


**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2022-2023)**  
**HISTORY (027)**  
**CLASS-XII**

**Time Allowed:3hrs**

**Max. Marks: 80**

Q.N O	VALUE POINTS/ ANSWER	M M				
	<b>Section A</b>	<b>1X21=21</b>				
1	<p><b>Identify the ruler of the Satvahana dynasty with the help of following information:</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>He claimed to be both a unique Brahmana and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>He also claimed to have ensured that there was no intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas.</i></li> </ul> </div> <p><b>Options:</b> A.Gotami-puta Siri-Vijaya-Satakani B.Gotami-puta Siri Satakani C.Gotami-puta sami-Siri-Yana-Satakani D.Vasithi-puta (sami-)Siri Pulumayi</p> <p><b>ANS- B . Gotami-puta Siri Satakani</b> Theme -3 <span style="float: right;">page 63</span></p>	1				
2	<p><b>Who among the following had issued the first gold coins in the first century CE?</b></p> <p>A.The Yaudheyas B.The Parthians C.The Guptas D.The Kushanas</p> <p><b>ANS- D. The Kushanas</b> Theme - 2 <span style="float: right;">page 44</span></p>	1				
3	<p style="text-align: center;">Match the following and select the correct option</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List-I <i>Harappan Site</i></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List-II <i>Famous for</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1. Lothal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">a. Specialised centres for making shell objects</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List-I <i>Harappan Site</i>	List-II <i>Famous for</i>	1. Lothal	a. Specialised centres for making shell objects	1
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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Kalibangan</td> <td style="width: 50%;">b. Near sources of carnelian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Dholavira</td> <td>c. Evidence of ploughed field found</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Nageshwar</td> <td>d. Water reservoirs found.</td> </tr> </table> <p>A. 1 - b, 2- c, 3 -d , 4- a          B. 1 - a, 2- d, 3 -c , 4- b          C. 1 - c, 2- b, 3 -d , 4- a          D. 1 - d, 2- a, 3 -b , 4- c</p> <p><b>ANS- A- 1 - b, 2- c, 3 -d , 4- a</b></p> <p><b>Theme - 1</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>page2-12</b></span></p>	2. Kalibangan	b. Near sources of carnelian	3. Dholavira	c. Evidence of ploughed field found	4. Nageshwar	d. Water reservoirs found.	
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4	<p><b>Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of 'Endogamy'?</b></p> <p>A. Marriage outside a kin group.          B. Marriage within a kin group.          C. A woman having several husbands.          D. A man having several wives.</p> <p><b>ANS- B. Marriage within a kin group.</b></p> <p><b>Theme -3</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>page 57</b></span></p>	1						
5	<p><b>Identify the given image from the following options</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><i>Source -NCERT</i></p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Sculpture of a Gupta king          B. Sculpture of a Maurya king          C. Sculpture of a Kushana king          D. Sculpture of a Chola king</p> <p><b>ANS-C. Sculpture of a Kushana king</b></p> <p><b>Theme- 2</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>page 37</b></span></p> <p><b>NOTE : The following question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Question number 5.</b></p>	1						

	<p><b>Who among the following was the composer of Prayaga Prashasti?</b></p> <p>A. Banbhata B. Charak C. Harisena D. Surdas</p> <p><b>ANS- C HARISENA</b> <b>THEME-2</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>PG-37</b></span></p>	
6	<p><i>"Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation."</i></p> <p><b>Identify the essence of the words of Buddha from the options given below:</b></p> <p>A. One should connect to inner being B. One should live life of brahmacharya C. One should focus and express feelings D. One should spread religion everywhere.</p> <p><b>ANS- A. One should connect to inner being.</b> <b>Theme- 4</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>page 92</b></span></p>	1
7	<p><b>Which one among the following dynasties built the Hiriya canal?</b></p> <p>A. Sangama dynasty B. Tuluva dynasty C. Saluva dynasty D. Aravidu dynasty</p> <p><b>ANS- A. Sangama dynasty</b> <b>Theme -7</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>page 177</b></span></p>	1
8	<p><b>Fill in the blank :</b></p> <p>The local merchants of the Vijayanagar empire who participated in the trade of horses were called-----:</p> <p>A. Gajapati B. Mahanayakas C. Kudirai Chettis D. Narapati</p> <p><b>ANS-C. Kudirai Chettis</b> <b>Theme- 7</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 172</b></span></p>	1
9	<p><b>Find out the correct chronological order of 'the Chishti Silsila' from the following options:</b></p> <p>I. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya II. Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj – Shakar III. Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i Delhi IV. Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi</p> <p><b>Options:</b> A. I, II, III &amp; IV</p>	1

	<p>B. II, III ,IV &amp; I C. III,II, I &amp; IV D. IV,II,I &amp; III</p> <p><b>ANS- D. IV, II, I, III.</b> <b>Theme-6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 154</b></p>															
10	<p><b>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic <b>Reason (R):</b> The Harrapan script remains undeciphered till date.</p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A) B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) C.(A) is correct, but (R) is not correct D. (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct</p> <p><b>ANS -A)Both ( A) and ( R ) are correct, and ( R ) is the correct explanation of (A)</b> <b>Theme-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>page 15</b></p>	1														
11	<p><b>Complete the following with the correct option</b></p> <p>Kitab ul Hind : Al-Biruni , Rihla :..... :</p> <p>A. Ibn Hawqal B. Ibn Jubayr C. Ibn Qalaqis D. Ibn Battuta</p> <p><b>ANS- D.Ibn Battuta</b> <b>Theme-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 118</b></p>	1														
12	<p><b>Which among the following is Correctly matched?</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List I</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List II</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CENTRE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">LEADER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. Delhi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Nana Saheb</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B. Kanpur</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Kunwar Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C. Arrah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Bahadur Shah</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D. Lucknow</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Birjis Qadr</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>ANS- D. Lucknow - Birjis Qadr</b> <b>Theme-11</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 292</b></p>	List I	List II	CENTRE	LEADER	-----		A. Delhi	Nana Saheb	B. Kanpur	Kunwar Singh	C. Arrah	Bahadur Shah	D. Lucknow	Birjis Qadr	1
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13	<p><b>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).</b></p> <p>Assertion (A): The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the rocky upper part of Rajmahal Hills.</p>	1														

	<p>Reason (R): The British perceived Paharias and Santhals as ideal settlers</p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)          B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)          C. (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct          D. (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct</p> <p><b>ANS-C.(A) is correct but (R) is not correct.</b>  <b>Theme -10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 271</b></p>	
14	<p><b>Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option:</b></p> <p>I. François Bernier was closely associated with the Prince Dara Shukoh,          II. Bernier travelled to several parts of the country, and wrote accounts          III. He dedicated his major writing to the king of France and Aurangzeb.</p> <p>Options          A. II &amp; III          B. II &amp; III          C. I &amp; II          D. I &amp; III</p> <p><b>ANS- C.I &amp; II</b>  <b>Theme - 5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 122</b></p>	1
15	<p><b>From which of the following regions Ahom rulers belonged to?</b></p> <p>A. Delhi          B. Orissa          C. Ajmer          D. Assam</p> <p><b>ANS- D. Assam</b>  <b>Theme - 8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 210</b></p>	1
16	<p><b>Which one of the following metallic coins was more prevalent during the Mughal Empire.?</b></p> <p>A. Gold          B. Copper          C. Bronze          D. Silver</p> <p><b>ANS-D. Silver</b>  <b>Theme - 8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 216</b></p>	1
17	<p><b>Who among the following Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal?</b></p> <p>A. Lord Cornwallis          B. Lord Dalhousie          C. Lord Irwin          D. Lord Bentinck</p> <p><b>ANS-A.Lord Cornwallis</b></p>	1

	<b>Theme - 10</b>	<b>Page 259</b>	
18	<p><b>Which of the following options is correct?</b></p> <p>A. Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1930.          B. Gandhiji gave his first speech in Champaran          C. Gandhiji worked as radical nationalist leader          D. Gandhi considered G.K. Gokhale as his political mentor</p> <p><b>ANS- D. Gandhi considered G.K. Gokhale as his political mentor.</b>  <b>Theme- 13</b></p>	<b>Page -347</b>	1
19	<p><b>Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:</b></p> <p>A. Lord Wellesley: Subsidiary Alliance          B. Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse          C. Lord Henry Hardinge: Introduced the Enfield rifles          D. Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act</p> <p><b>ANS- D. Lord Canning : Religious Disabilities Act</b>  <b>Theme - 11</b></p>	<b>Page 312</b>	1
20	<p><b>Who among the following was the President of Constituent Assembly?</b></p> <p>A. Jawahar Lal Nehru          B. B.R. Ambedkar          C. Rajendra Prasad          D. Vallabh Bhai Patel</p> <p><b>ANS- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad</b>  <b>Theme-15.</b></p>	<b>Page 409</b>	1
21	<p><b>Which one of the following languages was favored by Gandhiji as the national language?</b></p> <p>A. Hindi          B. Urdu          C. Hindustani          D. English</p> <p><b>ANS- C. Hindustani</b>  <b>Theme-15</b></p>	<b>Page 425</b>	1
<b>SECTION B</b>			
<b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>			<b>3X6=18</b>
22	<p><b>Describe any three sources to know about Harrapan civilization</b></p> <p>i. The Harappan seal          ii. Distinctive Artefact          iii. Beads, Weights, Blades</p>		3

	<p>iv. Terracotta Bull  v. Copper Tools  vi. Reservoir At Dholavira  vii. Faience Pots  viii. A Terracotta Figurine  ix. "Priest-King" Stone Statue  x. Any other relevant point  Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page-1-20</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Describe any three features of Harrapan drainage system</b></p> <p>i. Harappan cities had the carefully planned drainage system  ii. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles.  iii. Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them.  iv. Drainages were made with burned bricks  v. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum.  vi. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains.  vii. Lime stones were used as cesspits  viii. Any other relevant point  Any three points to be described</p> <p>Theme -1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page-7</p>	
23	<p><b>"Magadha was the most powerful mahajanapada '. Examine the statement</b></p> <p>i. Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive.  ii. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.  iii. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.  iv. Elephants, an important of the army, were found in forests in the region  v. Ambitious kings, of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies  vi. Any other relevant point  Any three points to be examined</p> <p>Theme- 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 34</p>	3
24	<p><b>Analyze the concept of the Asiatic mode of production as stated by Karl Marx.</b></p> <p>i. The idea of Bernier based on differences between Mughal India and Europe on the lack of private property was further developed by Karl Marx as the concept of the Asiatic mode of production</p>	3

	<p>ii. Marx argued that in India (and other Asian countries), before colonialism, surplus was appropriated by the state.</p> <p>iii. This led to the emergence of a society that was composed of a large number of autonomous and egalitarian village communities.</p> <p>iv. The imperial court presided over these village communities, respecting their autonomy as long as the flow of surplus was unimpeded.</p> <p>v. This was regarded as a stagnant system</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be analyzed</p> <p>Theme- 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page -130</p>	
25	<p><b>Describe the features of water resources of Vijayanagar empire.</b></p> <p>i. The natural basin of Vijayanagar was formed by the river Tungabhadra.</p> <p>ii. A number of streams flow down to the river from these rocky outcrops</p> <p>iii. Embankments were built along the streams to create reservoirs</p> <p>iv. Elaborate arrangements were made to store rainwater</p> <p>v. The most important tank was Kamalapuram tank.</p> <p>vi. One of the most prominent waterworks was the Hiriya canal.</p> <p>vii. The canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra</p> <p>viii. Water resources irrigated the cultivated valley that separated the “Sacred Centre” from the “Urban Core”.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p>Theme- 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 177</p>	3
26	<p><b>“The power of the Jotedars was more effective than that of the zamindars. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>i. Jotedars were located in the villages unlike zamindars</p> <p>ii. Jotedars exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers</p> <p>iii. They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village</p> <p>iv. They prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties</p> <p>v. They mobilised ryots who were dependent on them</p> <p>vi. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar.</p> <p>vii. Jotedars were often amongst the purchasers in the auction of land</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p>Theme -10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 293</p>	3
27	<p><b>“Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857.” Explain with examples from Indian perspective.</b></p> <p>i. The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle</p> <p>ii. It helped in rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule</p>	3



	<p>iii. Heroic poems were written about the valour of Lakshmi Bai</p> <p>iv. Rani fought for the freedom of her motherland.</p> <p>v. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last</p> <p>vi. In popular prints Rani Lakshmi Bai is usually portrayed in battle armor, with a sword in hand and riding a horse - a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule</p> <p>vii. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan wrote: "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi"</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. Theme-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page-313</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>'Rumours and prophecies played an important role in the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with example</b></p> <p>i. Cartridges of the Enfield rifles -Bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion.</p> <p>ii. Flour-According to rumors the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.</p> <p>iii. Chapattis -Reports came from various parts of North India that chapattis were being distributed from village to village.</p> <p>iv. Lota and khalasi issue- khalasi from a lower caste asked a Brahmin sepoy to give him some water from his container of water. The sepoy refused to give him his container saying that touch by a lower caste would pollute the water.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained with example Theme -11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">page-294</p>	
<p><b>SECTION C</b></p> <p><b>Long Answer Type Questions</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>8x3=24</b></span></p>		
28	<p><b>Describe the familial relationship observed during Mahabharat era.</b></p> <p>i. Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives/ kinfolk.</p> <p>ii. People belonging to the same family share food, resources, work, and live together and perform rituals together.</p> <p>iii. Familial ties were often regarded as "natural" and based on blood</p> <p>iv. Rules about patriliney-The Mahabharata shows patriliney. It describes a feud over land and power between the Kauravas and the Pandavas</p> <p>v. Most ruling dynasties followed patrilineal with little variations</p>	8

- vi. In very exceptional circumstances, women such as Prabhavati Gupta exercised power
  - vii. Rules of marriage- There were two systems of marriage- Endogamy and Exogamy.
  - viii. Marriages-Girls were married at the “right” time and to the “right” person.
  - ix. Kanyadana or the gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.
  - x. There are three types of marriage- Monogamy, polygamy or Polyandry
  - xi. Marriage norms were compiled in Dharmasutras, Dharmashastras and Manusmriti.
  - xii. These texts recognized as many as eight forms of marriage.
  - xiii. The Gotra rules for women- Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants.
  - xiv. Two rules about gotra were particularly important: a) women were expected to give up their father’s gotra and adopt that of their husband on marriage and b) members of the same gotra could not marry.
  - xv. Some of the Satavahana rulers were polygynous
  - xvi. Importance to mothers
  - xvii. Any other relevant point
- Any eight points to be explained  
Theme-3

page-55-60

**OR**

**Describe the Social implications of access to Resources during Mahabharat period**

- i. Gendered access to property-. According to the Dharmashastras the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the Father, with a special share for the eldest.
- ii. Women could not claim a share of these resources.
- iii. Women were allowed to retain stridhana
- iv. This could be inherited by their children, without the husband having any claim on it.
- v. Wealthy women such as the Vakataka queen Prabhavati Gupta had property including lands.
- vi. Epigraphic and textual evidences suggest that upper-class women had access to resources, land, cattle and money.
- vii. Varna and access to property-There were criterion for regulating access to wealth was varna.,

	<p>viii. While a variety of occupations were listed for varnas</p> <p>ix. Poems included in the Tamil Sangam anthologies often illuminate social and economic relationships, while there were differences between rich and poor, those who controlled resources were also expected to share them.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point To be evaluated as a whole Theme-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">page-68-70</p>	
<p>29</p>	<p><b>Analyze the importance and limitations of Ain-i-Akbari as a source of Akbar's reign.</b></p> <p><b>IMPORTANCE</b></p> <p>i. The Ain gives detailed accounts of the organization of the Mughals</p> <p>ii. It included court, administration and army, the sources of revenue and the physical layout of the provinces of Akbar's empire</p> <p>iii. It included the literary, cultural and religious traditions of the people</p> <p>iv. It mentioned descriptions of provinces (subas) of the empire</p> <p>v. Ain gives us intricate quantitative information of Mughal provinces.</p> <p>vi. Description of diverse customs and practices prevailing across extensive territories.</p> <p>vii. The Ain is therefore a mine of information about Akbar's reign.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>LIMITATIONS</b></p> <p>i. Numerous errors in totaling have been detected</p> <p>ii. Ain is the somewhat skewed nature of the quantitative data</p> <p>iii. While the fiscal data from the subas is remarkable for its richness, some equally vital parameters such as prices and wages from these same areas are not as well documented.</p> <p>iv. The detailed list of prices and wages is mainly derived from data pertaining to areas in or around the imperial capital of Agra</p> <p>v. Ain is therefore of limited relevance</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any four points from each section. Theme- 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">page-217</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>4 + 4 = 8</p>

	<p><b>Examine the ways in which panchayats regulated Mughal rural society.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The village panchayat was an assembly of elders with hereditary rights over their property.</li> <li>ii. the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body.</li> <li>iii. An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities</li> <li>iv. The decisions made by panchayats were binding on the members.</li> <li>v. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal</li> <li>vi. The headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and that this choice had to be ratified by the zamindar</li> <li>vii. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them.</li> <li>viii. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat.</li> <li>ix. The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.</li> <li>x. Panchayat ensured that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.</li> <li>xi. Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community.</li> <li>xii. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p> <p>Theme - 8 <span style="float: right;">Page-236</span></p>	
30	<p><b>Explain the importance of Non-Cooperation Movement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Gandhiji coupled non-cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule.</li> <li>ii. These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India</li> <li>iii. Indians did not cooperate with government at any level.</li> <li>iv. Boycott of schools, college and law courts.</li> <li>v. National schools, colleges were opened</li> <li>vi. Nonpayment of taxes</li> <li>vii. Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the government</li> <li>viii. This movement changed the course of Indian history.</li> <li>ix. poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined movement.</li> <li>x. Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.</li> <li>xi. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.</li> <li>xii. Many officials resigned from their posts.</li> </ol>	8

	<p>xiii. Meetings were attended by all sections of people.                  xiv. Women participated in large number.                  xv. It was training for self-rule.                  xvi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Theme-13 <span style="float: right;">PG- 349-355</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the significance of Civil Disobedience Movement</b></p> <p>i. Gandhiji organized Civil Disobedience Movement against Salt Law.                  ii. Salt law gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.                  iii. The state monopoly on salt was deeply unpopular as in every Indian household salt was indispensable and the people were forbidden for making salt even for domestic use.                  iv. Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule and started Dandi March.                  v. At Dandi he broke the salt law.                  vi. Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country.                  vii. Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests.                  viii. Factory owners went on strike.                  ix. Lawyers boycotted British courts.                  x. Students refused to attend educational Institutions and schools run by government.                  xi. Indians were arrested.                  xii. Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve untouchables.                  xiii. Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.                  xiv. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.                  xv. Many officials resigned from their posts.                  xvi. Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people.                  xvii. Women participated in large number.                  xviii. Dandi March brought Gandhi to world attention. The March was covered by European and American press.                  xix. Salt march made British realized that they would have to devolve some powers to Indians.                  xx. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any Eight Points to be Explained                  Theme-13 <span style="float: right;">Pg-360</span></p>	
<b>SECTION -D</b>		

	Source Based Questions	4x3=12
31	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sanchi in the nineteenth century</b></p> <p>The most wonderful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera, a small village under the brow of a hill some 20 miles north-east of Bhopal which we visited yesterday. We inspected the stone sculptures and statues of the Buddha and an ancient gateway ... The ruins appear to be the object of great interest to European gentlemen. Major Alexander Cunningham ... stayed several weeks in this neighbourhood and examined these ruins most carefully. He took drawings of the place, deciphered the inscription, and bored shafts down these domes. The results of his investigations were described by him in an English work ...</p> <p><small>FROM SHAHJEHAN BEGUM, NAWAB OF BHOPAL (ruled 1868-1901), <i>Taj- ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal (A History of Bhopal)</i>, translated by H.D. Barstow, 1876.</small></p> </div> <p><b>31.1) Why was Sanchi an interest to Alexander Cunningham?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cunningham was supposed to prepare illustrated reports on the stupa.</li> <li>ii. Sanchi draw lies both in it being a center of Buddhist heritage and an important part in the history and archaeology of India.</li> <li>iii. Any other relevant point Any one point</li> </ol> <p><b>31.2) How was Sanchi related with the Buddhism?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sanchi is one of the oldest Buddhist monuments contain the relics of the Buddha</li> <li>ii. The domed shape of the stupa represent Buddha seated in meditation</li> <li>iii. Any other relevant point Any one point</li> </ol> <p><b>31.3) How did Shahjahan Begum conserve Sanchi stupa?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.</li> <li>ii. John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan.</li> <li>iii. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where John Marshall lived</li> <li>iv. She also funded the publication of the volumes written by John Marshall.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point Any two points</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Theme-4-</p>	4

32	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p><i>Source 11</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Love for the Lord</b></p> <p>This is part of a song attributed to Mirabai:          I will build a funeral pyre of sandalwood and aloe;          Light it by your own hand          When I am burned away to cinders;          Smear this ash upon your limbs.          ... let flame be lost in flame.</p> <p>In another verse, she sings:          What can Mewar's ruler do to me?          If God is angry, all is lost,          But what can the Rana do?</p> </div> <p><b>32.1) Examine the reason of calling Meera Bai as an ascetic figure.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Meera Bai led the life of asceticism and became a devotional and mystic poet</li> <li>ii. She stood against the conventions of her times</li> <li>iii. She showed her spiritual devotion for Krishna</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Any one point</p> <p><b>32.2) Analyze Meera Bai's relation with Mewar.</b>          Mira Bai was married to crown prince of Mewar but after few years Rana of Mewar died.</p> <p><b>32.3) How was Mirabai unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mirabai was unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement owing to her socio-economic background as well as her gender.</li> <li>ii. Born a princess, she opted for the life of a saint</li> <li>iii. She lived a life of austerity</li> <li>iv. She showed absolute devotion to her beloved Krishna.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points.</p>	4
33	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p>	4

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 in the word 'democratic' here.?" Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a 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. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. 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 be 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. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution. Others might take objection to this Resolution on the ground that we have not said that it should be a Socialist State. Well, I stand for Socialism and, I hope, India will stand for Socialism and that India will go towards the constitution of a Socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES (CAD), VOL. I

**33.1) Explain the term sovereignty**

Sovereign- It means people have the supreme right to take decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

1

**33.2) How has democracy been related with sovereignty in the passage?**

- i. It showed that India going to be a sovereign state, not under dominion of another country.
- ii. Not being subject to the control of any other State or external power.
- iii. It was related to "Republic" indicating a government by the people and for the people.
- iv. Any other relevant point  
Any one point

1

**33.3) How did the Constitutional framers highlight the need of economic democracy?**

- i. Indian Constitutional framers strived to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which social, economic and political justice should be provided to all.
- ii. They wanted India to be a socialist state

2



	<p>iii. They tried to frame policies through which inequalities to be minimized in income and status.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point Any two points Theme 15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">page-412</p>	
<p><b>SECTION E</b> <b>Map Based Question</b></p>		<p><b>1x5=5</b></p>
<p>34</p>	<p>(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>I. Amravati – A Stupa- <b>Andhra Pradesh</b></p> <p>II. Rakhigarhi- Indus Valley Site-<b>Haryana</b></p> <p>III. Agra-Territory Under the Control of Mughals-<b>Uttar Pradesh</b></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Vijayanagar- Capital of Vijayanagar empire-<b>Karnataka</b></p> <p><b>SEE ATTACHED MAP</b></p> <p>(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Revolt of 1857 Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p><b>SEE ATTACHED MAP</b></p> <p><b>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.34</b></p> <p>( 34.1) <b>Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period.</b> Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.-ANY TWO</p> <p>(34.2) <b>Mention any one Territory under Mughal Empire:</b> Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.ANY ONE. or <b>Name the capital of Vijayanagar empire.</b> Vijayanagar</p> <p>(34.3) <b>Mention any two centres of the Revolt of 1857.</b> Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Banaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh ANY TWO</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>



**34.1 MAP-**

- (i) Amravati Stupa
- (ii) Rakhigarhi
- (iii) Agra Or Vijayanagar

**34.2 MAP**

- A-Jhansi
- B- Calcutta