

# HISTORY

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

1. Answer **all** the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answers to questions carrying **2** marks (Part 'A' – Question nos. 1 to 5) should not exceed **30** words each.
3. Answers to questions carrying **5** marks (Part 'B' – Section I, II, III Question nos. 6 to 16) should not exceed **100** words each.
4. Answers to questions carrying **8** marks (Part 'C' – Question nos. 17 and 18) should not exceed **250** words each.
5. Part 'D' has questions based on **three** sources.
6. Attach the maps with the answer scripts. (Part 'E').

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1/1**

### **Part – A**

Answer **all** the questions given below:

1. How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols? Give two examples. **2**
2. Mention the factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during 16th and 17th centuries. **2**
3. Mention the two most striking features about the geographical location of Vijayanagar. **2**
4. Why were the hill stations important for the colonial economy? Give any two reasons. **2**
5. Mention two characteristics of neo-Gothic style of architecture for public buildings. **2**

**PART - B**  
**SECTION - I**

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

6. Describe briefly any **two** strategies for increasing agricultural production from sixth century BCE to sixth century CE. 5
7. “Communication along both land and riverine routes, was vital for the existence of the Mauryan empire.” Justify the statement. 5
8. How did the historians classify the content and the language of the Mahabharat a ? Explain. 5
9. “Buddhism grew rapidly both during the life time of the Buddha and also after his death.” Justify the statement. 5

**SECTION - II**

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

10. Explain Al-Baruni’s description of caste system. 5
11. Describe briefly what the buildings that survive tell us about the way, spaces were organised and used in Vijayanagar. 5
12. “Many consider Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) as the greatest of all the Mughal emperors.”  
Support the statement with evidence. 5

**SECTION - III**

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

13. Critically examine the experiences of injustice felt by the ryots on the refusal of moneylenders to extend loans to them after 1830. 5
14. How did the rebels in 1857 try to materialise their vision of unity? Explain briefly. 5
15. Why were the towns, built by the Mughals, during 16th and 17th centuries famous for? Explain with examples. 5

16. Explain how the demand for Pakistan was formalised gradually. 5

**PART-C**

17. Explain the teachings of Kabir. How did he describe the ultimate reality through his poems?

**OR**

Who were lingayats ? Explain their contribution in the social and religious fields with special reference to caste system. 8

18. Explain why many scholars have written of the months after the independence as being Gandhiji's "finest hour".

**OR**

Explain how Gandhiji had transformed Indian Nationalism by 1922. 8

**PART - D**

**(Source Based Questions)**

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

**19. "Proper" social roles**

Here' is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata :

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came, upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached

Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than Arjuna.

- (1) Do you think Drona's action was justified? Explain. 3
- (2) Examine the story and explain the character of Ekalavya. 3
- (3) After giving his thumb to Drona did he (Ekalavya) repent? Explain your opinion. 2

**3+3+2=8**

**OR**

### **Draupadi's question**

Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhisthira whether he had lost himself before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this question.

One, that even if Yudhisthira had lost himself earlier, his wife remained under his control, so he could stake her.

Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhisthira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person.

The matter remained unresolved; ultimately, Dhritarashtra restored to the Pandavas and Draupadi their personal freedom.

- (1) Explain the message that goes after reading this episode. 2
- (2) Which of the two views, do you agree? Support with your arguments. 3
- (3) Compare the status of women at that time and at present. 3

**2 + 3 + 3 = 8**

## **20. Classification of lands under Akbar**

The following is a listing of criteria of classification *excerpt* from the *Ain* :

The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad. They

add together the produce of each sort, and' the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

- (1) Explain briefly the classification of lands by Akbar. 4
- (2) How the revenue was fixed for the first two type of lands? 2
- (3) Suggest some other way as you feel better. 2

**4+2+2 = 8**

**OR**

### **Kings and traders**

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagar, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote:


A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported ... He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner ... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

- (1) Explain why a king should improve the harbours of his kingdom? 2
- (2) Explain why the foreign sailors, who land in his country for various reasons, should be looked after in a suitable manner. 3
- (3) Examine the consequences of such an attitude towards the sailors. 3

**2+3+3 = 8**

21.

**“We are not going just to copy”**



This is what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his famous speech of 13 December 1946 :

My mind goes back to the various Constituent Assemblies that have gone before and of what took place at the making of the great American nation when the fathers of that nation met and fashioned out a Constitution which has stood the test of so many years, more than a century and a half, and of the great nation which has resulted, which has been built

up on the basis of that Constitution. My mind goes back to that mighty revolution which took place also over 150 years ago and to that Constituent Assembly that met in that gracious and lovely city of Paris which has fought so many battles for freedom, to the difficulties than that Constituent Assembly had and to how the King and other authorities came in its way, and still it continued. The House will remember that when these difficulties came and even the room for a meeting was denied to the then Constituent Assembly, they betook themselves to an open tennis court and met there and took the oath, which is called the Oath of the Tennis Court. that they continued meeting in spite of Kings, in spite of the others and did not disperse till they had finished the task they had undertaken. Well, I trust that it is in that solemn spirit that we too are meeting here and that we, too, whether we meet in this chamber or other chambers, or in the fields or in the market-place, will go on meeting and continue our work till we have finished it.

- (1) How was the American Constitution finalised and explain its results?
- (2) What does Nehru's determination to pass The Constitution Show? Explain any two such difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly.

4

3 + 1

4+3+1=8

OR

**“That is very good, Sir - bold words, noble words”**

Somnath Lahiri said:

Well, Sir, I must congratulate Pandit Nehru for the fine expression he gave to the spirit of the Indian people when he said that no imposition from the British will be accepted by the Indian people. Imposition would be resented and objected to, he said, and he added that if need be we will walk the valley of struggle. That is very good, Sir - bold words, noble words’.

But the point is to see when and how are you going to apply that challenge. Well, Sir, the point is that the imposition is here right now. Not only has the British Plan made any future Constitution ... dependent on a treaty satisfactory to the Britisher but it suggests that for every little difference you will have to run -to the Federal Court or dance .attendance there in England; or to call on the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee or someone else. Not only is it a fact that this Constituent Assembly, whatever plans we may be hatching, we are under the shadow of British guns, British Army, their economic and financial stranglehold - which means that the. final

power is still in the British hands and the question of power has not yet been finally decided, which means the future is not yet completely in our hands. Not only that, but the statements made by Attlee and others recently have made it clear that if need be, they will even threaten you with division entirely. This means, Sir, there is no freedom in this country. As Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel put it some days ago, we have freedom only to fight among ourselves. That is the only freedom we have got. Therefore, our humble suggestion is that it is not a question of getting something by working out this plan but to declare independence here and now and call upon the Interim Government, call upon the people of India, to stop fratricidal warfare and look out against its enemy, which still has the whip hand, the British Imperialism and go together to fight it 'and then resolve our claims afterwards when we will be free.

CAD, VOL. I

- |     |  |                  |
|-----|--|------------------|
| (1) | Why did Somnath Lahiri congratulate Pandit Nehru? Explain.   | 2                |
| (2) | Explain the intentions of the British in not framing the Constitution before hand. What did they want? | 3                |
| (3) | Explain the views of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel on the issue.   | 3                |
|     |  | <b>2+3+3 = 8</b> |

**PART - E**

22. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following:

- |      |                         |         |
|------|-------------------------|---------|
| (i)  | Any two Harappan Sites. |         |
| (ii) | Magadh, Kuru, Taxila    | 2+3 = 5 |

**OR**

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

- |      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| (i)  | Centres of Indian National Movement:<br>Chauri Chaura, Dandi, Benaras |         |
| (ii) | Centres of the Revolt of 1857 :<br>Jhansi, Jabalpur                   | 3+2 = 5 |

23. On the given political outline map of **India** five important places in South India during 14th to 18th centuries have been marked as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

5

**Note:** The following questions are **only for the Blind candidates in lieu of map question Nos. 22 & 23.**

**22.** Mention the following:

(i) Two places of major Rock Edicts.

(ii) Three places of Pillar inscriptions.

**5**

**OR**

Mention five territories under British Control in 1857 in India.

**23.** Mention any five places in South India during 14th to 18th century.

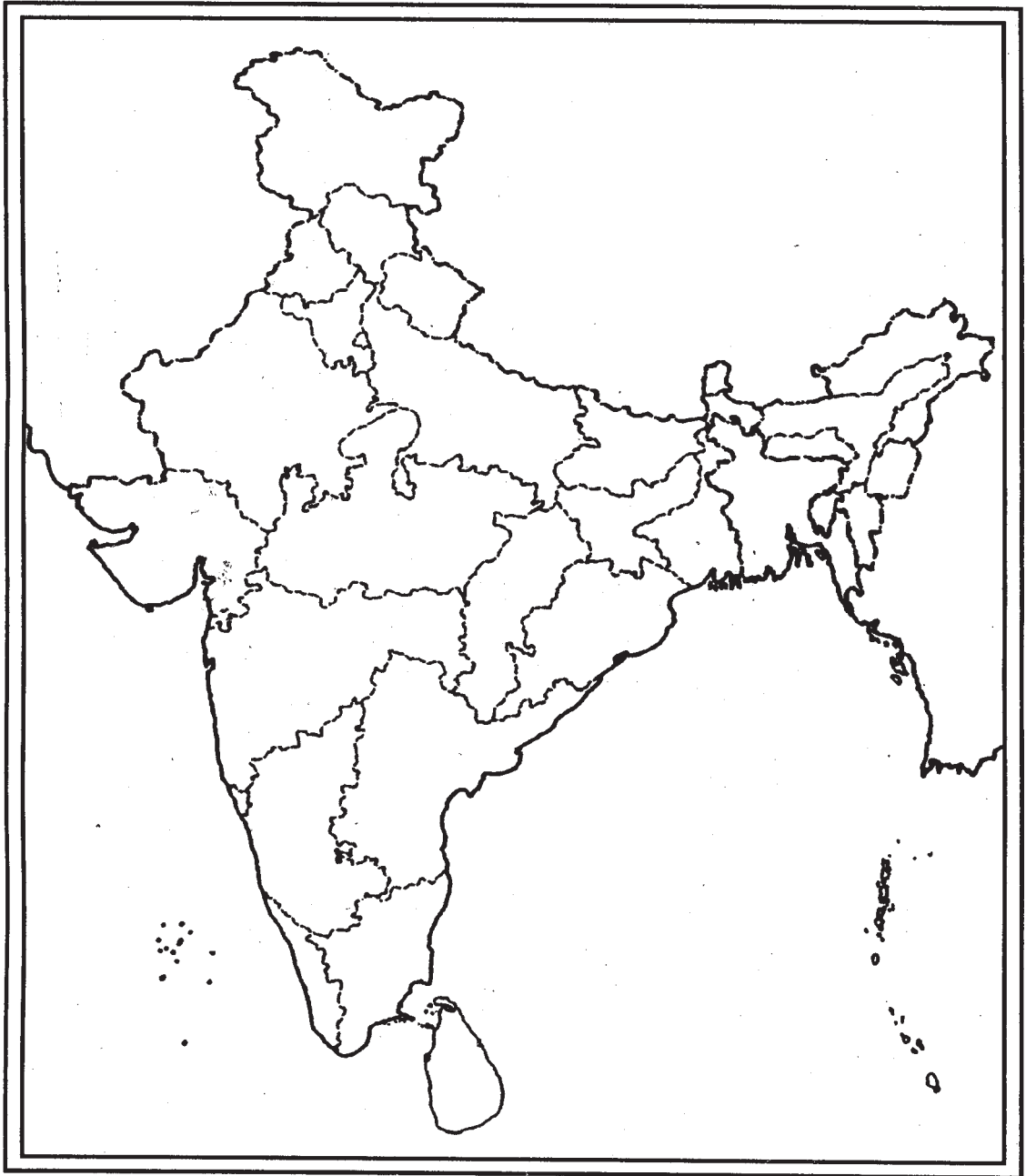
**5**



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Map for Q. No. 22  
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए मानचित्र

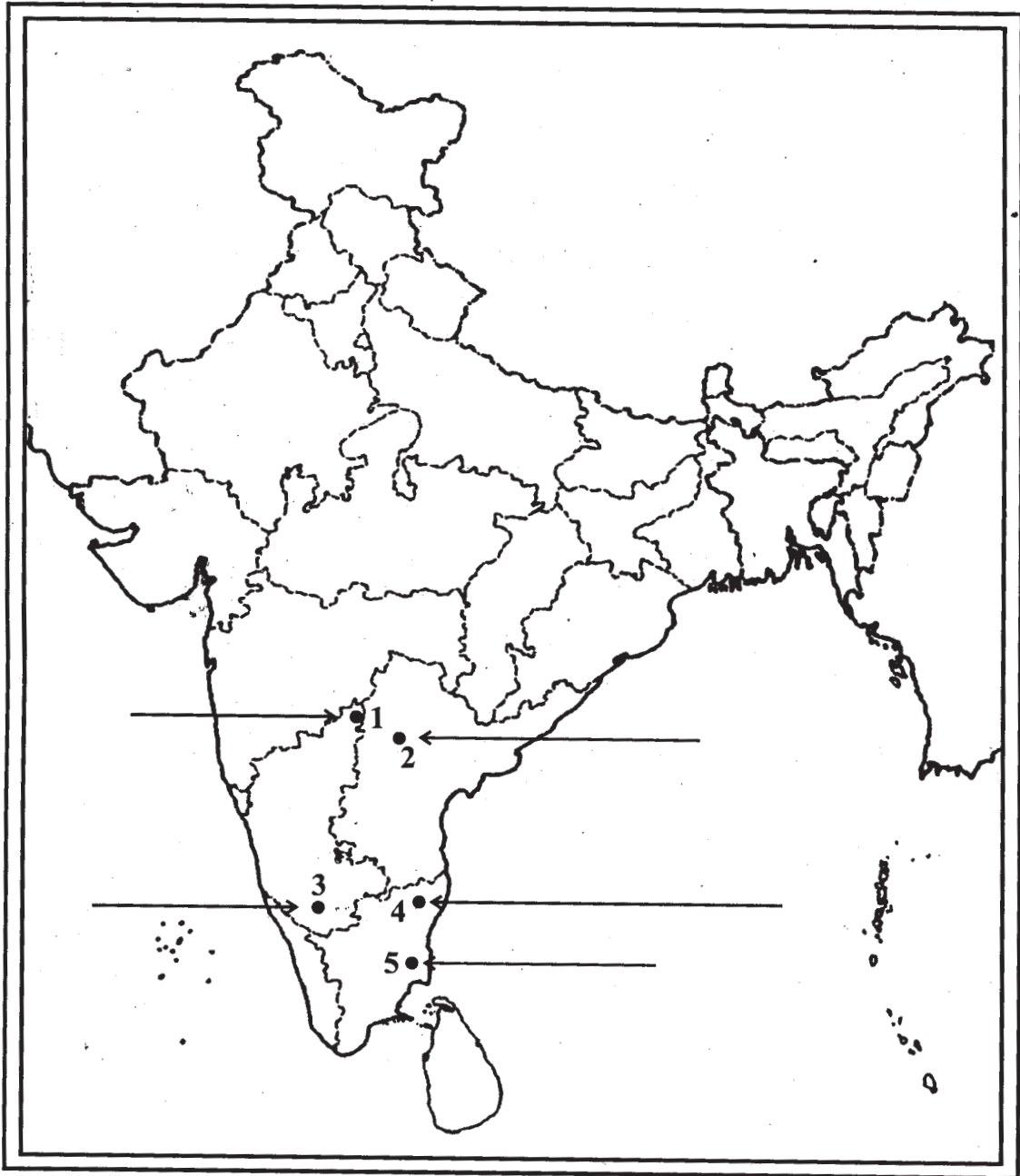
**Outline Map of India (Political)**  
**भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)**



Map for Q. No. 23  
प्रश्न संख्या 23 के लिए मानचित्र

Outline Map of India (Political)  
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

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## QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1

### Part – A

Answer **all** the questions given below.

1. Mention the internal functioning of the Buddhist Sanghas. 2
2. Mention the major crop of Western India during 17th century. How did it come to India? 2
3. Give a brief description of Lotus Mahal, situated in the Royal Centre in the Yijaya-nagara empire. 2
4. Mention two changes that were seen in the network of trade in India in the urban centres from the mid 18 century. 2
5. Mention two features of the Fort St. George of White Town, where most of the Europeans lived. 2

### PART B

#### SECTION - I

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

6. Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers. 5
7. “An understanding of the function of an artefact is often shaped by its resemblance with present day things.” Support your answer with suitable evidence. 5
8. What did B.B. Lal note about the houses in the second phase of the Mahabharata period (c. twelfth - seventh centuries BCE) ? Explain. 5
9. Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amaravati did not. 5

#### SECTION - II

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

10. Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal empire. 5

11. Describe the significance of temple building in the Sacred Centre of Vijayanagara. 5
12. "Granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity." Justify the statement with suitable evidence. 5

### SECTION - III

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

13. Critically examine the experiences of injustice felt by ryots on the refusal of extending loans to them after 1830s. 5
14. Examine the proclamations issued by the rebels in 1857 and explain why did they want to reject everything associated with the British rule in India. 5
15. Describe briefly the changes that came about in the Indian towns during the 18th century. 5
16. Explain the reasons why the plan, suggested by the Cabinet Mission, was finally not accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. 5

### PART C

17. Explain the variety of sources used by the historians to reconstruct histories of religious traditions. 8

### OR

Explain how the biography of the saint poetess Mirabai has been primarily constructed. How did she defy the norms of society?

18. Explain the ideas expressed by Gandhiji in his address at the time of opening of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. Did he put his precepts into practice? Give examples. 8

### OR

How do autobiographies, Government records and newspapers help us in knowing about Gandhiji ? Explain.

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

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

**19. The wealthy Shudra**

This story, based on a Buddhist text in Pali known as the Majjhima Nikaya, is part of a dialogue between a king named Avantiputta and a disciple of the Buddha named Kachchana. While it may not be literally true, it reveals Buddhist attitudes towards varna.

Avantiputta asked Kachchana what he thought about Brahmanas who held that they were the best caste and that all other castes were low ; that Brahmanas were a fair caste while all other castes were dark; that only Brahmanas were pure, not non-Brahmanas; that Brahmanas were sons of Brahma, born of his mouth, born of Brahma, formed by Brahma, heirs to Brahma.

Kachchana replied: “What if a Shudra was wealthy ... would another Shudra ... or a Kshatriya or a Brahmana or a Vaishya ... speak politely to him ?”

Avantiputta replied that if a Shudra had wealth or corn or gold or silver, he could have as his obedient servant another Shudra to get up earlier than he, to go to rest later, to carry out his orders, to speak politely; or he could even have a Kshatriya or a Brahmana or a Vaishya as his obedient servant.

Kachchana asked: “This being so, are not these four uarnas exactly the same ?”

Avantiputta conceded that there was no difference amongst the varnas on this count.

- |       |   |          |
|-------|---|----------|
| (i)   | What did Avantiputta want to know from Kachchana’ about Brahmanas ?                     | <b>3</b> |
| (ii)  | What was Kachchana’s reply? Explain.  | <b>2</b> |
| (iii) | If a Shudra had wealth, would Brahmanas and others speak to him politely? Give reasons. | <b>3</b> |

**OR**

**A mother's advice**

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana :

By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers ... it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth ... You will happily enjoy the earth, my son, along with the wise and heroic Pandavas ... There is no good in a war, no law (dharma) and profit (artha), let alone happiness; nor' is there (necessarily) victory in the end - don't set your mind on war ...

Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

- (i) Explain briefly Gandhari's appeal to Duryodhana. 3
- (ii) Do you agree with Gandhari's advice to Duryodhana ? Give two arguments in support of your answer. 3
- (iii) Why did Duryodhana not listen to his mother's advice? Give two possible reasons. 2

**20. How tanks were built**

About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote:

The king made a tank ... at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill ... In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants ...

- (i) Explain briefly where the tank was constructed. 2
- (ii) Explain briefly the sources of water for the tanks. 3
- (iii) Explain briefly the advantages of constructing tanks. 3

OR

**Cash or kind?**

The Ain on land revenue collection:

Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut : in the Hindi language *kan* signifies grain, and *kut*, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, *batai*, also called *bhaoli*, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false, are given to deception. Thirdly, *khet-batai*, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, *lang batai*, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

- (i) Explain the term kankut. 2
- (ii) Explain the system of batai or bhaoli system of land revenue collection. 2
- (iii) Explain the system of lang batai. 2
- (iv) Which system of land revenue collection, do you think, is better and why? 2

**21. “The real minorities are the masses of this country”**

Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said:

Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar

and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution ...

- (i) How is the notion of minority defined by N.G. Ranga? 2
- (ii) Do you agree with Ranga ? If not, mention who are the real minorities according to you and why. 2
- (iii) Explain the conditions of ordinary villagers. 2
- (iv) Describe the living conditions of the tribals. 2

**OR**

**“I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”** During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said:

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe ... The minorities, if they are returned by separate electorates, can never have any effective voice.

- (i) How will separate electorates prove suicidal to the minorities? Explain the views of G.B. Pant. 4
- (ii) Will the creation of separate electorates solve the problem of minorities ?. If so, how? 3
- (iii) Suggest anyone way to solve the problem of minorities. 1

**PART - E**

22. On the given political outline map of India (on page 17) mark and label any five Harappan sites. 5



**OR**

On the given political outline map of India (on page 17) mark and label the following centres of Revolt of 1857 :

Lucknow, Azamgarh, Jabalpur, Agra, Delhi.

- 23.** On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 19), five centres of National Movement have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the line drawn near them. **5**

**Note:** The following questions are only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of the map questions (Q. No. 22 and 23).

- 22.** Mention any five territories under Babar, Akbar and Aurangzeb. **5**

**OR**

Mention any five important Mahajanapadas and cities.

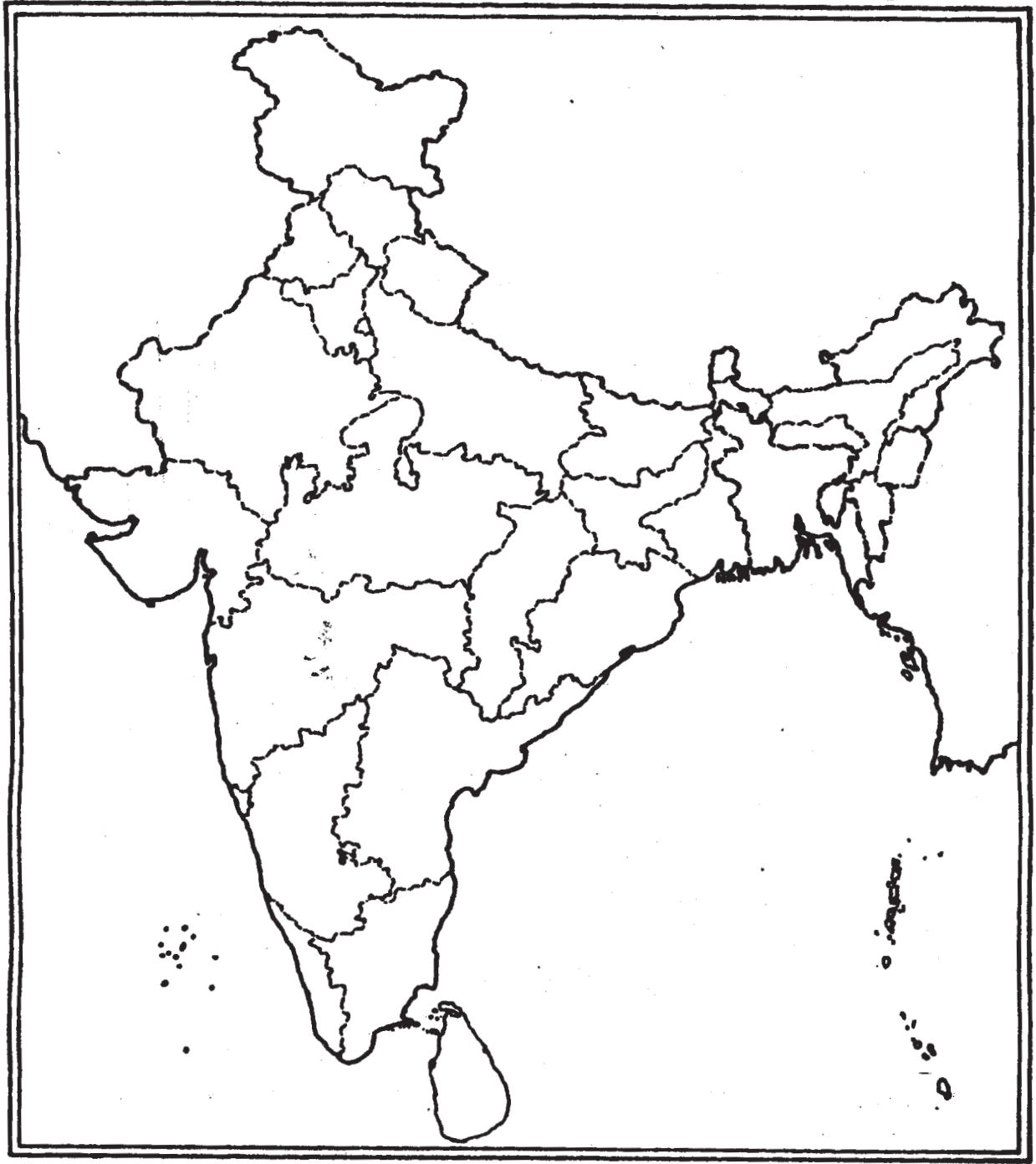
- 23.** Mention the names of any five centres of National Movement. **5**

For question no. 22

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

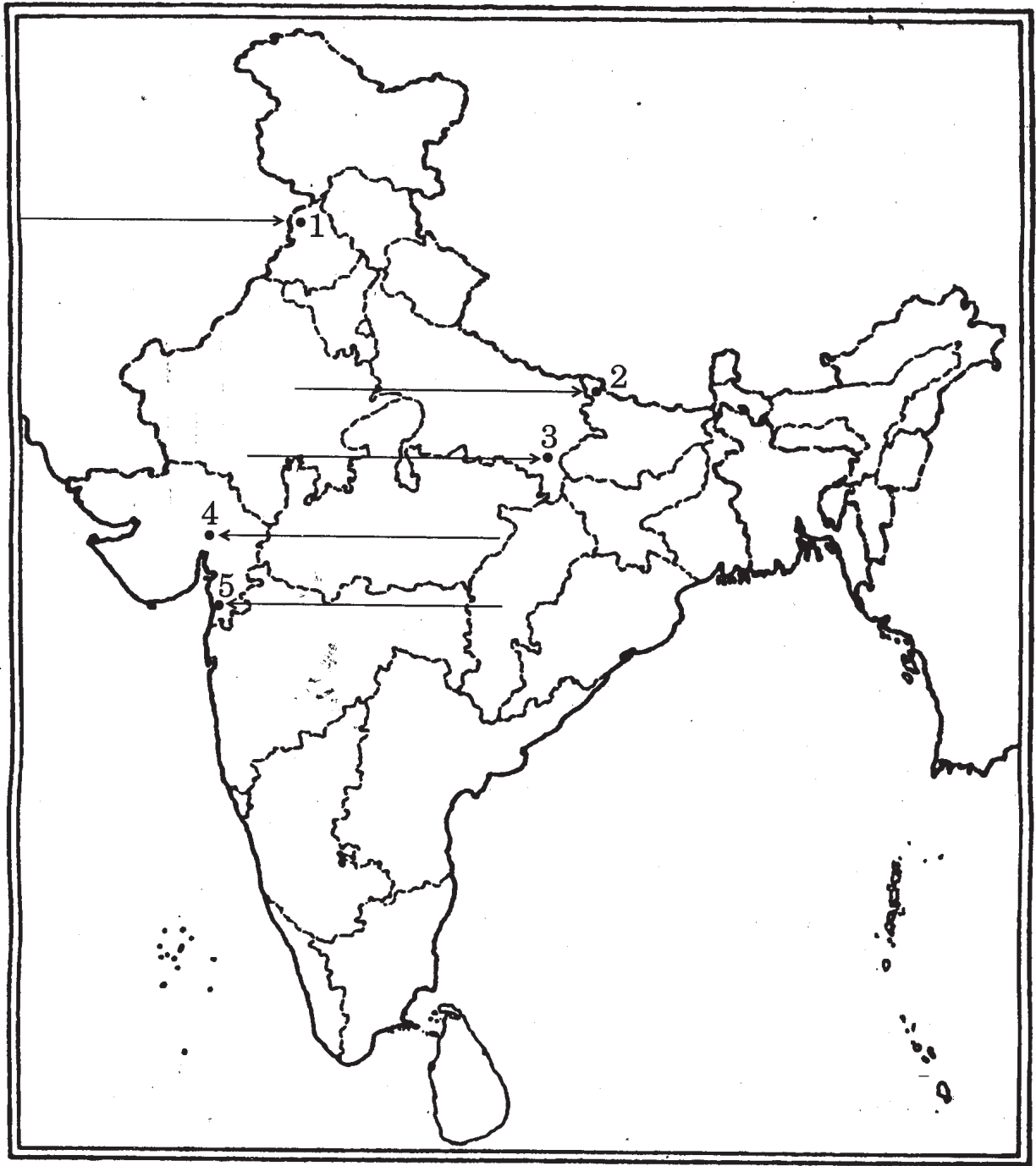


For question no. 23

प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिए

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



## Marking Scheme — History

### General Instructions

1. Please read the following guidelines carefully and seek clarifications from the Head Examiner in case of any doubt. Efforts to reduce subjectivity and bias will be appreciated.
2. Every care has been taken to prepare the Marking Scheme. However it is important to keep in mind that it is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. Full credit should be given to candidates who may also give relevant points other than the ones listed in the Marking Scheme as the answer to the questions. The examiners are requested to use their own knowledge and experience wherever necessary.
3. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
4. Some of the questions may relate to ‘higher order thinking’ ability. These questions will be indicated to you separately. These questions are to be evaluated carefully so that the students’ understanding / analytical ability may be judged.
5. The Head-Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6. Marking should be neither over strict nor over liberal. Marks should not be deducted for spelling errors, wrong proper names, minor inaccuracies or omissions of detail. No marks be deducted for overshooting word limit.
7. If a candidate answers both the options, both should be read and the better one evaluated.

8. Though break up of value points is given in a number of answers, the examiner may be flexible in marking the different parts, if the answers reflect understanding of the scope of the question.
9. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and circled. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin and circled.
10. A full scale of marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1/1

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

**PART-A (Answer all questions)**

- Q1 Page 100, 101 – Book 1 2
- Buddha's presence was shown through symbols in the following ways:-
- a) Empty seat – meditating Buddha
  - b) Stupa – 'mahaparinibbana'
  - c) Wheel – 1<sup>st</sup> Sermon of Buddha
  - d) Tree represents an event from the life of Buddha
  - e) Any other point.
- Any 2
- Q2 Page 197 - Book 2 2
- The following factors accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries:-
- a) Abundance of cultivable land.
  - b) Availability of labour

- c) Mobility of Peasants
- d) Irrigation facility – wells, canals, Persian wheel etc.
- e) Changes in agricultural techniques.
  - Iron tipped ploughshare
  - Drill used for sowing seeds
- f) Any other relevant point

Any 2

Q3. Page 177 - Book 2

2

The following are the most striking features of the geographical location of Vijaya nagar –

- a) Natural basin formed by river Tungabhadra
- b) Granite hills surrounding the city
- c) Numerous streams
- d) It is an arid zone
- e) Any other point

Any 2

Q4 Page 327-28 - Book 3

2

Hill stations were important for the colonial economy in various ways

- a) Tea and coffee plantations contributed to the revenue for the British economy.
- b) Immigrant labour found jobs in plantations.
- c) They developed as tourist destinations which encouraged commercial activities and urbanization.
- d) Railways connected the hill stations to other areas
- e) Hill stations became strategic army locations
- f) They developed as sanitoriums
- g) Summer destinations/capitals of the British in India

Any 2

Q5 Page 341-42 - Book 3

2

Main characteristics of neo-Gothic style of architecture for public buildings are:-

- a) Inspired by the churches of northern Europe of medieval period and mid 19<sup>th</sup> century England.

- b) High pitched roofs
- c) Detailed decorations
- d) Pointed arches
- e) Secretariat building in Bombay.
- f) University of Bombay
- g) High Court building in Bombay
- h) Victoria Terminus

Indians gave money for constructing some of these buildings. E.g. Rajabai Tower  
Any 2

### PART – B

Q6. Page 38-39 - Book 1 5

Two strategies for increasing agricultural production from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE to 6<sup>th</sup> Century CE are:-

- a) Shift to plough agriculture
- b) Iron-tipped ploughshare
- c) Introduction of transplantation in Paddy
- d) Hoe agriculture in hilly tracts
- e) Use of irrigation methods like wells, tanks and sometimes canals.
- f) Example of Sudarshan Lake in Gujarat
- g) Any other relevant point

Any 5

Q7. Page 33-34 - Book 1 5

Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the Mauryan Empire -

- a) Important for trade
- b) Important for the movement of army
- c) Capital city and other regional centres had to be well connected for effective administration.
- d) The army ensured protection and ensured law and order on these routes.
- e) To hold his empire together by propagating Dharma.
- f) Any other point related to the army

Q8. Historians usually classified the content on the basis of language of Mahabharata as under:-

5

- (i) the language of Mahabharata has been considered as Sanskrit
- (ii) the language used in Mahabharata is far simpler than that of Vedas or the Prashastis.
- (iii) being simpler it was widely under-stood.

Content :

Historians classified the content of the present text under two broad heads

- (i) sections that contain stories (narrative)
- (ii) sections that contain prescriptions about social norms (didactic) It includes stories and narrative, often contains a social message. Generally historians agree that the Mahabharat was meant to be a dramatic moving story and that didective portions were added later on.

Q9. Page 94 onwards - Book 1

5

Buddhism grew rapidly during and after the lifetime of Buddha because of the following reasons -

- a) People were dissatisfied with existing religions so found Buddhism appealing.
- b) The religion laid emphasis on conduct and values.
- c) It rejected the superiority based on birth /caste system/ varna system.
- d) Emphasized on 'metta' or fellow feeling
- e) Emphasized on 'karuna' or compassion
- f) Accepted both men and women in the Sangha
- g) Laid stress on individual agency in attaining 'nirvana' or salvation
- h) Middle path appealed to people
- i) Missionaries propagated Buddhism in central Asia, Sri Lanka and other regions.
- j) Asoka played an important role in spreading Buddhism.
- k) Construction of stupas and other Buddhist structures also helped in spreading Buddhism
- l) 'Mahayana' and 'hinayana' emerged as two sects of Buddhism

(Any 5)



## PART B – SECTION II

Q10. Page 124-25 - Book 2

5

Al-Biruni described caste system in the following manner -

- a) Al-Biruni compared caste system in India to social systems in other places and said that it was not unique to India.
- b) Accepted Brahmanical description of the caste system in details.
- c) Disapproved the notion of pollution, called it contrary to the laws of nature.
- d) He observed that in practice, the different varnas lived together and mixed with each other in towns and villages.
- e) He noted that in ancient Persia four social categories were recognised i.e., knights & princes, monks, fire priests and lawyers, physicians, astronomers, artisans, scientists.
- f) In Islam all men were considered equal differing only in their piety.

(As a whole)

Q11. Page 191 and enter chapter – Book 2

5

The buildings of Vijayanagar tell us the following about how spaces were organized :-

- a) Fortifications tell us about the defence requirements and military preparedness.
- b) Temples tell us about religious ideas and practices.
- c) Irrigation canals and reservoirs tell us about the status of agriculture.
- d) The bazaars give us information about the economic activities.
- e) Students may also give examples of other structures, sacred centre, royal centre, 'mahanavami dibba', Hajara Rama temple and Virupaksha temple ... etc. and build on the answer.

(To be assessed overall)

Q12 (Parts of theme page 217 and theme page 225 - Book 2)

5

Jalaluddin Akbar is considered the greatest of all Mughal emperors because of the following reasons.

- a) Expansion and conquests made by him
- b) Composition of nobility
- c) Court procedures, honours and etiquette
- d) Foreign policy
- e) Tolerant religious outlook of Akbar

- f) 'Din-I-Illahi'
- g) 'sulh-i-kul'
- h) Abolition of 'jizya'
- i) Ideal of Kingship
- j) Land revenue system
- k) Mansabdari system
- l) Commissioning of chronicles (Ain-i-Akbari)
- m) Capital Cities - Fatehpur Sikri

(Any other relevant point related to Akbar)

(Students may discuss any 5 points)

### SECTION - III

Q13 Page 275-278 - Book 3

5

The ryots felt injustice at the refusal of money lenders to extend loans after 1830s because of the following factors -

- a) Around this time, the prices of agricultural products fell, reducing income of peasants.
- b) There was a famine.
- c) There was large scale death of human population and cattle.
- d) Acute poverty
- e) The peasants borrowed and were unable to pay back loans.
- f) The peasant debt mounted.
- g) The peasants had to pay high rentals for the land.
- h) Taxation under Ryotwari system was high and collection was rigid.
- i) Peasants had to pay high interests on the borrowed money.
- j) The peasants were exploited by the money lenders.
- k) The peasants lost their lands and cattle to the moneylenders.

(Any 5)

Q14 Page 300-304 - Book 3

3

The rebels of 1857 tried to materialize their vision of unity in the following ways –

- a) Azamgarh proclamation

- b) 'Ishtahars'
- c) Appealing to all sections of people – Hindus, Muslims and all castes.
- d) Praised the unity of Hindus, Muslims in the pre-British times during the Mughal rule
- e) Appealed to all in the name of Mohammad and Mahavir
- f) They appealed to all to unify against the common imperialist enemy – the British
- g) Broke the 'divide and rule' policy of the British
- h) They appealed against the exploitative land revenue system. This united the dispossessed landlords and other rural elements.
- i) They protested against conversion to Christianity
- j) They were united in attacking all that and those which were associated with the British rule (e.g. institutions, money lenders, etc.)

Any 5

Q15 Pages 317 and 318 - Book 3

5

Towns built by Mughals were famous because of the following :-

- a) Important towns were Agra, Delhi and Lahore
- b) Concentration of population
- c) Monumental buildings constructed by the Mughals – give examples
- d) Imperial grandeur and wealth – symbolized status and prestige
- e) Centres of administration
- f) Residences of 'mansabdars' and 'jagirdars'
- g) A variety of services were available – exclusive handicrafts
- h) Grains, vegetables and fruits from countryside came to the cities
- i) Fortification around the cities and gates
- j) Gardens, mosques, palaces, rest houses (Sarais)
- k) Any other point

Any 5

Q16 Pages 386-391 – Book 3

5

Demand for Pakistan was formalized gradually in the following manner:

- a) The 1940 resolution of the Muslim League demanded a measure of autonomy for muslim dominated areas of India.
- b) This resolution was vague about the creation of Pakistan.
- c) Muhammad Iqbal in the 1930s had spoken of a need for a northwest Indian Muslim state and not a new country.
- d) After 1945, Jinnah and Muslim League continued to demand Pakistan.
- e) No compromise could be reached between the congress and muslim league in the negotiations (cabinet mission etc.)
- f) The league emerged as the sole spokesman of the Muslims after their victory in Muslim majority areas in the 1946 elections.
- g) The league demanded partition and Pakistan by organizing 'Direct Action Day' in 1946.

Any 5

### PART – C

- Q17 1. Kabir is one of the most outstanding example of a poet saint of Nirgun Dhara
- 2. Kabir's verses have been compiled in three distinct traditions-Kabir Bijak, Kabir Granthavali. Many of his compositions have been found in the Adi Granth Sahib.
  - 3. He had taken some terms drawn from yogic traditions
  - 4. Diverse and some times conflicting ideas have been expressed in these poems.
  - 5. He was initiated into bhakti by Guru Ramananda
  - 6. Kabir had used the words Guru & Satguru.
  - 7. He did not believe in idol worship
  - 8. Examples from his poems. 5

Page 161 – Book 2

2<sup>nd</sup> Part

He described the ultimate reality in the following manner:

- a) Allah, Ram, Rahim, Hazrat, Pir are different names of the same ultimate reality
- b) He used terms like 'Allah', 'nirakar', 'brahman', 'Atman'
- c) He used words like 'shabda', 'shunya from vedntic traditions

1+1+1 = 3

3

5 + 3 = 8

**OR**

Page 146 - 147

2

Lingayats were –

- a) It was a religious movement in Karnataka
- b) led by Basavanna.
- c) Lingayats were an important community in the region. They were also known as Virashaivas.
- d) They wore the small 'linga' in a silver case over their left shoulder.
- e) They worshipped Shiva in the 'linga' form.

Any 2

Page 147

6

Contribution in social and religious fields –

- a) Whom Lingayats revered include 'jangamas' or wandering monks.
- b) They buried their dead and did not cremate them as the Dharmashastras prescribed.
- c) They believed that devotees, after their death, would be united with Shiva.
- d) They did not believe in rebirth.
- e) They encouraged certain practices like post-puberty marriage and remarriage of widows. These were in defiance of Dharmashastras.
- f) Their sayings or vachanas are composed in Kannada language.
- g) Their followers came from the low castes and marginalised groups.
- h) They opposed rituals.
- i) They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a Linga.
- j) They challenged caste system and the idea of pollution attached to it.
- k) They also questioned the theory of rebirth.

Any 6

Q18 Page 365-66 and 394 - Book 3

2+6 = 8

'Finest hour' of Gandhiji in the months after independence:-

- a) Gandhiji toured the riot torn areas – Bengal, Delhi.
- b) He tried to restore communal harmony
- c) He visited refugee camps to console victims of partition.

- d) He looked after the welfare/rights of minorities in India as well as in Pakistan.
- e) He remained undeterred by the criticism of others.
- f) He sacrificed his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity
- g) He used the method of prayer meetings and fasting to bring peace.

(Assess overall)

**OR**

Page 347-355 – Book 3

8

Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism by 1922 in the following ways -

- a) In the BHU speech of 1916, he called the Indian national movement as an elitist movement and appealed for making it a mass movement
- b) He had a vision of a mass movement which included the ordinary peasants and the common man.
- c) His moral philosophy of ‘satya’, ‘ahimsa’ and ‘satyagraha’ could be easily adopted.
- d) He brought in low caste, students, and women into the movement.
- e) He led by example, using simple language, simplicity in dress and life style.
- f) He travelled around India, interacted with and understood the common people.
- g) His early satyagrahas were at Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.
- h) He organized the nation wide “Rowlatt Satyagraha”
- i) The concept of non-cooperation, was used to bring masses into national movement.
- g) The idea of Khilafat was included in the Non-cooperation Movement to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.
- k) The ideas of ‘charkha’, village industries and ‘khadi’ appealed to people and thus attacked British economic interest.
- l) He used boycott and ‘swadeshi’, public bonfire of British goods, picketing of liquor and foreign goods shop as methods of protest.
- m) He set up new branches of INC and Prajamandal membership increased.
- n) Prosperous businessmen and industrialists contributed towards the national movement under his leadership.
- o) The emergence of Gandhian nationalism between 1917-22

- p) He fought against untouchability, child marriage.
- q) He spread his ideas through his writings and publications.

(The students should give 4 points in detail or discuss 8 points)

### PART - D

#### Source based questions

**Q19. Proper social roles** 3

- i) Yes, Drona's action was justified.
  - a) He was following the norms laid down by the Dharmashastras
  - b) Nishadas had no right to acquire archery skills or receive gurukul education according to Dharmashastras
  - c) The concept of 'guru dakshina' was socially accepted at that time
  - d) any other argument

(Assess overall)

ii) No, Drona's action was not justified. 3

- a) Ekalavya was from a hunting community and should have been allowed to practice and learn archery.
- b) Taking away his thumb was not justified and was inhuman.
- c) It seems Drona took the thumb as 'guru dakshina' because he could not allow anyone to surpass Arjuna as an archer
- d) Any other argument

(Assess overall)

2) Character of Ekalavya – 2

- a) A nishada (Hunter community)
- b) A great archer
- c) A keen and disciplined learner
- d) A great achiever
- e) Humble, respectful and obedient towards his 'assumed' acharya, (Drona)
- f) Any other point

Any 3

- 3) Ekalavya did not repent because he cut off his thumb unhesitatingly and offered it to Dronacharya, his assumed teacher.

2<sup>nd</sup> opinion

After giving his thumb, he repented because he was no longer as fast an archer as he was before.

OR

**Draupadi's question**

2

- (1) The following message goes off after reading this episode
- a) Women were considered inferior.
  - b) Women were controlled by men.
  - c) They were treated as commodities.
  - d) Women, like Draupadi, did question Yudhisthira when a situation arose and finally Draupadi not only was able to secure her own and other's freedom as well.

Any 2

- 2) Any one view supported with meaningful arguments should be given marks  
- It may be noted that the students may not agree with either of the arguments

3

- 3) Status of women then and now :
- i) 'Stridhana' and limited access to property in the ancient time / economic independence and property rights today
  - ii) Dependence on father/husband/son earlier and independent existence possible for women today
  - iii) No access to education/ role in public sphere today
  - iv) Gender segregation common earlier and no longer so visible now.
  - v) Women were controlled earlier and are empowered now.
  - vi) Political rights available to women now and Dharmashastras called them as inferior earlier.
  - vii) Any other

Any 3

**Q20 Classification of lands under Akbar**

1x4 = 4

- (1) A brief explanation of land classification.



- (i) Polaj – Cultivated annually for each crop in succession, never left fallow.
  - (ii) Parauti – left out of cultivation for a time to recover its strength.
  - (iii) Chachar – land that is left fallow for three or four years.
  - (iv) Banjar – land that has been left uncultivated for five years or more.
- (2) Revenue for the first two types of land was fixed in the following ways: 2
- these two types of land (Polaj and Parauti) existed as good, middling and bad type of land. The produce of each sort was added together and a third of this represented the medium or average produce. One third of this was taken as tax.
- (3) Students may give their own suggestions and they should be awarded marks if relevant. E.g.: 2
- i) The economic status of the peasants should be considered and their capacity to pay should be considered.
  - ii) Expenditure on land should be considered.
  - iii) Crops grown on the land should be considered.
  - iv) Peasants should not be exploited.
  - v) The taxation system is too complicated and the peasants should be charged only 10% of produce as tax.

OR

**Kings and Traders**

- (1) A king should improve the harbours of his kingdom because:- 2
- i) It would encourage commerce.
  - ii) It would help in the easy import of horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles.
- (2) Foreign sailors should be looked after in a suitable manner because this would make them comfortable and inclined to associate with Vijayanagara in trade. 3
- (3) The consequence of such an attitude toward sailors would be that they would attach themselves with the Kingdom. They will be encouraged to trade with Vijayanagara and articles like elephants and good horses would never go to the enemy kingdoms. 3

**Q21. We are not going just to copy**

- 1) The American Constitution was finalized after the Fathers of the Nation met and prepared a constitution. (Any other point) 2
- Its results were that it stood the test of time for more than a century and a half and it resulted in the creation of a great nation. (Any other point) 2+2 = 4
- 2) Nehru's determination to pass the Constitution shows that he had the confidence that the Constituent Assembly would continue its work despite all difficulties that it might face. (any other point) 2
- Two difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly include:- 2
- i) The Constitution was being prepared while the British still remained in India.
  - ii) Debate over language issue.
  - iii) Debate over reservation issue.
  - iv) Debate over power sharing between centre and state.
  - v) Debate over rights of women.
  - vi) Any other point.

Any two

**OR**

**That is very good, Sir – bold words, noble words**

1. Somnath Lahiri congratulated Pandit Nehru because: 2
- a) He had given expression to the spirit of the Indian people in his speech stating that British imposition will not be acceptable in the Constitution making process.
- 2) The British did not frame the Constitution before hand because: 3
- i) British wanted to control all aspects of administration, finance and army when the Constitution was being made.
  - ii) They wanted India to be dependent on them.
  - iii) They wanted final decision-making power in their hands.
  - iv) They could threaten India with division. Any three

- 3) The views of Sardar Patel were : – 3
- a) We do not have freedom or independence to work out our plans.
  - b) We can only fight among ourselves.
  - c) He wanted immediate declaration of independence for India.
  - d) He wanted the Interim Government to call upon people to stop fighting among themselves.
  - e) He wanted people to fight for India's independence.
  - f) He said that we can resolve our disagreements later.

Any 3

### PART - E

Q22. On the given political outline map of **India** mark and label the following:

- (i) Any two Harappan Sites.
- (ii) Magadh, Kuru, Taxila 2 + 3 = 5

### OR

On the given political outline map of **India** mark and label the following :

- (i) Centres of Indian National Movement :  
Chauri Chaura, Dandi, Benaras
- (ii) Centres of the Revolt of 1857 :  
Jhansi, Jabalpur 3 + 2 = 5

Q23. On the given political outline map of **India** five important places in South India during 14th to 18th centuries have been marked as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them. 5

**Note :** The following questions are only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of map questions 22 and 23

Q22. For blind candidates – in lieu of map Q. 22

I Page 33 – Book 1

Places of major rock edicts

1. Girnar 2. Sopara 3. Sannati 4. Jaugada 5. Sisupalgarh 6. Kalsi 7. Mansehra 8. Shahbazgarhi 9. Kandahar

Any other correct answer

Any 2 2

II Page 33 – Book 1

Places of Pillar inscriptions –

1. Sanchi 2. Gujjarra 3. Meerut 4. Topra 5. Kausambi 6. Ahraura 7. Sarnath  
8. Sasaram 9. Lauriya Araraj 10. Lauria Nandangarh 11. Rampurva 12. Nigali  
sagar 13. Rummindei (Lumbini)

Any other correct option.

Mention any 3

3  
2+3 = 5

OR

Page 297 - Book 3

5

Rajya/Territories under British control in 1857 –

- Punjab, Peshawar, Panipat, Delhi, Lucknow, Awadh, Benaras, Allahabad, Patna,  
Bihar, Bengal, Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Masulipatnam, Madras, Arcot, Fort  
St. David, Madurai, Poona Bombay, Maharashtra, Sind,

Any other correct answer

any 5

Q23. Page 174 - Book 2

5

Places in South India during 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century

- Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Ikkeri, Kolar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram,  
Gingee, Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Quilon.

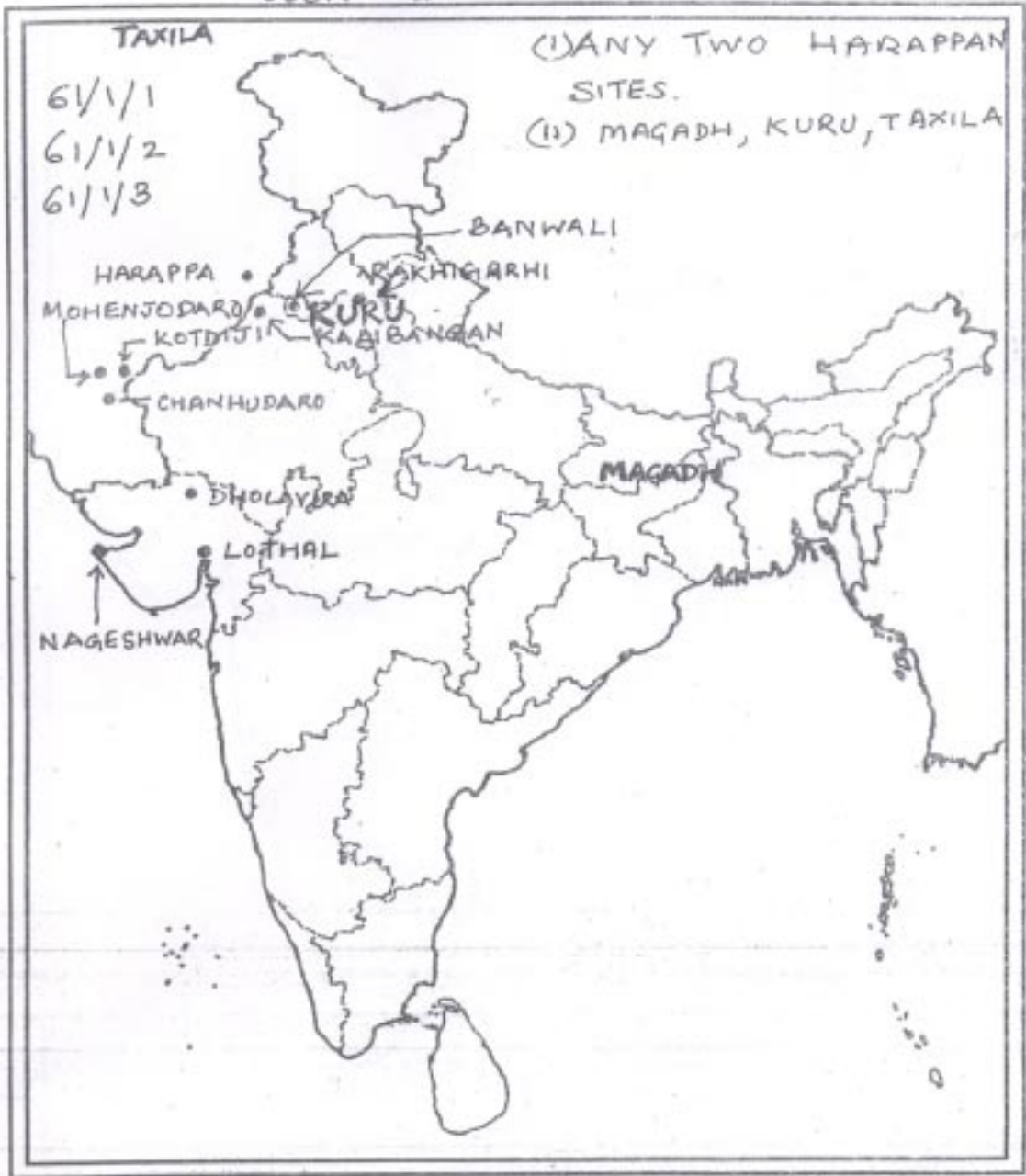
Any other correct option.

Any five

Map for Q. No. 22  
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए मानचित्र

REFER TO PAGES - 2 & 30  
BOOK - 1

Outline Map of India (Political)  
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



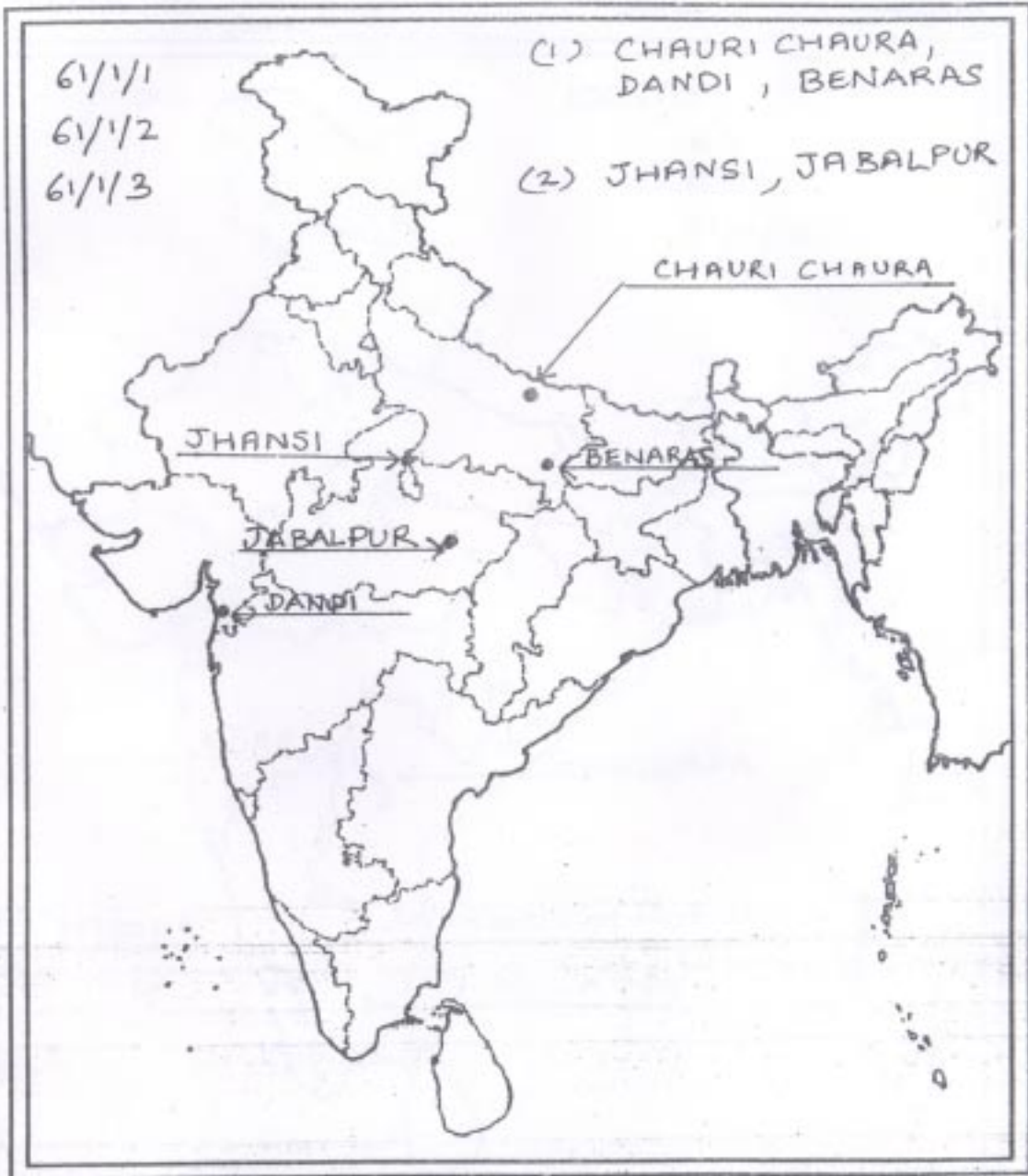
Map for Q. No. 22  
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए मानचित्र

22 - OR

Outline Map of India (Political)  
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

6/1/1  
6/1/2  
6/1/3

- (1) CHAURI CHAURA,  
DANDI , BENARAS
- (2) JHANSI , JABALPUR



Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here

Map for Q. No. 23  
प्रश्न संख्या 23 के लिए मानचित्र

REFER TO PAGE - 174  
BOOK - 2

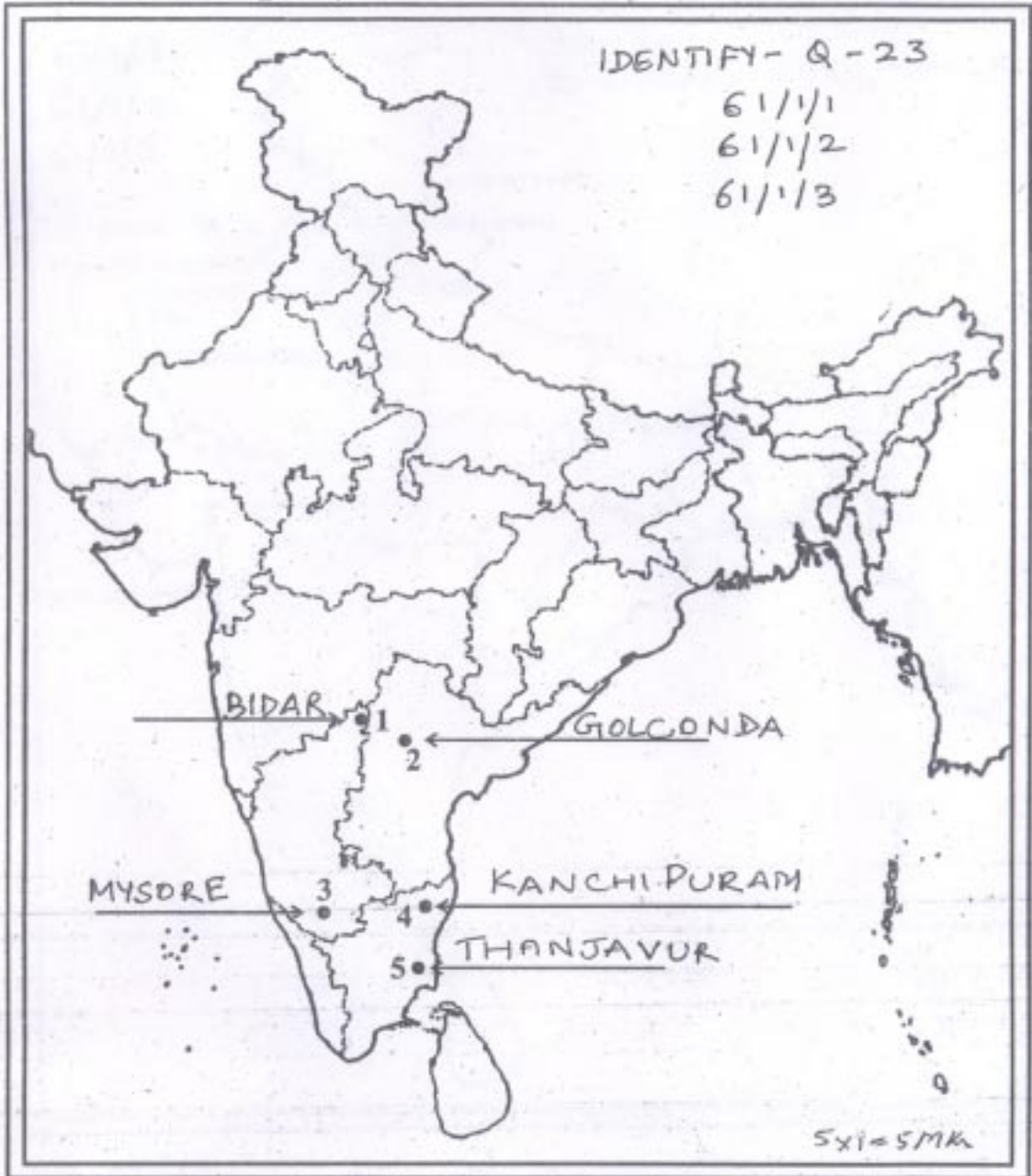
Outline Map of India (Political)  
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

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यहाँ से काटें

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QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

**Part A**

- Q1 a) Buddha founded a Sangha, an organization of monks. 2
- b) These monks led a simple life possessing only the requisites for survival such as a bowl to receive food once a day from laity.
- c) They lived on alms. They were known as “bhikkhus”.
- d) Initially only males were admitted into the sangh but later on females were also admitted. It was made possible by mediation of Ananda.
- e) General issues were taken by votes.
- f) Once admitted in the sangh they were all regarded as equals.
- (Any two points) Page 92 -Book-I
- Q2. i) Maize was one of the major crops of western India. 2
- ii) It was introduced to India via Africa and Spain.
- Page 201- Book-II
- Q3 i) Lotus Mahal is the most beautiful building in the Royal Centre. 2
- ii) It was named so by the British travellers in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- iii) Its use is unknown.
- iv) According to Mackenzie it might have been a council chamber where king met his advisors.
- (Any two points) Page 181- Book-II
- Q4 i) Commercial centres such as Surat, Masulipatanam & Dhaka declined. 2
- ii) East India Company expanded colonial cities such as Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai). They rapidly emerged as new economic capitals.
- iii) New occupations developed there and people flocked to these new cities.
- iv) These were the biggest cities in India in terms of population.
- (Any two points) Page 320- Book-III



- Q5 i) Walls and bastions made this a distinct enclave. 2  
ii) Colour and religion determined who was allowed to live with in the fort.  
iii) The company did not allow any marriages with Indians.  
iv) Other than English, the Dutch and Portuguese were allowed in the forts to stay because they were European and Christian.

(Any two points)

Page 331 - Book-III

**PART-B**  
**SECTION-I**

- Q6. i) Sources are – a) Reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions including prashastis, composed in praise of kings, by poets. Prayag Prashasti is also known as the Allahabad Pillar inscription. 5  
ii) Historians attempted to draw factual information from such compositions, works of poetry etc.  
iii) Examples – ‘Prayaga Prashasti’ composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, court poet of Samudragupta  
iv) Archaeological findings/evidences, pillars and rock-edicts

(Assess as a whole)

Pages 36-37- Book-I

- Q7. i) Archaeologists try to identify the function of an artefact is often shaped by its resemblance with present day things and by investigating the context in which it was found, like – beads, querns, stone blades and pots. 5  
ii) Some findings have religious significance like terracotta figurines of women, rare stone statuary of men, Great Bath and fire alters at Kalibangan and Lothal  
iii) Nature worship – seals with plant motifs  
iv) Animals – unicorn, figure seated cross-legged in a “yogic” postures is regarded as “proto-Shiva”  
v) Conical stone objects have been classified as lingas.  
vi) Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumption because archaeologists often move from present to the past.

(Assess as a whole)

Page 22- Book-I

- Q8. i) Archaeologist historian B.B. Lal excavated at a village Hastinapur in Meerut (U.P). It is not certain that it was the same Hastinapur of Mahabharata period or not. 5
- ii) But with some similarities it is felt it might be the same Hastinapur
- iii) He excavated and found 5 occupational levels.
- iv) Within limited area no definite plans of houses were seen.
- v) Only walls of mud and mud bricks were found.
- vi) The discovery of mud plaster with prominent red marks takes us to assume that there might have been houses.
- (Any 5 points) Page 75- Book-I

- Q9. a) i) Amaravati was discovered perhaps before scholars understood the value of the finds. 5
- ii) A local raja wanted to build a temple upon the ruins of Amaravati – decided to use stones and even to look for hidden treasure.
- iii) Walter Elliot visited Amarvati and collected panels and took them away to Madras, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta and even to London.
- b) i) When Sanchi was discovered, three of its gateways were still standing, fourth was lying on the spot in a good condition.
- ii) Though it was suggested to take away the remains either to Paris or London but now a few archaeologists had different view. (H.H. cole), therefore it survived.
- iii) There were a number of other factors which helped to keep sanchi as it was.
- iv) Even rulers of Bhopal (Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum) provided money for its preservation.
- Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points) Page 99 - Book-I

### **Section – II**

- Q10. i) He felt that artisans had no incentives to improve the quality of their manufactures. 5
- ii) Reason given that profits being appropriated by state.

- iii) Decline in manufactures.
- iv) He conceded that world's most precious metals flowed into India because manufactures were sold for gold and silver in exchange.
- v) He found a prosperous merchant community in India engaged in long-distance exchange.

(Assess as a whole)

Page 133- Book-II

Q11. I) Rulers like Pallavas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Cholas encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine. 5

- ii) The deity was generally identified with the king.
- iii) Temples functioned as centres of learning.
- iv) Rulers and others often granted land and other resources for the maintenance of temples.
- v) Temples developed as significant religious, social, cultural and economic centres.
- vi) For rulers, help to the temples for repairing or maintenance was important means of winning support and recognition for their power, wealth and piety.
- vii) Vijayanagara rulers ruled on behalf of the God Virupaksha.
- viii) All orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha"
- ix) Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods.

(Any five points)

Page 184- Book-II

Q12 i) It was granted by the king to the man of merit, recognizing his ability and usefulness. 5

- ii) A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held.
- iii) The title 'Asaf Khan' was given to highest minister.
- iv) The title 'Mirza Raja' was accorded by Aurangzeb to his two nobles of merit e.g Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh.
- v) Titles could be earned or paid for e.g Mir Khan offered Rs. 1 lakh to Aurangzeb for the letter 'alif' i.e. A, to be added to his name to make it Amir Khan.

- vi) Besides titles, other awards included robe of Honour (Khilat), 'Sarapa' and jewellery were given by the emperor.
- vii) The lotus blossom set with Jewels was given only in exceptional circumstances  
(Any five points)

Page 241- Book-II

### SECTION - III

- Q13 i) By 1830's prices of agricultural products fell sharply. 5
- ii) Decline in peasants income, revenue could rarely be paid without a loan from moneylender.
  - iii) Ryot found difficult to pay it back, debt mounted.
  - iv) Ryot needed more loans to buy their everyday needs.
  - v) 'Sahukars', export merchants in Maharashtra, stopped long term credit and started demanding repayment of old debts.
  - vi) Petition after petition, ryots complained of the injustice of such insensitiveness and the violation of custom (Deccan Riots Commission)
  - vii) The ryots came to see the moneylenders as devious and deceitful.
  - viii) Limitation Law was passed to check the accumulation of interest over-time.
  - ix) Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.
  - x) The general norm that interest charged could not be more than the debt broken down  
(Any five points)
- Pages 278, 282, 284 - Book-III
- Q14 i) The proclamation issued under the name of Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir. 5
- ii) The proclamation completely rejected every thing associated with British rule.
  - iii) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out and the treaties they had broken.
  - iv) Rebels declared that the British could not be trusted.
  - v) The British land revenue settlements or systems had dispossessed landlords of their lands.
  - vi) Foreign commerce had ruined the weavers and artisans.
  - vii) Every aspect of British rule was attacked and the firangis were accused of destroying a way of life, that was familiar and cherished.

- viii) The rebels wanted to restore the previous life and reject every thing that was British.

(Any five points)

Pages 301, 303 - Book-III

Q15 i) Old towns declined and new towns were developed. 5

- ii) The gradual erosion of Mughal power led to the demise of the towns associated with Mughals.

- iii) Delhi and Agra lost their political authority.

- iv) Increasing importance of regional capitals e.g. Lucknow, Hyderabad, Seringapatam, Poona, Nagpur, Baroda and Tanjore etc.

- v) Traders, administrators, artisans and others migrated from old Mughal centres to these new capitals in search of work and patronage.

- vi) Possibilities of new and ready employment in the new capitals due to warfare between the new kingdoms.

- vii) Opportunities to create new quasbah and ganj developed /increased.

- viii) With the expansion of commercial activity, towns grew around the trading centre.

- ix) There was renewed economic activity.

- x) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras grew rapidly into cities as new commercial and administrative centres.

(Any five)

Pages 319, 320- Book-III

Q16 i) Initially all the parties accepted this plan given by Cabinet Mission. 5

- ii) But the agreement was short lived because it was based on mutually opposed interpretation of the plan.

- iii) The League wanted the grouping to be compulsory into three groups. Section A for the Hindu majority provinces and section B and C for the Muslim majority provinces of the north-west and north east with the right to secede from the union in the future.

- iv) The Congress wanted that the provinces be given the right to join a group.

- v) It was not satisfied with Mission's clarification that the grouping will be compulsory at first but provinces would have the right to opt out after the

constitution had been finalised and new elections were held in accordance with it.

- vi) Therefore ultimately both disagreed to the Cabinet Mission's proposal.

(Any five points)

Page 389- Book-III

### **PART – C**

- Q17 i) Sources used by historians include sculpture, architecture, stories about religious preceptors, compositions attributed to women and men. 8
- ii) Architecture can only be understood if we have grasp on the context, the ideas, beliefs, practices of those who produced and used these images and buildings.
- iii) Understanding each type of text requires different skill.
- iv) The historian should know subtle variations in style that characterise each generation.
- v) The continuity of religious traditions is quite advantageous if they know about them.
- vi) Old paintings – hagiographies and biographies of saints.
- vii) Old letters, records etc help the historians.
- viii) Archaeological finds reveal a lot of information of that period.

(Assess as a whole)

Pages 140, 165, 167 - Book-II

### **OR**

- i) From her bhajans attributed to her 8
- ii) She defied her husband and did not submit to the traditional role of wife and mother.
- iii) Recognised Lord Krishna, the Avtar of Vishnu as her lover
- iv) Escaped her palace and lived as a wanderering singer.
- v) Composed songs which were characterised by intense expressions of emotion.
- vi) According to some traditions, Raidas, a leather worker, was her preceptor.
- vii) This reveals that she defied caste norms.
- viii) She is supposed to have donned the white robes of a widow or the saffron robes of the renouncer even when her husband was still alive.
- ix) She has been recognised as a source of inspiration for many working in her direction.

(Assess as a whole)

Pages 164, 165 - Book-II

- Q18. i) It was merely a statement of fact that Indian nationalism was an elite phenomena, a creation of lawyers, doctors and landlords
- ii) At another level it was a statement of intent.
- iii) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
- iv) Gandhiji chose to remind those present, of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of the Indian population yet were unrepresented in the audience.
- v) The first public announcement of Gandhiji's own desire to make Indian nationalism more representative of the Indian people as a whole.
- vi) Gandhiji was presented with an opportunity to put his percepts into practice when peasants from champaran approached him in the Lukhnow session of 1916.
- vii) Describe with examples of Kheda, Champaran and Ahmedabad.

8

(Assess as a whole)

Pages 348- Book-III

**OR**

- i) Sources – Writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi and his contemporaries, both associates and his political adversaries help in knowing Gandhiji.
- ii) Out of those a distinction is to be made which were for the public and which not
- iii) It helped to hear his public voice.
- iv) Private letters gave a glimpse of his private thoughts and also which were written to the individuals but they were meant for the public.
- v) Mahatma Gandhi regularly published his journal 'Harijan'.
- vi) In 'Harijan' his private letters and what others wrote were regularly published and through it his ideas became public.
- Autobiographies – these are written very often from memory what the author could recollect and which he thought important for him to write.
- vii) What he thought to write which was important for him but for others, may not be.
- viii) In autobiography a person presents himself in a way he wants to be seen.
- ix) Government records – Fortnightly reports prepared by Home department based on police information. For example Home department was unwilling to

8

accept that Gandhi's actions had worked any enthusiastic response from the public, Dandi March was seen as a drama. . . . .

- x) Through Newspapers, published in English and different Indian languages which tracked Mahatma Gandhi's movements and reported on his activities.
- xi) They represented ordinarily Indian thoughts.
- xii) Represented also public and political opinions.
- xiii) Through Police eyes.

(Assess as a whole)

Pages 367, 370, 373 - Book-III

- Q19. A. i) Avantiputta wanted to know from Kachchana: 3
- What he thought about Brahmanas who held that they were the best caste and that all other castes were low that Brahmanas were a fair caste while all other castes were dark, that only Brahmanas were pure, and not non-Brahmanas, that all Brahmanas were sons of Brahma, born of his mouth, born of Brahma, formed by Brahma, heirs to Brahma.
- ii) Kachchana replied "What if a shudra were wealthy, would another shudra — or a kshatriya or a Brahmana or a vaishya — speak politely to him. 2
- iii) Yes. If shudra had wealth Brahmanas and others would speak to him politely.
- Because due to wealth he would get power and resources. Shudra would get respect in society. Page -70 –Book-I 3
- Q19. B A mother's advice 3
- i) She said
- a) By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well wishers – it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits, by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth, you will happily enjoy the earth, my son, along with the wise and heroic Pandvas – There is no good in war, no law (dharma) and profit artha, let alone happiness; nor is there victory in the end – forbade to set his mind on war.
- ii) Yes 3
- a) War brings bloodshed and killings.
- b) Unhappiness, destruction.
- c) Hatred among relatives and other people.



- iii) Wanted to become a ruler.  
To have the throne and power.  
To save prestige.  
He was very adamant and arrogant.  
Or any other relevant argument Page 60- (Book-I) 2
- Q20 A i) The tank was constructed at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other is collected there. 2
- ii) By pipes which run along the lower part of the range outside. This water was brought from a lake which itself overflowed into a little river. 3
- iii) 1. to irrigate the gardens and rice fields 3  
2. for water supply to the cities  
3. for water supply conducted through a channel to the “royal centre”.  
(Page 177) (Book-II)

**OR**

- Q20 B i) ‘Kan’ signifies grain and ‘kut’ estimates 2
- ii) The crops are reaped, stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. 2
- iii) Khet-Batai - when they divide the fields after they are sown. 2
- iv) Lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves and each takes his share home and turns it to profit  
(Page 215) (Book-II) 2
- Q21 A i) According to N.G. Ranga, the real minorities are not the Hindus in the so called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs and not even the Muslims. The real minorities are the masses of this country who are depressed and oppressed and suppressed and do not even enjoy their ordinary civil rights. Or any relevant point. 2
- ii) Yes, I agree with N.G. Ranga. In fact real minorities for the purpose are as described by him.  
(Assess as a whole) 2
- iii) The condition of the ordinary villagers was very pathetic. The money lenders were often able to get them in their pockets. They were exploited by the landlords, the Zamindars and the malguzars. There are various

other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There was no elementary education among these people.

- iv) According to their own traditional law & their tribal law, their lands could not be alienated. Yet, the merchants were very often able to snatch their lands and turn the tribals into vertible slaves by various kinds of bonds.

2

Page 420 Book-III

OR

Q21 B “I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

4

- i) According to G.B. Pant separate electorates will be suicidal because then the minorities will be isolated for ever, and they will never be able to convert themselves into a majority and a feeling of frustration will creep in. They will not be able to be a part of this great nation and will never be able to fulfil their aspirations.

3

- ii) No, it will not solve the problem (Assess as a whole)

Yes - because

- a) they might enjoy a separate identity of their own.  
b) their opinions and views may be better expressed.

Or any other relevant point. (Assess as a whole.)

- iii) One way of solving the problem of minorities will be education which will make them aware of their rights and difficulties.

1

(Any other relevant points)

Page No. 418 (Book-III)

**For Blind students only**

22. Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa

(Any five)

Page -214 – Book-II

OR

Vajji, Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi

(Any five)

Page -30- Book-I

23. Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, Karachi

(Any five)

Page – 305 – Book-III

UT SIDE  
DELHI

SET 61/1, 61/2/61/3  
(HISTORY)

Session 2010

For question no. 22

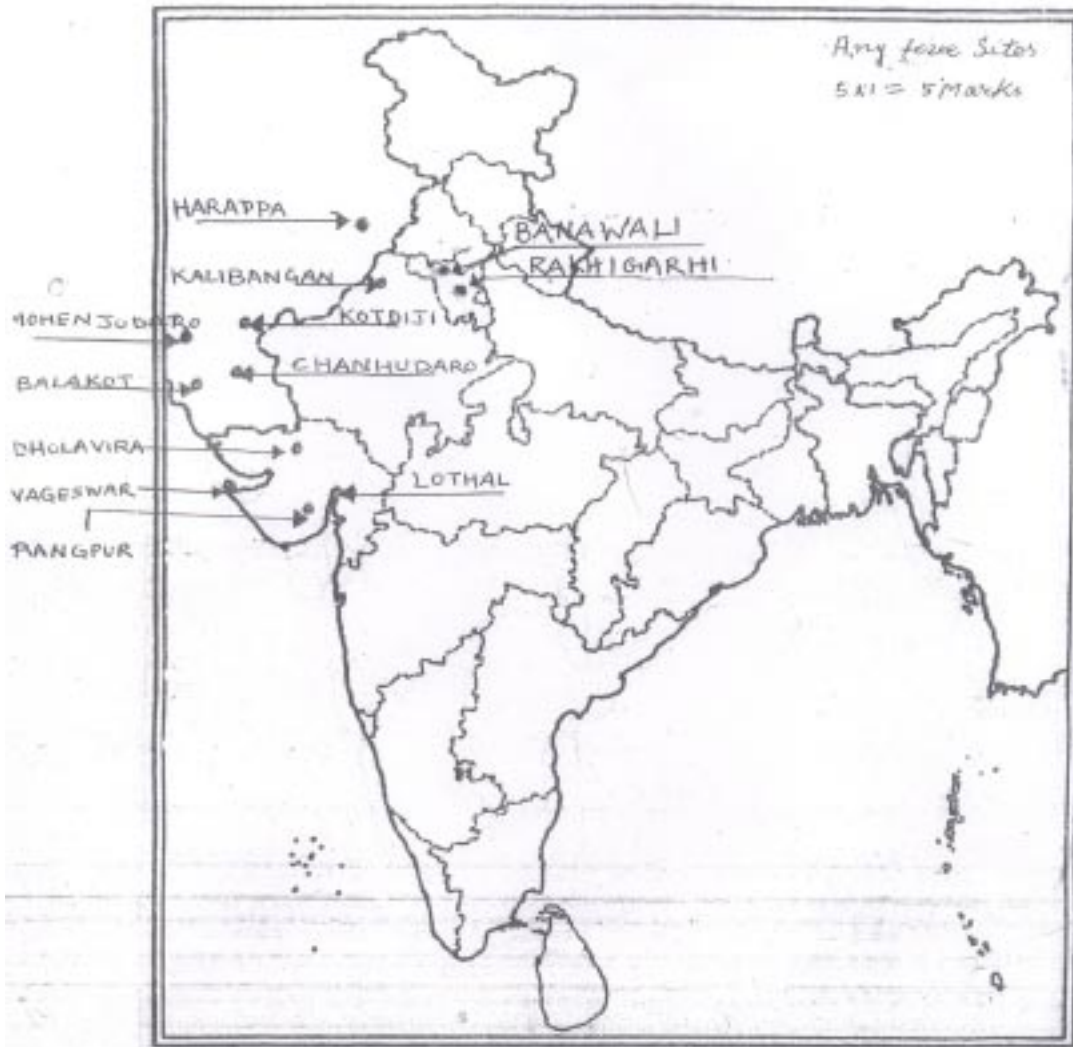
Any five Harappan sites

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

1. Date 17/12/10  
2. Roll no. 1712/10  
Rishi  
17/12/10  
H.V. R. Krishna

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



SET - 61/1

For question no. 22

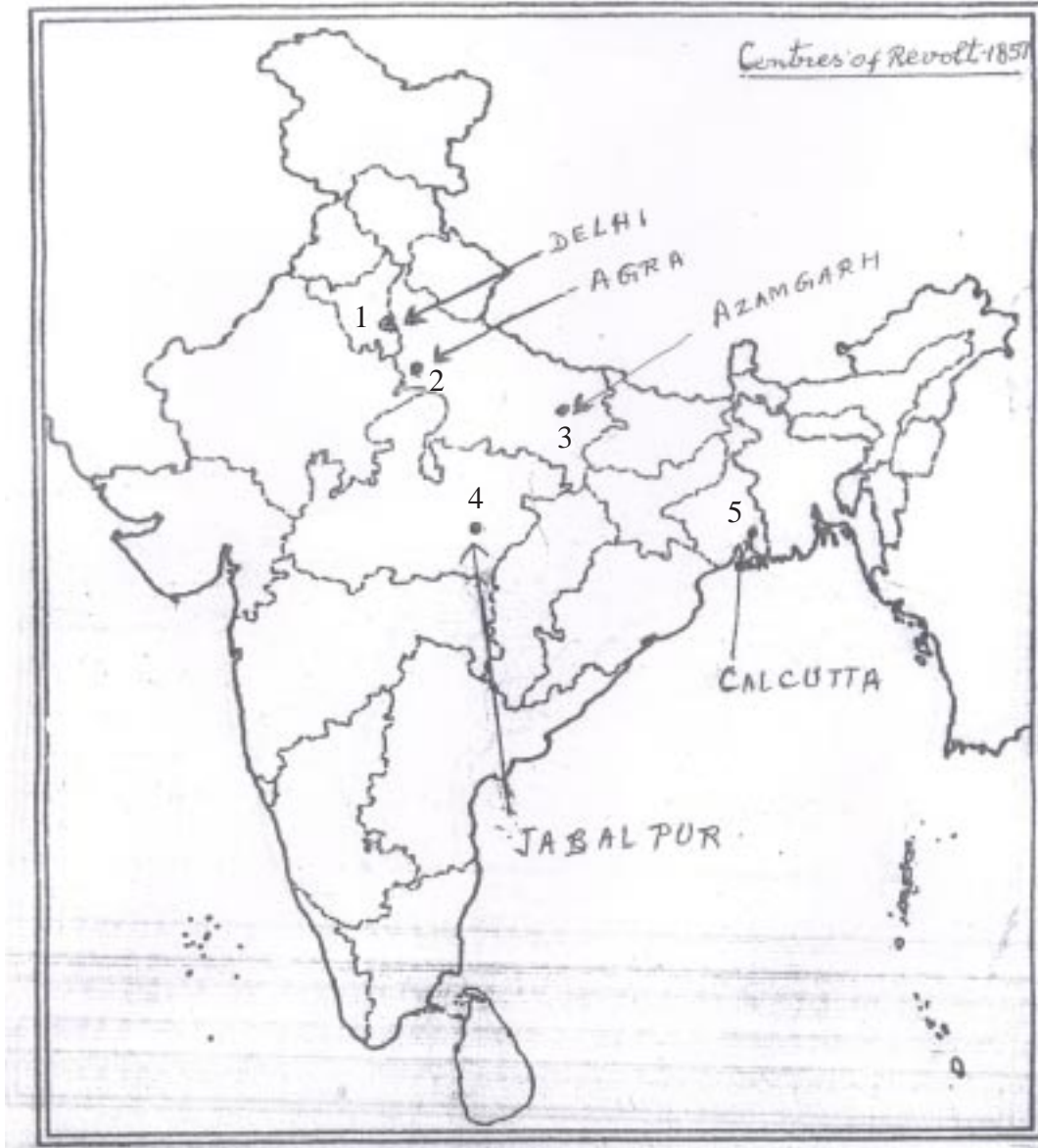
OR HISTORY (2010) 61/2  
61/3

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

1. 17/2/11  
2. 17/12  
3. Karnish  
4. 17-3/10  
V. Anurash

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



E

SET. 6/1  
6/2  
6/3

For question no. 23  
given 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

Identification as

प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिए

- 1. *[Signature]* 17/3/10
- 2. *[Signature]* 17/3/10
- 3. *[Signature]*
- 4. *[Signature]* 17/3/10

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Five Centres of National Movement

5x1 = 5 marks

