

## **Model Questions Paper-I**

**2012-13**

**Subject – History**

**Class – XII**

---

**TIME : 3 Hrs.**

**M.M.100**

---

### **General Instructions**

- i. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part 'A' – Questions 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words.
- iii. Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (part 'B' – Sections, I, II, III- Questions 4 To 14) Should not exceed 100 words.
- iv. Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part 'C' - Questions 15 and 16) should not exceed 500 words.
- v. Part D has question based on three sources.
- vi. Attach maps with the answer scripts (Part 'E')

### **PART A**

**Answer the questions given below.**

1. Write any two features of Harappan script. (2)
2. Which crops were known as 'Jins-I-Kamil' in Mughal period and why? (2)
3. Why did the salt selected for satyagraha by Gandhiji? (2)

### **PART B, section I**

**Answer any three of the following questions:**

4. Write important features of harappan town planning. (5)
5. What are the main sources of political history of maurayas? (5)
6. Kings in early states were not invariably kshatriyas. Explain. (5)
7. Discuss the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at sanchi. (5)

### **Section II**

**Answer any two of the following questions.**

8. What do you think were the advantage and disadvantage enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 3+2 (5)
9. Who were zamindars? What were their functions ?What were their functions. 1+4 (5)
10. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the mughal Empire. (5)

### **Section III**

**Answer any three of the following questions.**

11. Why did the paharias invade plains where settled agriculturists lived and how was peace purchased by the zamindars? Explain. (3+2=5)
12. What measures were adopted to form the unity among the rebels? (5)
13. Explain the ideals introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the “objectives resolution” that were to be kept in mind while framing the constitution of India. (5)
14. Explain social changes found in new colonial cities. (5)

### **PART C**

15. What is Sufism? Discuss the principles of Sufism.

**or**

(2+8=10)

Who was Baba Guru Nanak? Describe the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak.

16. Why did Gandhiji start non- cooperation movement? Why was it withdrawn?

(5+5=10)

**or**

How did Gandhiji transform National movement into mass movement?

### **PART-D**

#### **17. Source Based Questions.**

**Read the following extracts( Q.19 to 21) carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **THE POOR PEASANT**

**An excerpt from Bernier’s description of the peasantry in the countryside:**

Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive tyranny, abandon the country.

In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that this description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the “merits” of private property.

- (a) What were the problems about cultivating the land, according to Bernier? (2)
- (b) Why did the peasantry abandon the land? (2)
- (c) Explain the reasons given by Bernier for the exploitation of the peasants. (2)
- (d) How did his observations influence thinkers in Europe? Explain. (2)

**or**  
**Reverence for the Jogi**

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by Aurangzeb to a Jogi in 1661-62.  
The possessor of the sublime station, Shiv Murat, Guru Anand Nath Jio!  
May your Reverence remain in peace and happiness ever under the protection of Sri Shiv Jio!!

A piece of cloth for the cloak and a sum of twenty five rupees which have been sent as an offering will reach  
(Your Reverence)...your Reverence may write to us whenever there is any service which can be rendered by us.

- (a) Who is the deity the Saint or Jogi worships? How do you know it? (2)
- (b) How does Aurangzeb show his respect to him? (2)
- (c) Explain briefly the five principles of Islam. (2)
- (d) How did these universal practices accommodate regional influences in India? Give two examples. (2)

18. Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler then Director General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote :
- The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called purandara, the fort-destroyer.
- Where are – or were- these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical .... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilization of essentially non- Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications ... what destroyed this firmly settled

civilization? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

-From R.E. M. Wheeler, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947.

- (a) What did the Rigveda mention about pur? (2)
- (b) According to Wheeler what did excavations show? (2)
- (c) What do you conclude about the destruction of this civilization and why? (3)
- (d) Who was R.E.M. Wheeler? (1)

**Or**

**What the King's officials did?**

**Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes:**

OF the great officers of state, some .....superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that every one may have an equal supply of it, the same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths and the miners.

- (a) List the jobs done by the officers of the state. (2)
- (b) Give any three features of the Maurya administration under Asoka. (3)
- (c) To what extent does this extract help us to understand about the Mauryan Empire? Explain. (1)
- (d) What are some of the other sources for studying this Empire? Give four of them. (2)

**19.**

**"without a shot being fired"**

**this is what moon wrote:**

For over twenty –four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The.. District Magistrate marched his ( large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all.....

- (a) To which event does this source refer to? Describe what the mobs were doing? (2)
- (b) Why did Amritsar become the scene of blood shed later in 1947? (3)
- (c) What was the attitude of the soldiers and policemen towards the mob? (2)
- (d) Give one example to show how Gandhiji tried to bring about communal harmony? (1)

**Or**

**Excerpt from what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his famous speech of 13 December,1946:**

"We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent, and it is bound to be a republic ... .. Now some friends have raised the question: " Why have you not put the word 'democratic ' here?" ... obviously we are aiming for democracy and nothing less than democracy . What

form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter....? The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress..... We are not going just to copy, I hope a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and acceptable to them ..... we stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. . .”

- (a) What were the three basic features of the Constitution, Nehru was referring to ? (1)
- (b) Why was he against India copying the constitutions of other countries? (3)
- (c) Why did he refer to the past and to the American and French Revolution in the earlier part of the speech?  
(2)
- (d) Name the document that Nehru introduced on 13 December, 1946. Give any one guarantee it gave to the citizens of India.  
(2)

#### **PART – E**

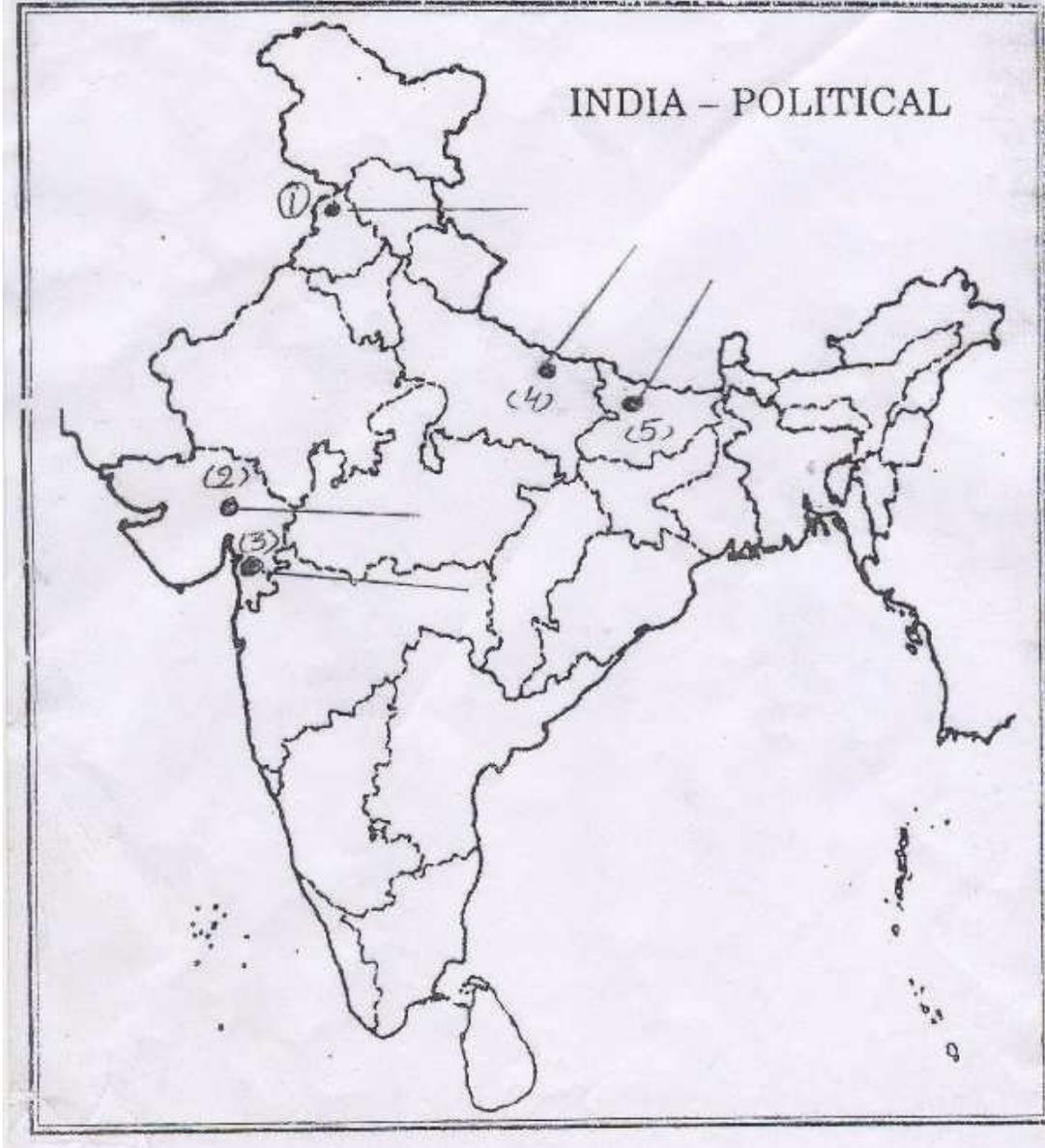
Q 20. On the given political outline map of India marks and label the following kingdoms and towns: (5)

Kanouj, Pataliputra, Ujjayini, cheras, Satavahanas,

**Or**

On the given political outline map of India marks and label five important centers of revolt of 1857.

Q 21. On the given political outline map of India, five centers of Indian national movement have been marked as 1 to 5 , Identify them and write their names. (5)



**Model Questions Paper-I**

**2012-13**

**Subject – History**

Class – XII

**MARKING SCHEME**

- Q.1. (a) Pictographic in nature. (2)  
(b) Till date not deciphered.
- Q.2. Crops – cotton and sugarcane, because they brought more revenue.
- Q.3. (a) Every Indian household , it was indispensable (2)  
(b) compelling to buy it from shops at a high price.  
(c) The state monopoly over salt.(any two)
- Q.4. (a) Citadel and lower city. (5)  
(b) use of sun dried or burnt bricks.  
(c ) Planned drainage system.  
(d) Roads and streets crossing at right angle.  
(e) Houses having courtyard, bathroom and kitchen.
- Q.5. (a) Indica of Megasthaneze (5)  
(b) Kautilya’s Arthshastra.  
(c) Jains and Buddhists literature.  
(d) Inscription of Ashoka.  
(e) Vishakhadutta’s Mudraraksha.
- Q.6. (a) Nandas were of low origin. (5)  
(b) Origin of Mauryas- doubtful; shudras as per brahmanical source.  
(c) Statavahanas were Brahmins.  
(d)Guptas by origin were Vaishyas.  
(e)Shakas and kushanas were foreigners and regarded second class kshatriyas.
- Q.7. (a)Dealt with the French in a tactical way and refused to give original gateways. (5)  
(b)Prepared plaster paris modle of gateways.  
(c)Spent huge amount for maintenance and preservation.  
(d)Built museum and library for preserving manuscripts.  
(d)Built railway line for better communication.
- Q.8 Advantages – 1) It enclosed agricultural tracts cultivated field, gardens and forests.  
2) Unelaborate cannel system which helped in irrigation. 3+2(5)  
3) Built large greeneries.  
4) This encirclement also saved crops from animals.  
Disadvantages 1) This system was very expensive .  
2) It was inconvenient to farmers during adverse circumstances.
- Q.9. Zamindars were the part of rural society who lived on agricultural production. They had milkiyat. (5)  
**Functions:-** (a)Collect revenue  
(b)Midiate between king and peasant.  
(c)Maintain Military  
(d)Developed agricultural land.  
(e)Give money to farmers for agriculture.
- Q.10 .(a)Harem where they lived. (5)  
(b)Many wives, three ranks to the wives.  
(c) Ranks depend upon love to the bring or give heir to the throne.  
(d)Get pension for livelihood.  
(e)solve disputes among princes.
- Q.11. Causes-(a) Particularly in years of scarcity. 3+2(5)  
(b)Asserting power over Settled communities.  
(c)Negotiating political relations with outsiders.

Peace- (a) Paying a regular tribute to the hill chiefs.  
(b) The toll was paid.

- Q.12. (a) Leaders appealed to all sections of the society. (5)  
(b) Rebels emphasized on pre-British Hindu-Muslim unity.  
(c) Religious sentiments were respected.  
(d) Secret meetings were held at night to spread the message of unity.  
(e) British attempt to bring division failed.

- Q.13. (a) Independent sovereign Republic. (5)  
(b) Guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom.  
(c) Assured that adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal area and depressed and other backward classes.

- Q.14. (a) Rise of educated middle class. (5)  
(b) new modes of transport and communication like trams, buses.  
(c) New mode of entertainment like cinema and theatres, clubs.  
(d) Rise of educated women.  
(e) Migration of people from rural areas.

- Q.15 .Sufism within islam a group of minded people. (2+8=10)  
(a) God is one.  
(b) Austerity.  
(c) Distances from worldly pleasure.  
(d) Believe in equality.  
(e) stress on love and meditation.  
(f) Importance of pir or teacher.  
(g) importance of Bhakti music.

**Or**

Baba Guru Nanak was a founder of sikh Religion. (2+8=10)

**Major teachings**— (a) one God.  
(b) Devotion, love path and an ideal character.  
(c) opposed Superstition.  
(d) God exists in each and every atom.  
(e) close relation of life and soul.  
(d) coordinative outlook.

- Q.16. **Causes of start-** (a) To oppose the Rowlatt Act. (5+5=10)  
(b) To oppose Jallianawalabagh massacre.  
(c) To support the khilafat issue.

**Causes of withdrawn-** (a) violence at chaurichaura,  
(b) believed in Non-Violence.  
(c) Some leaders of the congress wanted to participate in elections.

**Or**

- (a) Simple life style. (1x 10=10)  
(b) Use of Hindi for communication.  
(c) Emphasis on truth, non-violence, swadeshi, boycott and swaraj.  
(d) Importance of charkha and khadi.  
(e) Upliftment of women, poor and down trodden.  
(f) Hindu-muslim unity.  
(g) Abolition of untouchability.  
(h) Balancing each and every section of society.

Q.No.17,18 and 19- Answers are in sources.

Q.20. Kanouj (U.P.), Pataliputra(Bihar), Ujjayini(M.P.), Cheras (Kerala),  
Satavahanas(Maharashtra area) (5)

Or

Delhi, Lucknow(U.P.), Meerut(U.P.), Jhansi(U.P.), Gwalior(M.P.)

Q.21. (1) Amritsar, (2)Ahamdabad, (3)Dandi, (4)chauri-chaura (5)Champaran. (5)

## **Model Questions Paper-II**

**2012 - 2013**

**Subject – History**

**Class – XII**

**Time allowed : 3.00 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

### **General Instruction:**

- (i) Answer all the questions Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part - A Questions 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part - B Sections I, II, III) Questions 4 to 14 should not exceed 100 words each.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part - C Questions 15 to 16) should not exceed 500 words each.
- (v) Part - D has question on three sources.
- (vi) Attach the maps with the answer scripts (Part - E)

### **Part - A**

Answer all the questions given below -

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| Q.1. | Who composed famous Prayaga Prashasti? What was its language?            | 2 |
| Q.2. | State any two problems faced by Albiruni in writing an account of India? | 2 |
| Q.3. | How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?                        | 2 |

### **Part - B**

#### **Section - I**

Answer any three of the following questions -

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| Q.4. | Describe some distinctive features of the Harappan culture?   | 5 |
| Q.5. | Mahabharata is a good source to study the social values of ancient times. Support this statement with suitable arguments? | 5 |
| Q.6. | Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amaravati did not?   | 5 |
| Q.7. | Why do you think Mahatma Buddha advised his followers to be lamps unto your selves?                                       | 5 |

#### **Section - II**

Answer any two of the following questions -

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| Q.8.  | What do you think about the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanawami Dibba? | 5 |
| Q.9.  | Describe the role played by women in agricultural production during Mugal Empire?             | 5 |
| Q.10. | Describe briefly the relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans?                       | 5 |

#### **Section - III**

Answer any three of the following questions -

- Q.11. Why did the Santhals rebel against British rule? 5
- Q.12. What were the causes of the failure of revolt of 1857? 5
- Q.13. List any five ways in which the Taluqdars of Awadh were affected by the British policy? 5
- Q.14. Assess the impact of partition of India on Indian women? 5

**Part - C**

**Section - I**

- Q.15. What does the architecture of building like the Lotus Mahal and Elephant Stables tell us about the rulers who commissioned them? 10

OR

What are the problems in using the Ain as a source for reconstructing agrarian history? How do historian deals with this situation?

- Q.16. Explain any four changes that came about in social life in the new cities under colonial rule? 10

OR

Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of Indian National Movement?

**Part - D (Source Based Questions)**

Read the following extracts (questions No. 19 to 21) carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**Q.17 Prabhavati Gupta and the Village Danguna**

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription:

Prabhavati Gupta.... Commands the gramakutumbians (householders! Peasants living in the village). Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna.

"Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar year) of the bright (Fortnight) of Karttika, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Archarya (teacher) Chanalasvamin you should obey all (his) commands....

"We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an agrahara.... (this village is not to be entered by soldiers and policemen: (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats and chercola (to touring royal offices); exempt from (the royal prerogative to) purchasing fermenting liquors and diggings (salt) exempt from the right to) mines and khadira trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes..."

This character has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

- a) Who has issued this inscription? 1
- b) Why does she want to donate the land? Who is the receive of the land? 2
- c) What were the exemptions conferred on a typical agrahara land? 2
- d) State the significance of this source. Give any three points? 3

or

### How Artefacts are Identified

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harapan site:

Saddle querns.. are found in considerable numbers.. and they seem to have been the only means in use of grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a ponder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of which later type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

- a) What are the two types of querns? 2
- b) What materials were these querns made of? 2
- c) Why are they described as "curry stones"? 1
- d) Explain any two ways in which the archeologists classify finds and one way they determine the function? 3

Q.18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

#### On Horse and on foot

This is how Ibn Battuta described the postal system:

In India the postal system is of two kinds: the horse-post called 'Uluq', is run by royal horses stationed at distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three station pennit. It is called 'dawa', that is, one third.

Of a mile... Now, at every third of a mile there is a well populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length with copper bells at the top. Where the courier starts from the city, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells or the other, and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of bell they get ready. As soon as the coriour reaches them one, of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at the top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This food person is quiker than the house post: and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

- a) Name the two kinds of postal system? 1
- b) Explain how the post worked? 3
- c) Why does Ibn-Battuta think that the postal system in India was efficient? 3
- d) How did the State encourage merchants in the fourteenth century? 1

OR

The pilgrimage of the Mughal princesses Jahanara, 1643

The following is excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Sheikh Muniddin Chishti. Titled Munis al Arwah (The confident of spirits):

After praising the one God.. this lowly fiiqira (humble soul) Jahanara went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer. For several days... I did not sleep on a leopard skin a night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving Master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed days beneath the trees.

On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to illuminated and the perfumed tomb... With an hour of daylight remaining. I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of the threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times finally with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken of the rose scarf that I had on my hand. I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | How does Jahanara show her devotion to the Shaikh?              | 2 |
| b) | Why did the Dargah attract a lot of devotees?                   | 2 |
| c) | How do we know that Akbar also had a great regard of the Saint? | 2 |
| d) | What other activities were part of the Ziyarat or 'pilgrimage'? | 2 |

Q.19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**The Muslim League Resolution of 1940**

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded:

The geographically contiguous units aer demarcated in to regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north western and eastern zone of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the constituents unit shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- (a). Did this resolution demanded Pakistaan? Explain with logics.  
 (b). Who wrote this resolution?  
 (c). Which type of autonomy demanded by Muslim League  
 (d). Which areas of autonomy were demanded this resolution?

or

**There cannot be any Divided Loyalty**

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizen, people to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties all you create a system in which any individual or group, instead or suppress his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interest, then democracy is doomed.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a) | Give three attributes of loyal citizen in a democracy according to G.B. Pant?            | 3 |
| b) | What do you understand by 'separate electrorate'?  | 1 |
| c) | Why was the demand for separate electorate made during the drafting of the constitution? | 2 |
| d) | Why was G.B. Pant against this demand? Give two reasons.                                 | 2 |

**Part - E**

- Q.20. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following kingdoms and towns:  
 Satvahans, Cholas, Ujjayini, Rajgir, Mathura. 5

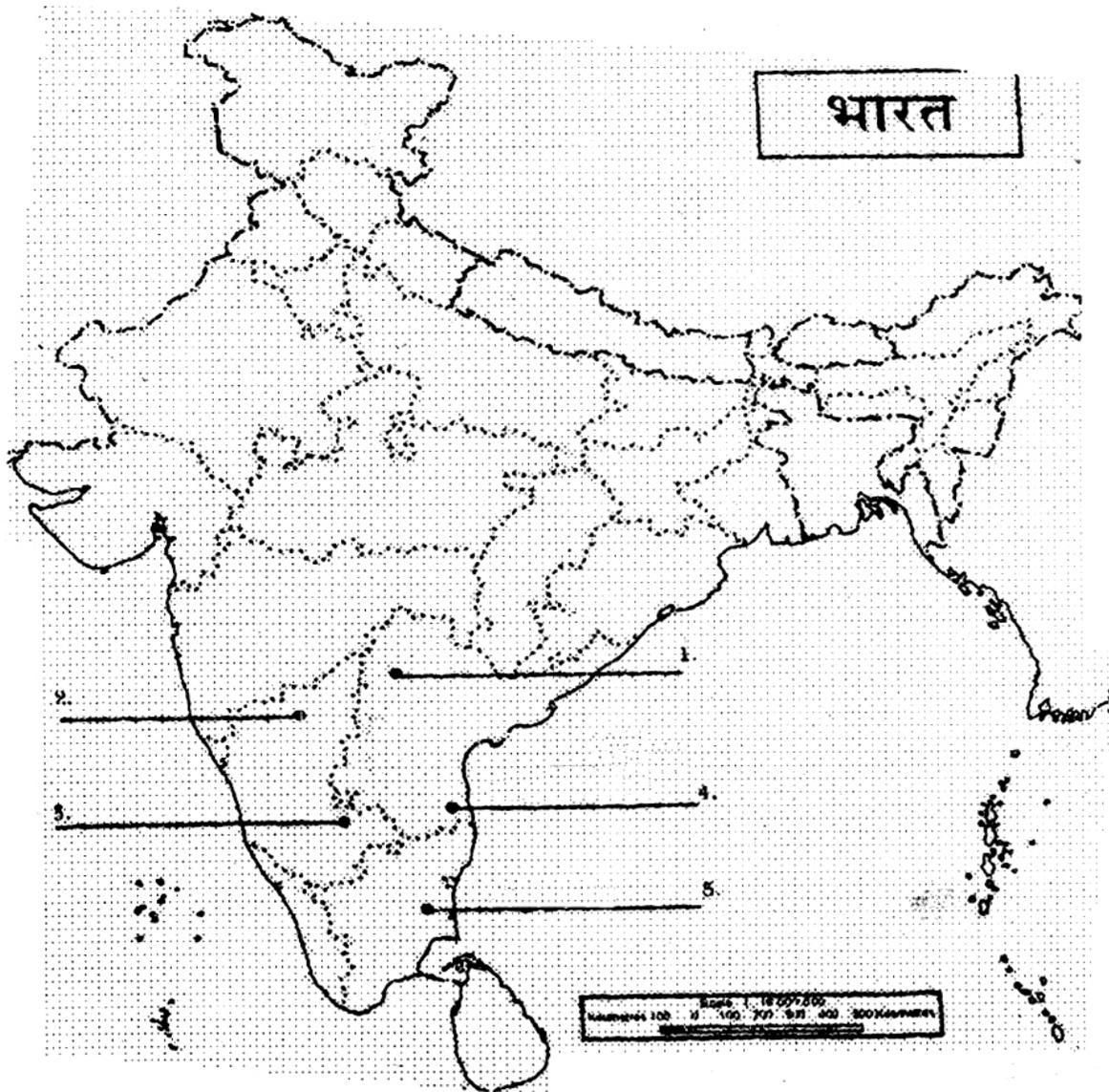
Or

On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following centres of revolt of 1857:

Delhi, Lucknow, Aara, Jabalpur, Agra.

Q.21. On the given political outline map of India five important places in South India during 14th to 18th century have been marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the line drawn near them.

5



## **Model Questions Paper-II**

**2012 - 2013**

**Subject – History**

**Class – XII**

**Marking Scheme**

### **Part – A**

- Ans.1 Prayaga Prashasti was composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the Court Poet of Samudragupta Rulers. 1+1=2
- Ans.2 Albiruni's Problems- Sanskrit language and its translation, religious status & practices. 1+1=2
- Ans.3 The peasants looked upon Gandhiji as a man who sympathized with them, reformer and thought about their upliftment. They thought he had miraculous powers. 1+1=2

1\*5 = 5

### **SECTION – B (PART – I)**

- Ans.4 Planned cities, proper drainage system, roads, knowledge of ornaments, wide use of scripts, use of seals, growing of crops, trade relations with other civilization, skill in sculpture. 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.5 Patriarchal families, Importance of Guru (Teachers), Mother's order to be treated as most important, Members of same gotra can't marry, respect to elders, importance of karma (Action) 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.6 Perhaps Amravati was discovered before scholars understood the value of the finds and realised the value of preservation of things at the original place of finding. So slabs from Amravati were taken to different places. 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.7 The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of birth and death and thus end the suffering for those who renounced the world. According to Buddhist tradition his last words to his followers were - "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation" 1\*5 = 5

### **SECTION – II**

- Ans.8 Mahanawami Dibba – a huge platform on the highest place in Vijaya 1\*5 = 5

Nagar Kingdom. Anushthanas was conducted here during Dushehra in September and October or Mahanawami. In these Anushthanas the main attractions were – idol worship, Horse worship, animals were sacrificed, Dance, wrestling competition, Processions with Horses, elephants, Chariots and soldiers. King was given gift. The king also used to preside over and inspect this grand ceremony.

Ans.9 During the rule of Mughal Emperors the women participated with men in sowing seeds, irrigating fields, harvesting crops. They also shared the work of weaving cloth, embroidery, making utensils. They had an active role to play in the market, had a share in father's property, were also inheritors of Zamindari. 1\*5 = 5

Ans.10 Relationship between Mughals and Ottomans- Political relations, Business relations, Pilgrims could move freely, Mughals exported valuable items, Earned income was donated/ spent at religious places. Mecca and Medina were located in ottoman Arab region which was the main attraction. 1\*5 = 5

### SECTION – III

Ans.11 Santhals rebelled against the British rule because of following reasons- Measurement of their lands, forced to be permanent peasants, Heavy taxes on land, Lack of fertile lands, Torture by Sahukaars, Ban on free life. 1\*5 = 5

Ans.12 Revolt of 1857 failed because of several reasons- Started before time, limited means, lack of common objectives, was limited to some areas only, Doctrine of lapse, policy of Dalhousie, Social-economic dissatisfaction among people. 1\*5 = 5

Ans.13 As a result of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of lapse, Dissatisfaction among peasants and soldiers, racial discrimination, unlimited Tax system of English Administration, Limiting the powers of taluqdaars, Seizing of lands, Seizing of powers which lead to destruction of social system.

Ans.14 Women Badly affected, looted, Murdered. Rape, became a commodity of trade were forced to live with strange people, were forced to live with strange people, lost their husbands or children, families didn't accept them. In order to earn food, sometimes had to adopt prostitution also, Men also used to sometimes kill women in order to preserve their sanctity. 1\*5 = 5

**PART – C (SECTION –I)**

Ans.15 Vijay Nagar Kindom had magnificent buildings – among them one was lotus palace- This was used by the king and his family members. The portraits on the walls are preserved an these are scenes from Ramayana on the inner walls which tell us that Vijay Nagar kings were interested in Architecture. There was a place to keep elephants near the palace. Amar Nayaks also gave gifts to the king. All these donations were used for building. Indo-Islamic sytle was used in architecture. 5+5=10

**-OR-**

The Main source to write agrarian history of the Mughal period is Ain-E-Akbari, in short the writer of this book is Abul Fazal.

Problems – (i) There are many mistake in summing up.

(ii) Disparities in statistical data.

(iii) The problem of rationality

Historians considered it as uncommon and unique document.

Historians solved these problems by collecting the matter related to people, occupations, system of empire and high officials.

Ans.16 (i) Increase in the means of transport like buses and trucks. 5+5=10  
(ii) Increase in public places like Town hall, Public parks etc.  
(iii)Rise of new social groups like clerks, teachers, lawyers, increasing demand of doctors.  
(iv)New opportunities for women such as worker, teacher, Cinema artist, theatre artist, etc.  
(v) New class of poor labourers.

**-OR-**

Regional Champarn, Ahmedabad, Kheda

Movements-

National Movements Non-Cooperation, Civil disobedience, Quit India

Arms of Gandhiji- Truth, Non-Violence and Satyagraha

Objectives of To abolish the untouchability

Gandhiji To form unity between Hindus & Muslims

To Reform the condition of women.

**Part – D (Source Based Questions)**

Ans.17 a) Prabhavati Gupta

1

- b) To increase agricultural production and Acharya Chanalasvamin received the land. 2
- c) Prohibition of army into the village, there is no need to fulfil the demand of visiting officer. 2
- d) Prabhavati was landowner, she also donated the land, the people of village often received the grants. 3

**-OR-**

- a) Types of querns – those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and other with which a second stone was used as a ponder. 2
- b) By hard, gritty, igneous rock or sand stone 2
- c) Because they were used to grind spices for making curries. 1
- d) First is related to the daily needs. 3

- Ans.18
- a) The horse post and the foot post systems. 1
  - b) Explain the foot post system from the beginning to end. 3
  - c) It gave information to rulers, messages and goods to traders and they were comparatively faster than horse post. 3
  - d) State provided sarais and rest houses on trade routes. 1

**-OR-**

- a) By performing two cycles of optional prayer, does not extend the feet in the direction of Dargah, Passed a days beneath the trees. 2
- b) Its holiness 2
- c) He made a Dargah at Fateh-pur-Sikri, He went Ajmer Shareef for 14 thies and he donated to Dargahs. 2
- D) Dance and Music specially Kawalli. 2

- Ans.19
- a) No, because in this resolution the word ‘Pakistan’ was not mentioned. 2
  - b) By Punjab Chief Minister Sikandar Hayat Khan. 2
  - c) Muslim League wanted limited autonomy for Muslims in Muslim majority areas. They didn’t demand a separate country on the base of religion or community. 2
  - d) This resolution demanded autonomy only in Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan which were Muslim majority areas. 2

**-OR-**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | A loyal citizen must care less for himself and more for others. There can't be divided loyalty. | 3 |
| b) | Separate electorate system for specific community of separate class.                            | 1 |
| c) | For protection and development of minorities and Dalit (Suppressed) Classes.                    | 2 |
| d) | Because this divide the loyalty of citizens and is dangerous for national integrity.            | 2 |

**PART- E**

- |        |  |   |
|--------|--|---|
| Ans.20 | Map Work   | 5 |
| Ans.21 | Map Work – 1 Golkunda, 2 Vijaynagar, 3. Kolar, 4. Chandragiri, 4. Tanjavur | 5 |