

**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

**(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 or two words:**

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: - Cannought 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 in 1937?

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 Sobha 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

### **Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-( 1) When and where was Sobha Singh born?

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

Question :-( 2) 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 :-( 3) Name the love-legends painted by Sobha Singh?

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

Question :- (4) 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: - (5) When and where was Sobha Singh died?

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

Question: - (6) What were the themes of Sobha Singh's paintings?

Answer: -  
1. Religious theme  
2. Romantic theme

### **Part-C**

**Answer the following questions in 50-60 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.

### **Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question: - (1) 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

**(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 following questions in one or two words:**

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.

## **Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-( 1) When and where was Amrita Sher Gil born?

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

Question :-( 2) 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 :-( 3) 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 :- (4) 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: - (5) 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: - (6) 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 50-60 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.

### Part-D

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question: - (1) 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: - (2) 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 Lakhdata Singh
  2. Rana Bhador
  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 Bhai Vir Singh's father?
  1. Diwan Kaura Mal
  2. Sobha 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

**(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 following questions in one or two words:**

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.

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-( 1) 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 :-( 2) When and where was Bhai Vir Singh born?

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

Question :-( 3) 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 :-( 4) Write the name of some famous novels of Bhai Vir Singh.

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

Question :-( 5) 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 50-60 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

## Part-D

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question: - (1) 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 Jio (1953)

Question: - (2) 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

**(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 following questions in one or two words:**

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 Padama 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

## Part-B

### Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :- (1) Who was Amrita Pritam?

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

Question :- (2) When and where was Amrita Pritam born?

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

Question :- (3) 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 :- (4) Write about the literary work of Amrita Pritam?

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

Question: - (5) What are the names of autobiographies of Amrita Pritam

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

Question :- (6) 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 :- (7) 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 50-60 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.

## Part-D

### Answer the following questions in detail:

Question: - (1) 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 carrier 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: - (2) 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.)

**Lesson - 2**  
**Music, dances and games of Punjab**  
**Part-A**

Objective type Questions

**(1) Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which Punjabi folk dance is similar to Bhangra?  
1. Dhamal                                      2. Jhumar  
3. Sammi                                        4. Luddi
2. Which male dance is performed to commemorate victory?  
1. Dhamal                                      2. Jhumar  
3. Bhangra                                      4. Luddi
3. Which is the traditional dance of women of Sandalbar region, now in Pakistan?  
1. Julli    2. Kikli  
3. Teeyan                                        4. Sammi
4. Which festival is usually celebrated on the banks of rivers or ponds under some big shady trees?  
1. Kikli    2. Teeyan  
3. Dankara                                      4. Sammi
5. Which traditional instrument is used while singing folk music?  
1. Sarangi                                        2. Flute  
3. Sitar    4. Gitar
6. Which traditional instruments are used while singing 'Vaars'?  
1. Dhad and Sarangi                            2. Dhol and Tumba  
3. Sitar and Guitar                            4. Violin and Flute
7. What kind of song was sung during the marriage of a boy?  
1. Suhag    2. Sithnian  
3. Ghorhian                                      4. Vaars
8. What kind of song was sung during the marriage of a girl?  
1. Suhag    2. Ghorian  
3. Jugni    4. Dhola
9. Which is the game of women only?  
1. Kikli    2. Gulli Danda  
3. Dhamal                                        4. Gheeta Phathar
10. In what poetic form is the bravery of a folk hero describe?  
1. Mahia    2. Suhag  
3. Dant-Katha                                    4. Lok-Vaar
11. What is Lattoo?  
1. Dance    2. Musical instrument  
3. Game    4. None of the above
12. Write the name of game played by boys only?  
1. Gulli Danda                                    2. Geeta Pathar  
3. Lukan Miti                                     4. Addi Chharhapa

**Answers:**

1. Dhamal
2. Luddi
3. Sammi
4. Teeyan
5. Sarangi
6. Dhad and Sarangi
7. Ghorhian
8. Suhag
9. Gheeta Phathar
10. Lok-Vaar
11. Game
12. Gulli Danda

**(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) Kalliyan 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 .....

**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 following questions in one or two words:**

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

## Part-B

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-( 2) 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 :-( 2) When does Giddha perform?

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

Question :-( 3) What are the dance form of Punjab?

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

Question :-( 4) 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 :-( 5) 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 marry tunes.

Question :-( 6) Write the name of any five traditional instruments which Punjabi singers use while singing?

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

Question :-( 7) What instruments are used in Bhangra?

Answer: - Dhol, Iktara, Tumbi and Chimta.

Question :-( 8) Write down the name of male sports and games?

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

Question :-( 9) Write down the name of female Games?

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

Question :-( 10) 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 50-60 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 Jaggo?

Answer: - Jaggo 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 jaggo 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 and 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 Rasa kashi?

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.

### **Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :-( 1) 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 :-( 2) 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 :-( 3) 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
1. When was Bhagat Singh born?  
1. September 27, 1907  
2. September 25, 1907  
3. September 27, 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 27, 1907

**(11) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (x)**

1. Bhagat Singh was a communist revolutionary. (x)  
2. Bhagat Singh became the member of Ghadar 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)

**(111) 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

**(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:**

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 on 27 September 1907 at Banga, Punjab, now in Pakistan. Chak no 105 GB Banga village Jaranwala Tehsil in Lyallpur district of Punjab province of British India now in Pakistan.

Question :- (3) Where is Bhagat Singh's 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's name?

Answer: - Kishan Singh

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

Answer: - Vidya Vati

Question :- (6) Write the names 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 Republican 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.

**Part - B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) When did Bhagat Singh throw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi?

Answer: - 8 April 1929

Question :- (3) Write down the slogan shouted by Bhagat Singh after he threw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly?

Answer: - Inquilab Zindabad

Question :- (4) Write the names of two associates of Bhagat Singh who hanged along with him?

Answer: - Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar.

Question :- (5) When was Bhagat Singh martyred?

Answer: - 23 march 1931

Question :-( 6) 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 50-60 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 to 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

### Part - D

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :-( 1) 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

**(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 Bihari Boss, Chandra Shekhar Azad)

**Answers:**

1. California
2. Ghadar
3. Ludhiana
4. Sohan Singh Bhakna
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 following questions in one or two words:**

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

Answer: - Sohan Singh Bhakna.

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

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

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-(1) 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 :-( 2) 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 :-( 3) Who were the parents of Kartar Singh Sarabha?

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

Question :-( 4) When and where did Kartar Singh Sarabha join Ghadar Party?

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

Question :- (5) 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 50-60 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 were founded to overthrow the British Rule. The political activism and radicalism of the Ghadar movement was first and foremost directed at promoting Indian Independence

### Part-D

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) 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. Uttar Pradesh  
4. Uttarakhand

**Answers:**

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

**(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 hid his revolver in his ..... (Overcoat, Turban, Book)
- (5) In London while awaiting for his trial Udham Singh went on a.....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 following questions in one or two words:**

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

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.

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :-(1) When and where was Udham Singh born?

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

Question :-(2) 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 :-(3) 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 :-(4) 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 :-(5) 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 50-60 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.

### **Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :-( 1) 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 :-( 2) 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 Bagh 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 :-( 3) 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

**(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 (X)**

- (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. (X)
- (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 khoon do, Main Tumhe Azadi doonga'. (X)

**(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:**

- 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

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

- Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) 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 :- (3) 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 :- (4) 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 50-60 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.

### **Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) 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

**(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.<br>weaving)   | (Mud, Basketry,           |
| 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.<br>Mang, Chandanhar) | (Karnphul, Sir            |

**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 following questions in one or two words:**

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

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) What is Pakkhi

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

Question :- (3) What is Kundaladar Pakkhi?

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

Question :- (4) What is Pidhi?

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

Question :- (5) What is Nath?

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

Question :- (6) What is Chandanhar?

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

Question :- (7) What is Bala?

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

Question :- (8) What is Jhumka?

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

Question :- (9) What is Khussa?

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

Question :- (10) Which Van is made by beating the Sarkanda?

Answer: - Van of Munj

### Part-C

**Answer the following questions in 50-60 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 works?

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.

### Part-D

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question :- (1) 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 :- (2) What do you mean by weaving and embroidery?

Answer: - The weaving and embroidery in Punjab is known by various names 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 :- (3) 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 gives rise to different designs on the piece of cloth. Silk threads of various colors are used for embroidery. The bright colors used for Phulkari are red, blue, crimson etc. For Phulkari of Punjab, only one single stand is 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 on various occasions like marriages, festivals and religious ceremonies in Punjab.