



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5281772

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 49/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A050703T - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1857-1947

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 11/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 11/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A050703T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 19/12/24 Shift: I Room No.: C.T.03
 Paper Code: A050703T Subject: History (Modern India) (Maharaja Shahuji Maharaj University)
 Name of Candidate: Shrujal Dixit
 Roll No.: 24030000186
 Signature of Candidate: *Shrujal Dixit*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

Course: M.A. (History of Arts)
 Session: 2024-25 Year: Semester: I

Subject Name: Indian National Movement
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A050703T

Exam Date: 19/12/2024
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT

Father's Name: JITENDRA KANDIXIT

College Code: KNOJ

K	N	O	J
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

Exam Centre Code: KNDJ

K	N	D	J
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	B	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

Type of Exam: Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 5281772

A050703T
Paper Code



Enrolment Number: CSJMA24000130703
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186
 Paper Code: A050703T



2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

A	0	5	0	7	0	3	T
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Shrujal Dixit
Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

[Signature]
COE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि उत्तरपत्र पढ़ने के पृष्ठ पर अधिक शब्दों निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बॉक्स में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ कभी ताल से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. बॉक्सों को काले या नीले सॉलरपेन से भरा जाएँ।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital device/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobile/ digital device/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency notes in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्दिष्ट स्थान को खोजकर अनुक्रमिक रूप उत्तरपुस्तिका का अंकन करी और न किसी जगह कोई भी चिह्न न बनाने क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका में बायोमेट्रिक अंकन उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर लेद प्रकाश बनाने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में किसी बस्तु को साथ न लाने, जैसे कि कोई दूर ब्यापक को टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल काली, डिजिटल लॉज, बॉडी, पुराने या नयी बस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को प्रदर्शित करती है। बसंत संवत् 2078 में ही किसी अन्य आधुनिक बस्तु/उपकरण ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में बायो म लेद न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिह्नकारी। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अनुक्रमिक रूप लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
3. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
5. उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश ID नंबर/लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
6. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है। उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
8. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है। उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
9. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है। उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।
10. उत्तरपुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है। उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेद प्रकाश कर लेना ही सही है।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subj Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Section A

Q.1) Nana Sahab contribution in the uprising of 1857 A.D.

1857 Revolt: this (India's first war of Independence) is the first armed military - by uprising, was a spy of unity. This was a failed attempt to unite Indians against Britishers and to restore power to Bahadur Shah Jafar II but it was a failed attempt and sealed Indian fate in the hand of Britisher for the next 100 yrs.

Barrhanpur, Bawranpore, Meerut, Delhi. This was affected by several factors. But the most immediate one was use of cartridges.

Muslims: they were against it because it contained cow fat.
 Muslims: it contained pig fat.

Here several towns centre.

Delhi

Kanpur

Jhansi

Bihar

Azamgarh

KANPUR (NANASAHAB)



Meerut: he smoked against British because his pension was been abolished after the defeat of Nana Sahab. Meerut was



departed to Bitoor and here only Nana Saheb was living. He did not get pension. That's why he rebelled against Britishers.

With help of Gantia Topa he was able to defeat British commander in Jomy and he recruited war kaur and encouraged civilians to also participate.

defeat: Chandrupa rose later defended himself for 1 year. He played an important role in central region. After getting defeat he was deported to Nepal.

Though it was failed but it had sown the seed of nationalism and shaken the roots of Britishers.

and it inspired so much that British had abolished company rule and Queen Victoria proclamation was announced.



Ans 2 Role of press and education in rise of nationalism

Press: played an important role and it was considered as eye and nose of the people. All the secret or basic changes that were introduced in British India people get to know about it. This was the medium that conveyed the people a lot. And very important medium for communication. Various newspapers, journals, magazines had been introduced since during Swadeshi movement and partition of Bengal.

Swadeshi, Hitabadi, Zameerani, Angrezi, Maj-ka dushman, all these newspapers were introduced. Manathi, Kesari were also introduced in society by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Late Jyotirao Phule.

Several Association were also made for it.

Education: like in charter Act 1813 1 lakh rupees fund to society. Macaulay White had come.

So, basically western education had been introduced in society, that encouraged the people and get



to understand the whole system
Britishers thought that they
were introducing English Indians
would obey and pay to
them but this proved wrong
and the Indians started
opposing the whole system.

Raja Ram Mohan,
Adal Keshava Chokle
Mokund Chokle etc
B. R. Ambedkar were the one
who were well versed in
western education.

through education got know about
the corrupt practices of Britishers
and now they able to understand
confuse as well and tried to
oppose Britishers at every and
every phase.



Ans 3

Recommendation of Simon Commission

Simon Commission also known as "Indian Statutory Commission" came in India 1928. Its background was Montague Chelmsford "Reform (1919)" which it was given permission that after 10 years one commission will come and examine the Montague reform.

Simon Commission headed by Sir John Simon (7) members were also there.

But Indians had not liked the Commission and it was decided in Dec 1924 Madras session Congress will boycott Commission (Simon & Co. Back). Muslim League also do not support it.

Recommendation by committee was given in 1930.

- it suggested to abolish dyarchy.
- minority executive council member circulate.
- increase the work of legislative council.
- better nomination and election method should be adopted.



- dynamic not working properly
• as there was a lot of disturbance in the system.
- minorities should be equally represented in the council.
- seminar committee recommendations were discussed during round table conference and all the provisions came in form of Act of Government of India Act 1935.

Seminar Commission was reported in each and every phase by Congress and Muslim League.

Because it contains all 7 members - 4 Britisher and 3 Indians were on view that Indian should also be incorporated in commission.



Ans 4

Contribution of Anne Bessant

Anne Bessant she had played a major role in Indian national movement and was one of the women who had fight for the nation she basically started the Indian national movement by Home rule League Movement in 1918. which was started in collaboration with Bal Gangadhar Tilak

She took in charge the Madras region and politically educate the people of South India region.

Total 200 loosely organized formed. function; (i) politically & (ii) raise public fund.

Newspaper (Civil Society)

Theosophical: founded by Blavatsky but in India she took in charge of it with knowledge focus basically this society.

It means that she was an active participant at that time.

Home rule was one of the biggest movements.

She also played an important role to encourage the women to demand



Panda and do fight for the nation.

She was against non-cooperation because she don't wanted to mix Indian National movement with and spiritual teacher.

Annie Besant through her paper and journal tried to educate the people regarding present situation of the society.

She played an role to unite Indian National Congress.

when congress was - it she need to unite - and it get united in Lucknow session

She was the one who also presided over congress session.

World War I was made an opportunity by her to make political pressure on Britishers.



Ans Quit India last decisive Battle!

Quit India movement (August Kranti) was resolution passed in Wardha session of the congress July 1942 and supported by Jadhav Lal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Background: ① Cripps Mission failure.

② Japanese war. And they had also decided to invade our country.

③ Economic condition of India.

④ British South East Asia Policy.

August 1942: Gandhi ji call for Quit India movement with slogan 'Do or Die'

on:

9 Aug 1942: All the major were arrested and Indian National Congress was illegally prohibited.

But the moral of the people was so high that Aruna Yusuf Ali, a common lady raised the flag and take the command.

So, we can say that it was last decisive Battle but not completely last till 1947 several struggles Indian Nationalist party had to face. Like for the struggle in Constituent Assembly.

Quit India movement was called



Leaderless movement because all the major leaders were in the jail

Usha nehta, Saty Madan Mohan Malviya, Jay prakash Narayan they were active

(Socialist + Forward block) also active

Usha nehta: launched underground Radio.

Several provisional governments had been founded:

Tamil Nadu

Bihar (Chittu Pandey)

Talcher Orissa.

Satara.

Committee + Hindu Mahasabha +

Muslim League don't join

it marked the last battle or movement after which Britisher talk about constituent assembly

because their was cold war on side of British and the world war 2 also going on



Q16 partition of Bengal was gradualist mistake of Lord Curzon.

Yes, we can actually say that it was an gradualist mistake of Curzon. Lord Curzon (1895-1905) vicerey india had a very brutal policies.

He was in one of his brutal policies was partition of Bengal (1905) Bengal at that time was the rich province and was so large contain (Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Chattisgarh) Curzon made partition on the view that it was too large to administer for strategic purpose that way dividing it. But his small mistake to divide Hindu + Muslim unit. And due to partition several nationalistic woke up.

Moderates: petition, protest apply
extremist: Revolutionary method apply.

Rabindra Nath Tagore; Amar Sonar Bangla +

Rabbi festival start
different different region movement was start.

Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai / Jyoti Singh.

Madras: C. V. Raman Pillai.

Maharashtra: Bal Gangadhar Tilak.



Anushulam samiti Swadeshi Bandhan
start

(Swadeshi movement started /
Self rule started)

1905: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Anti partition movement formed.

1906: Dadu Bhai Naoroji - 'Poorna'
Swadeshi movement Announced.

7 Aug 1905: Swadeshi movement
Boycott of goods, school, colleges
followed all these agitation. Movement
of Bengal happened in 1911.

It revived the fire and
several samitis came across.

it had awakened the spirit
of nationalism again.

Ans I Factor responsible for partition
of India 1947 AD.

Partition of India was one
of the historical movements in
India that had divided
British India into two separate
provinces one was India &
other was Pakistan.

Not only one factor was responsible
for partition.

Social Aspect: Muslim basically
think that they were in a
minority and want full representation.



in society

political aspect: it started with the formation of Muslim League in 1906, that rightly demands full representation on all vicerey executive council and equal proportion to that of Hindus.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Role: He educate the people regarding their rights, Aligarh Muslim University, founded. Anglo-Muhammadian society.

partition of Bengal: ✓ grew seed of communalism among Muslims.

Role of Jinnah: Had played an important role for partition and he was the 1st pm of Pak as well, he continuously demanded full representation in councils.

Lahore session, 1940: Here resolution had been passed for Pakistan and Chaudhary Ghaffar Khan's Pakistan word coin.

it had created communal division and new Muslim wanted separate nation and they think their demands are not fulfilled by the side and come together because they will dominating side.



Ans 8 Swamyga party: Jan 1923

(Formel)
1st president C.R. Das.

Secretary: Motilal Nehru

Background: due to base of the
non-cooperation of movement
many people do not wanted bandhi
to take back movement
after chauri-chaura.

But due to non violence it got abolish
C.R. Das Motilal Nehru formed
Jan 1923 and name provision
that they will be election 9 seats
the council and being double
in the executive council.

So, some thing happen out of
104-28 seats won by swamyga
party later congress also supported
swamyga.

Basically it had away but in
view not to support any bill
and by the Britisher and
lead into it. And
got success in this

they got its peak and
able to fulfill it
they are working.
they played a major
role in national move-
ment

swamyga
party
not
filled
of seats
as he
are



Ans Raja Ram Mohan Ray as social reformer:

Raja Ram Mohan Ray was one of the educated India's 1st century and he played an important role in making changes in the society -
RAJA TITLE GIVEN TO HIM BY (AKBAR II)

He started BRAHMA SAMAJ : 1928.

Newspaper: Mirat-ul-Akbar, where he used to write social evil in the society.

- He was against British politics
- against Sati pratha and abolished sati pratha 1929 Regulation Act of William Actick

He supported western education according to him people should be trained in western education that they could get knowledge regarding modernity.

He opposed the policies of masses and wanted people to get knowledge from the main original source.

He became ideal for so many people. He basically wanted to remove social evils from the society.

Through newspaper + Sabhas he encouraged the people

Ishtar chandra vidya sagar Debendra Nath tagore became disciples of him



Section: B

An 2

cause and effect of Revolt of 1857.

Introduction: India's first war of independence was termed as a revolt of mutiny by the British news papers. This was an attempt to unite Indians against the Britishers and to restore Mughal power to Bahadur Shah (2nd). But this was a failed attempt to unite and had restored Mughal power to British India and had sealed the fate for the next 100 years.

Background: India was highly feudalistic and traditional society that had so many rules and regulations and that stopped the people to some British Army.

c

Swarna movement: it was believed that under those who get across the river over their castle will be low down.

V. D. Savarkar (1st) was independence call it.




① Artisans / zamindars were effectively affected by the Britishers.
Zamindars wanted to save their own land.

Artisans' due to introduction of British goods in India - Indian merchant class was highly affected.

③ Vernacular of the installment of gasped cartridges made up of cow and pig fat

causes:

There is an  story that no revolt occur in one day - it was like volcanic eruption that we explode one day.

political causes:

Britisher in order to expand their territory launched several new administrative policies

Battle of Plassey } outright
Battle of Rameshwar } war
Anglo-Sikh war
Anglo-Maratha war

policies

doctrine of lapse, in which they take the land when there was no natural heir apparent



Subsidiary evidence: To save the Indian Territory, they control the Army, foreign administration etc.

Economic causes:

Merchants and artisans were highly dissatisfied as British goods introduced in the market had low price than their products.

Landlords wanted to protect their land from alienation.

Hyperinflation

Two-warranto.

Revenue taxes, etc.

Social causes

Religious disabilities Act

Sati practice Abolished

Hindu marriage Act

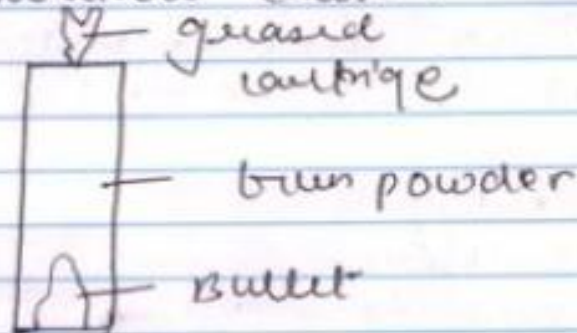
Widow remarriage Act

though they are good for the society but Indians were not happy when they are playing with their traditional and culture.

Outside influence: Crimean war, Anglo-Afghan war. It had boosted the confidence of nationalist. British can be defeated.



Immediate cause -



Hindus According to this was an affront to their religion and they cannot take the greased cartridge it was made up of cow fat

Muslims: Made up of pig fat

Military causes: (1) foreign service encourage more getting.

- (2) General service enlistment Act
(3) Discrimination in Army.

Major storm centre.

Bombay - 34 Native Infantry
Raviachapur - recent Delhi

Delhi - 3rd Native Infantry
Rahadri - 10th Native Infantry

Rahadri Shah Jafar got the leadership when the 3rd Native Infantry entered Delhi and made him as his leader

Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal revolt

Kanpur: Wazir Khan revolt

Jhansi: Rani Lakshmi Bai revolt against Britisher. doctrine of lapse



effect!

war was failure and slowy and gradually at revolt had been suppressed.

- Weak leadership.
- No proper ideology.
- No unification.
- With no proper strategy.
- Consequences:
 - Queen Victoria's proclamation 1858/1858
 - end of company rule.
 - Secretary of State for India Council replaced by viceroy post.
 - Division in Army more Britisher have been recruited.
 - Doctrine of Lapse / subsidiary alliance abolished.
 - dual and rule party.
 - No discrimination on caste and class.

conclusion: though it got failed but it proved to be the 1st national movement that had seen the seed of nationalism and had shaken the roots of British.



Section : C

Q Rise and growth of Swadeshi movement
significance and effect?

What Introduction: Swadeshi Movement was a movement which raised the consciousness among the people and being against the policies and corrupt practices of the Britishers.

Main Background:

Swadeshi Movement started due to the policy of Divide and Rule. And the announced partition of Bengal July 1907, Bengal was the province which was at that time had great significance and was rich in resources. It consisted of 78 million people.

Lord Curzon announced partition on the basis of its big population and for them it was difficult to administer and will divide the Empire into:

East Bengal and West Bengal

↳
Muslim
Majority

↳
Hindu
Majority.

The date of the announcement was shocked the people and it was not actually on the basis of



administrative purpose but on the basis of divide and rule policy.

partition of Bengal made the political condition in turmoil

And different groups of the society started protesting against a method of anti partition. Moderates of petition, legal methods and protest.

Extremist: revolutionary method they wanted to take up agitation among each and every state for India.

Revolutionary: they adopted revolutionary method to against agitation.

Several societies

: Swadeshi Bandha Samiti — Anushilan Samiti

these samiti were made to unite people against partition and to not let partition of Bengal.

Newspaper: SANJIBANI

HITABAG

BRINDHANU

These were introduced in society



on 7 Aug 1905 Swadeshi Movement was launched.

course of the movement

Rabindra Nath Tagore: He wrote Anar-Sonar Bangla.

Introduced Natki Festival to unite people against communal sentiments. Plays: Bihari, Bahari, etc

Movement at diff. int places.

Punjab: took up by Lalajpat Rai and Ajit Singh introduced Kesari paper

Maharashtra: By Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ganapati Festival start Marathi paper introduced.

Madras: Chidambaram peetai
women also
↑ participated
in it

school/colleges
left by student

Swadeshi Movement → Boycott Method.
↓
Swearing adopted



partition of Bengal 16th 1905 Announced.
and it had awaken the Nationalist
Sentiments.

people name that day as Mourning day

- Bande Matram was sang on the road.
- great agitation.

Government reaction
Lathi charge.

- public meeting banned.
- Protestor put in jail.
- Press/journals banned.

congress stand
1905: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- ie! Anti partition
agitation
announced

1906: Swadeshi as
basic demand

Significance Swadeshi Movement

- 1) Atmanirbhar courses are by people.
- 2) National spirit among people.
- 3) different-different committees came into
Action.

4) women / children played an important
role

5) from here swaraj - as basic goal
had been adopted by nationalist

6) people got united.

7) Indian national congress

8) ↑ extremist
↓ moderate

conclusion: Swadeshi movement tried to
unite the people and
had politically educate the people in
different regions