxton hall and shot Michael o' Dwyer twice.

**Lesson - 3**  
**Some freedom fighters of Punjab**  
**(4) Lala Lajpat Rai**

Part – A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

- (1) Who was Lala Lajpat Rai?  
1.Painter  
2. Writer  
3.Freedom fighter  
4. Poet
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai's father was a teacher of which language?  
1.Hindi  
2. Punjabi  
3.Urdu  
4. Persian
- (3) Who was the founder editor of Lahore based Arya Gazette?  
1.Lala Lajpat Rai  
2. Bhagat Singh  
3.Udham Singh  
4. Kartar Singh Sarabha
- (4) Who was elected president of the Indian National Congress in the Calcutta special session of 1920?  
1.Jawahar Lal Nehru  
2. Mahatma Gandhi  
3.Lala Lajpat Rai  
4. Bhagat Singh
- (5) Who was the author of the book "The story of my Deportation"?  
1. Mahatma Gandhi  
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru  
3. Bhagat Singh  
4. Lala Lajpat Rai

Answers:

- (1) Freedom fighter  
(2) Urdu  
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(5) Lala Lajpat Rai

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks.

- (1) The book 'Unhappy India' was written by..... (Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai was also head of ..... (Life Insurance Corporation, United India Insurance, Laxmi Insurance Company)
- (3).....vowed to take revenge of Martyrdom of Lala Lajpat Rai. (Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
- (4)Lala Lajpat Rai was .....by Profession. (Merchant, Lawyer, Teacher)
- (5)Lala Lajpat Rai stayed in United State from 1917 to ..... (1918, 1919, 1920)

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×)

- (1) Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Burma from United States in 1907. (✓)
- (2) Laxmi Insurance Company was merged with Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1947. (×)
- (3) Lala Lajpat Rai's mother Gulab Devi had died of tuberculosis. (✓)
- (4) A statue of Lala Lajpat Rai at Lahore was late moved in Shimla after Partition. (✓)
- (5) Lala Lajpat Rai gave the slogan 'Tum mujhe khooon do, Main Tumhe Azadi doonga'. (×)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) Who is known by the name of Punjab Kesari?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Question :- (2). Who was Lal in Lal Bal Pal triangle?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Question :-( 3) What was the popular name of Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - Punjab Kesari

Question :-( 4) Which bank was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - Punjab National Bank

Question :-( 5) Which newspaper was started by Lala Lajpat Rai from Lahore?

Answer: - Vande Mataram

Question :-( 6) When was Lala Lajpat Rai died?

Answer: - 17 November 1928

Question :-( 7) What was the actual reason of Lala Lajpat Rai's death?

Answer: - Heart attack

Question :-( 8) Who gave the slogan "Simon go back"?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Question :-( 9) Who was Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian freedom fighter, who played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement.

Question :-( 10) When and where was Lala Lajpat Rai born?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was born on 28 January 1865 in Dhudike (Now in district Moga)

Question :-( 11) Who were the parents of Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was the son of a Munshi Radha Krishanan Agarwal who was a government school teacher. The name of his mother was Gulab Devi.

Question :-( 12) Which demonstration did Lala Lajpat Rai beaten to death?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest against Simon Commission in Lahore. He suffered a police lathi charge (beating) during the protest and died of his injuries on 17 November 1928.

### Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :-( 1) Who gave the title Punjab Kesari to Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - The Rowlat Act was formed by the British so that they could jail any Indian who was threatening to cause damage to them through their protests. For showing bravery in opposing this new legislation in Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai was given the title of Punjab Kesari.

Question :-( 2) Write a note on Lala Lajpat Rai?

Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian freedom fighter, who played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement. He was born on 28 January 1865 at Dhudike (now in district Moga) Punjab. He was an author and a politician and was associated with many nationalist activities of Indian Independence Movement. Popularly known as Punjab Kesari, Rai was a part of the Lal Bal Pal triangle. Lala Lajpat Rai helped to found the Punjab National Bank. Lala Lajpat Rai was heavily influenced by Hinduism and reformed many Indian policies. Lala Lajpat Rai died on November 17, 1928 due to his serious injuries.

Question :-( 3) Write a note on Simon Commission.

Answer: - The British Government in 1928 set up the commission, headed by Sir John Simon, to report on the political situation in India. The Indian political parties boycotted the commission because it did not include a single Indian in its membership. It met with country-wide protest. When the commission visited Lahore on 30 October 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led non-violent march in protest against it. The protest was with the words "Simon go back" and black flags. The superintendent of police, James A Scot ordered the police to lathi charge the protesters and personally assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured in this lathi chare and died on November 17, 1928.

**Lesson-4**  
**Rural Handicrafts of Punjab**

Part – A  
Objective type questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

- (1) The trend in Punjab to plaster the walls of the house with mud is called
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Wood works   | 2. Mud Works     |
| 3. Mud Painting | 4. Wall painting |
- (2) The carved legs of the bed are called
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Pidhis | 2. Pawas  |
| 3. Boxes  | 4. Peeras |
- (3) Which thing is used in basketry work?
- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Wood                 | 2. Silk thread |
| 3. Thin straws of grass | 4. Cotton      |
- (4) The art of painting mud walls is also known as
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Chowk Poorana    | 2. Cownka Chulla |
| 3. Navratra Poorana | 4. Phul kali     |
- (5) Which ornament is worn by men?
- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Sir mang | 2. Nath |
| 3. Jhumka   | 4. Bala |

Answers:

- (1) Mud work
- (2) Pawas
- (3) Thin straw of grass
- (4) Chowk Poorana
- (5) Bala

Part-B

(11) Fill in the blanks:

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. .... utensils are used for religious purpose.                  | (Mud, Clay, Metal)               |
| 2. .... work is done by shaving thin straws of grass.             | (Mud, Basketry, Weaving)         |
| 3. .... is associated with embroidering over dupattas and shawls. | (Phulkari, Bala, Darries)        |
| 4. The small wooden stools with colorful thread are called.....   | (pawas, pidhis, pakkhi)          |
| 5 ..... is a necklace with many golden chains.                    | (Karnphul, Sir Mang, Chandanhar) |

Answers:

1. Metal
2. Basketry
3. Phulkari
4. Pidhis
5. Chandan har

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×)

1. Darries are used either as carpet on the floor or as bed spreads. (✓)
2. Pranda is a colourful hanging worn by Punjabi women in their hair. (✓)
3. Folk toys usually depict animals, birds, and wheeled vehicles. (✓)
4. Khusa is the simplest form of Punjab Jutti. (×)
5. Cottons threads are used in weaving of Phulkari. (×)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) What are the thin straws of grass by which carpets are made?

Answer: - Sarkanda

Question :- (2) What is a smaller, fine and more delicate hand fans with curled ends?

Answer: - Kundaladar Pakkhi

Question :- (3) Write the name of art of Mud Wall Painting.

Answer: - Chowk-Poorana

Question :- (4) What is made from sarkanda to separate grain from husk?

Answer: - Chaj

Question :- (5) Give the name that ornament which a bride wears on her forehead?

Answer: - Sir Mang

Question :- (6) Write a note on darri?

Answer: - The weaving of darries is very common with the Punjab women. Darries are actually made of cotton used as floor and bed spreads. The different motifs like strips squares, checks are prevalent.

Question :- (7) What is Pakkhi

Answer: - The hand fan made up of thin straws of grass is called Pakkhi.

Question :- (8) What is Kundaladar Pakkhi?

Answer: - A small and delicate hand fan having beautiful curl ends.

Question :- (9) What is Pidhi?

Answer: - Pidhi is small wooden stool woven with threads. It is used to sit especially by women in the kitchen.

Question :- (10) What is Nath?

Answer: - It is huge golden nose ring which is a symbol of married woman.

Question :- (11) What is Chandanhar?

Answer: - This is a necklace with many golden chains which is worn by women during marriage.

Question :- (12) What is Bala?

Answer: - It is huge earring made of gold that is worn by Khatri, Sikh and Dogra men.

Question :- (13) What is Jhumka?

Answer: - It is earring that is worn by ladies.

Question :- (14) What is Khussa?

Answer: - Traditional footwear having a sharp extended tip, nokh, curved upwards like traditional mustache in called Khussa.

Question :- (15) Which Van is made by beating the Sarkanda?

Answer: - Van of Munj

## Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words:

Question :- (1) What do you mean by mud work?

Answer: - Mud work is an ancient practice in Punjab. It is a skill to plaster the walls of the house with mud and then create different motifs and designs on them. These kinds of works are generally performed by the rural women in Punjab. The art of painting mud walls is known as Chowk Poorana in Punjab. Mainly the mud works were done during the festivals in the village.

Question :- (2) What do you mean by wood work?

Answer: - The carpenters of Punjab are renowned for their skills in wood works. It is a much practiced occupation among the villagers of Punjab. The carpenters generally make the comfortable beds with back rest that are fitted with mirrors. The carved lag of these beds was known as Pawas. The carpenters of Punjab also make the comfortable low seats called Peeras and peerians.

Question :- (3) What do you mean by Basketry?

Answer: - The Baskets were made by the villagers mainly for house hold usage. The basketry works are done by shaving the thin straws of grass. These straws are used to weave mats, rugs, carpets, curtains and hand fans. This hand fan is known as Peshawari Pakkhi.

Question :- (4) Write a note on Bagh?

Answer: - Bagh is a style of embroidery done on clothes. The name Bagh which means garden is derived from the peculiar style of enclosing the designs inside a square with silk threads, usually of golden and silver colors, giving it an appearance of a garden.

Question :- (5) What is the difference between Phulkari and Bagh?

Answer: - There is a very little difference between Phulkari and Bagh. Phulkari cloth is ornamented with embroidery and the base is visible, in Bagh the fabric is so closely embroidered that the silk threads covers almost the entire ground so the base is not visible.

Question :- (6) Write a brief note on Punjabi Jutti?

Answer: - The Jutti or Punjabi Jutti is the type of footwear common in Punjab and India. They are traditionally made up of leather and with extensive embroidery in real gold and silver threads. They are designed for both men and women.

Question :- (7) Describe in detail the rural handicrafts of Punjab.

Answer: - Punjab Arts and crafts is highly acclaimed the world over. The Arts and crafts of Punjab include the variety of handicrafts. The women of the villages are mainly involved in carrying out the Punjab Arts and crafts.

The Mud Workers is an ancient Practice in Punjab. Generally it is a trend in Punjab to plaster the walls of the house with mud and then create different designs on them.

The carpenters of Punjab are renowned for their skill in wood works. The carpenters make comfortable beds, carved Pawas, Peeras, decorative boxes and toys.

The metals utensils are used in households and for religious purposes.

The basketry was made mainly for house hold usage. The thin straws of grass are used to wave mats, rugs, carpets, curtains and hand fans.

The needle work or the weaving and embroidery in known by various names as Phulkari and Bagh.

The jutties made in Punjab are world famous. The motifs of the jutties of Punjab are embroidered with threads of Silver and Gold.

Question :- (8) What do you mean by weaving and embroidery?

Answer: - The weaving and embroidery in Punjab is known by various name as they are associated with some of the nice aspects of life. They are skillfully made by the beautiful village girls. Some of the needle works are called Phulkari meaning flower works and Bagh meaning gardens.

The weaving of Darries is very common with the Punjabi women. Darries are actually made by cotton and used as flower and bed spreads.

Question :- (9) Write a note on Phulkari?

Answer: - Phulkari is a traditional pattern of weaving in Punjab. Phulkari is the most popular handwork in Punjab, India and abroad. Phulkari is associated with flower embroidery. This needle work give rise to different designs on the piece of cloth. Silk threads of various colors are the used of embroidery. The bright colors used for Phulkari are red, blue, crimson etc. For Phulkari of Punjab, only one single stand in being used at a time. The stitches in the Phulkari are done vertically, horizontally and even diagonally to create special effects of light and shade. The Phulkari works are used in various occasions like marriages, festivals and religious ceremonies in Punjab.

## Source/Case Based Questions

1. Dhol resembles much of the construction of a drum. It is a two-sided drum of mango wood, 48 cm long and 8 cm wide and is played using two slightly curved sticks. It is usually played by men. The Dhol continues to be popular because it is important to special proceedings such as weddings and sporting events. The Chimta is similar to tong and consist of 122 cm long iron strip that is bent in half and adorned with an iron ring set. The small metal discs called Chaene are attached on the inner side of the tongs so as to strike against each other like small cymbals when the arms of the chimta are struck.

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

1. Which type of wood is used to make Dhol?
  2. Which musical instrument is similar to tongs?
  3. Which musical instrument is used in sporting events?
  4. What is the standard size of the Chimta?
  5. How many Punjabi musical instruments are mentioned in this paragraph?
  6. Analyse the role of musical instruments in music.
2. Bhangra, folk dance and music of the Punjab is primarily associated with the spring harvest festival Baisakhi. In a typical performance, several dancers execute vigorous kicks, leaps, and bends of the body to the accompaniment of short songs called boliyan and most significantly, to the beat of a traditional instrument called dhol (double-headed drum). There is no dance where men and women dance together. Bhangra is for men only whereas Giddha is performed by women.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Bhangra is the folk dance of which state?
  2. With which harvest festival is bhangra associated?
  3. Bhangra is accompanied by short songs called?
  4. Which traditional instrument is used during bhangra?
  5. Which is the dance of men only?
  6. Why Bhangra is mainly associated with Baisakhi?
3. In December 1928, Bhagat Singh and an associate, Shivaram Rajguru, fatally shot a 21-year-old British police officer, John Saunders, in Lahore, British India, mistaking Saunders, who was still on probation, for the British police superintendent, James Scott, whom they had intended to assassinate. They believed Scott was responsible for the death of popular Indian nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai, by having ordered a lathi charge in which Rai was injured, and, two weeks after which, died of a heart attack. Saunders was felled by a single shot from Rajguru, a marksman. He was then shot several times by Singh, the postmortem report showing eight bullet wounds. Another associate of Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, shot dead an Indian police constable, Chanan Singh, who attempted to pursue Singh and Rajguru as they fled.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Write the name of the associate of Bhagat Singh?
2. Who was believed to be responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai?
3. Who was died due to heart attack?
4. How many bullet wounds were found in John Saunders's body at the time of postmortem?
5. Who was Chanan Singh?
6. Why Bhagat Singh wanted to assassinate James Scot?

4. The Ghadar Movement was an early 20th century, international political movement founded by expatriate Indians to overthrow British rule in India. The early membership was composed mostly of Punjabi Indians who lived and worked on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, but the movement later spread to India and Indian diasporic communities around the world. The official founding has been dated to a meeting on 15 July 1913 in Astoria, Oregon, with the Ghadar headquarters and Hindustan Ghadar newspaper based in San Francisco, California. Following the outbreak of World War I in 1914, some Ghadar party members returned to Punjab to incite armed revolution for Indian Independence. Ghadarites smuggled arms into India and incited Indian troops to mutiny against the British. This uprising, known as the Ghadar Mutiny, was unsuccessful, and 42 mutineers were executed following the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial. From 1914 to 1917 Ghadarites continued underground anti-colonial actions with the support of Germany and Ottoman Turkey, known as the Hindu–German Conspiracy.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Why was Ghadar Movement started?
  2. When was the First World War fought?
  3. What was the way of working of the Ghadarites?
  4. How many mutineers were executed following the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial?
  5. What do you mean by Hindu–German Conspiracy?
  6. Analyse the role of Ghadar Movement in the independence of India.
5. The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States but before a decision to create headquarter at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco was taken at a meeting in the town of Astoria in the state of Oregon in USA under the leadership of Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh and Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab. Many of its members were students at University of California at Berkeley including Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Maulavi Barkatullah, Harnam Singh Tundilat, Kartar Singh Sarabha and V.G. Pingle. The party quickly gained support from Indian expatriates, especially in the United States, Canada, East Africa, and Asia. The party was built around the weekly paper ‘The Ghadar’, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (an enemy of the British rule). The ideology of the party was strongly secular. In the words of Sohan Singh Bhakna, who later became a major peasant leader of Punjab: "We were not Sikhs or Punjabis. Our religion was patriotism". The first issue of the weekly paper ‘The Ghadar’ was published in San Francisco on 1 November 1913.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. When was Ghadar Party formed?
  2. What was the initial name of Ghadar Party?
  3. Where was the Headquarter of Ghadar Party?
  4. What caption was written on the masthead of the weekly paper ‘The Ghadar’?
  5. Where was the first issue of the weekly paper ‘The Ghadar’ published?
  6. Write a note on Sohan Singh Bhakma.
  7. Describe the role of Ghadar Party in the struggle for freedom.
6. Embroidery, art of decorating material, primarily textile fabric, by means of a needle and thread (and sometimes fine wire). The basic techniques include crewel work, needlepoint, cross-stitch embroidery, and quilting, as well as quillwork and featherwork. Ancient Egyptian tomb paintings show that clothes, couch covers, hangings, and tents were decorated well. Quilting was known to the ancient Persians and, at the time of the Battle of Marathon (490 BCE), quilted garments were worn as armour; Greek vase paintings show these quilted suits covered with embroidery. Greeks depicted on vases from the 7th and 6th centuries BCE and later are dressed in embroidered garments.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. What is meant by embroidery?
  2. Write two basic techniques of embroidery?
  3. What is shown in ancient Egyptian paintings?
  4. Which types of garments were worn as armours?
  5. What is shown in Greek vase paintings?
  6. Describe embroidery of ancient time.
7. Phulkari refers to the folk embroidery of the Punjab. Although Phulkari means floral work, the designs include not only flowers but also cover motifs and geometrical shapes. The main characteristics of Phulkari embroidery are use of darn stitch on the wrong side of coarse cotton cloth with coloured silken thread. Punjabi women create innumerable alluring and interesting designs and patterns by their skilful manipulation of the darn stitch. According to Kehal (2009), a cloth where only a few flowers are embroidered is called a Phulkari.

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

1. What is folk embroidery of Punjab?
  2. What is meant by Phulkari?
  3. What type of cloth is used in Phulkari?
  4. What type of thread is used in Phulkari?
  5. According to Kehal, what is meant by Phulkari?
  6. Describe the process of embroidering Phulkari.
8. Phulkari, a rural tradition of handmade embroidery, literally meaning “flower work” is an auspicious, head cover embroidered by the versatile fingers of Punjabi women. With time Phulkari became increasingly elaborate and decorative which led to the evolution of a special ceremonial, Bagh Phulkari. Bagh literally means “garden of flowers”, and the term distinguishes the flowered Phulkari is that the embroidery is so profuse that the ground colour is no longer visible thus the embroidery becomes the fabric itself. Unlike Phulkari, Bagh demands more time and patience and more material, thereby increasing the expense. Thus Bagh set out to be a status symbol.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. What is meant by Phulkari?
  2. Write the name of other type of Phulkari.
  3. What is meant by Bagh?
  4. What is the difference between Phulkari and Bagh?
  5. Which is more expensive?
9. Gulli-Danda is a game played by children in India and Pakistan. It is usually played by using a small round stick, about as long as a baseball or cricket bat. This is the danda. There is another smaller stick, round in the middle and tapering towards the ends. This is the gulli. The game gulli-danda is similar to cricket. It is also believed to be the origin of cricket. To play the game, one team uses the "danda" to hit one of the tapered ends of the "gulli" with force. This causes the "gulli" to flip through the air. While the "gulli" is airborne, the opposing team's hitter attempts to smack it like one would as if playing cricket. The one who hits the "gulli" the farthest will win. It is played with two teams.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Write the name of the game played by the children of India.
2. What is Danda?
3. Which game is believed to be the origin of cricket?
4. What is Gulli?
5. Who is the winner of this game?
6. Describe the similarities between Gulli-Danda and Cricket.

10. Lala Lajpat Rai was the eldest son in the family. He was born on January 28th, 1865 at Dhudike Village which is in Ferozpur District. His father was a scholar of mainly two languages i.e. Persian and Urdu and his mother was a religious lady and taught moral values to the children. The name of his father was Munshi Radha Krishna Aggarwal and his mother's name was Gulab Devi. He did his initial education from Rewari and after that, he joined Government College in Lahore to pursue Law. He started his legal practice in Hisar, Haryana, and he met with other freedom fighters like Pandit Guru Datt, Lala Hansraj, and many more during his college days.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. When was Lala Lajpat Rai born?
2. What was the name of his father?
3. Where did he complete his initial education?
4. In which college did he go to pursue law?
5. Whom did he meet in Hisar?

11. Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian author, freedom fighter, and politician. He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement. He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari. In 1928, the United Kingdom set up the Simon Commission, headed by Sir John Simon to report on the political situation in India. The commission was boycotted by Indian political parties because it did not include any Indian members, and it was met with country-wide protests. When the Commission visited Lahore on 30 October 1928, Lajpat Rai led a non-violent march in protest against it and gave a slogan "Simon Go Back!".

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Who was Lala Lajpat Rai?
2. In which movement did he play a pivotal role?
3. He was popularly known as.....
4. Who headed the Simon Commission?
5. Why did Indian political parties boycott the commission?
6. Analyse the role of Lala Lajpat Rai in the Indian Independence Movement.

12. Udham Singh's name is linked inseparably with Jallianwala Bagh. He was man who took his revenge on General O' Dwyer, the British officer who had ordered firing on a peaceful gathering at Amritsar on the Baisakhi Day in the year 1919. Thousands of men, women, Children and old men died in the massacre. Many tried to escape by jumping into a nearby well but were suffocated to death. Udham Singh waited for 21 years to avenge this national insult. He killed the villain of the show in England on 13 March, 1940. Udham Singh was arrested and sentenced to death on 30 July the same year.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. To which incident Udham's name is linked?
2. Who killed General O' Dwyer?
3. How many years Udham Singh waited to take his revenge?
4. He killed the villain of the show in \_\_\_\_\_ March 13, 1940.
5. Udham Singh was arrested and sentenced to death on \_\_\_\_\_ the same year.
6. Analyse the role of Udham Singh in the Indian Independence Movement.

13. Kartar Singh Sarabha, a Ghadar revolutionary, was born in 1886 in the village of Sarabha, in Ludhiana district of the Punjab in the house of Mangal Singh, a well-to-do farmer. After receiving his primary education in his own village, Kartar Singh entered the Malwa Khalsa High school at Ludhiana for his matriculation. He was in tenth grade when he went to live with his uncle in Orissa where, after finishing high school, he joined college. In 1912, when he was barely 16 years old, he sailed for San Francisco (USA), and joined the University of California at Berkeley, enrolling for a degree in chemistry. His association with Nalanda club of Indian students at Berkeley aroused his patriotic sentiments and he felt agitated about the treatment immigrants from India, especially laborers received in the United States.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Who was Kartar Singh Saraba?
  2. When was Kartar Singh Sarabha born?
  3. Where did Kartar Singh Saraba complete his primary education?
  4. When did he join the University of California at Berkeley?
  5. Who was Mangal Singh?
  6. Write the name of country where San Francisco situated?
  7. Write a note on Kartar Singh Saraba?
  8. Describe how and why a brilliant student turned into a patriot.
14. Sobha Singh was born on 29 November 1901 in a Ramgarhia family of Sri Hargobindpur, in Gurdaspur district of the Punjab. His father, Deva Singh, had been in the Indian cavalry. In 1905, when he was only 4 years old, his mother Bibi Acchran died and some 12 years later, when he was about 16, his father Sardar Deva Singh died in 1917. At the age of 15, Sobha Singh entered the Industrial School at Amritsar for a one year course in art and craft. It is said that in 1919 he was present in Jallianwala Bagh at the time of firing.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. Where was Sobha Singh born?
  2. What was the name of Sobha Singh's father?
  3. When was his mother died?
  4. Where did Sobha Singh do a one year course of art and craft?
  5. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?
15. Amrita Pritam was born as Amrita Kaur on 31 August 1919, in Gujranwala, Punjab in undivided British India. She was the only child of Kartar Singh and Raj Bibi, a Sikh couple. Her father was a school teacher and a poet. She grew up in a spiritual environment and inherited her love for writing from her father. Her family was very religious as her father was also a "pracharak"—a preacher of the Sikh religion. Her orthodox grandmother used separate sets of utensils to serve Hindus and Muslims. From a young age Amrita was a critical thinker and opposed such practices.

**Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:**

1. When was Amrita Pritam born?
2. What was the childhood name of Amrita Pritam?
3. What was the name of Amrita Pritam's mother?
4. What was the profession of Amrita Pritam's father?
5. Write the meaning of 'Pracharak'.
6. Analyse how the family influenced Amrita Pritam.