

Question Paper Outside Delhi 2016 set 2
CBSE Class 12 History

General Instructions :

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- Answer to questions no. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks, should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt any 5 questions in this section.
- Question no. 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.
- Answer to questions no. 11 to 14, carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt only three questions in this section.
- Questions no. 15 to 17 are source based questions and have no internal choice.
- Map question 18 includes 'identification' and 'significance' test items. Attach the map with the answer book

PART - A

Answer all the questions given below :

**1. Why were the Europeans during the nineteenth century interested in the Stupas ?
Give two reasons.**

Ans:- 1 Europeans interested in the Stupas

- i. Few wanted to carry the sculpture and other things to their country
- ii. British official named Colin Mackenzie found several pieces of sculpture and made detailed drawings of them, these reports were never published to protect the Stupa
- iii. Nineteenth-century Europeans like the French and English sought Shahjehan Begum's permission to take away the eastern gateway, which was the best preserved, to be displayed in museums in France and England.
- iv. Cunningham took drawings of the place deciphered the inscription and bored shafts

down these domes.

v. This happened partly because those who saw them to be beautiful and valuable and wanted to keep them for themselves.

vi. Any other relevant point

2.How did Karaikkal Ammaiyar become the greatest figure of Nayanar tradition ? Explain.

Ans:-2 Karaikkal Ammaiyar as the greatest figure of Nayanar tradition

i. A devotee of Shiva adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.

ii. Her compositions were preserved within the Nayanar tradition

iii. Followed the path of Devotion

iv. protested orthodoxy and caste system

v. promoted social and religious reform movements

vi. These women renounced their social obligations but did not join an alternative order to become nuns.

vii. Challenge to patriarchal norms.

3.Name the fortification of East India Company in Madras. Mention any one feature of it.

Ans: -3. Fortification of East India Company in Madras-Fort St. George

i. It became the nucleus of white town for the Europeans

ii. Wall and bastions

PART - B

SECTION - I

Answer Any five of the following questions :

4. 'One of the most distinctive features of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system'. Elaborate.

Ans: -4 Planned drainage systems' of Harappa

- i. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles.
- ii. Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them.
- iii. Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks with drains connected to the wall to the street drain.
- iv. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains.
- v. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning
- vi. Any other relevant point

5. "Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous populace within an imperial edifice". Support the statement.

Ans: -5 i. The Mughal Kings commissioned court historians and to write accounts of their achievements.

- ii. Their writers collected vast amounts of information from the regions of the sub-continent information from the regions of the sub-continent to help the rulers govern their domain.
- iii. The ideal of the sulh-i-Kul (absolute peace) was implemented through state policies. All religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves.
- iv. Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage and jizya as the two were based on religious discrimination.
- v. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.
- vi. Officials were described as a bouquet of flowers

- vii. In Akbar's imperial service, Turani and Iranian nobles were present
- viii. Two ruling groups of Indian origin entered the imperial service from 1560 onwards: the Rajputs and the Indian Muslims
- ix. Mughal court had Todar Mal a hindu khatri. At important post people from many races Arabs, Iranians, Turks, Tajiks, Kurds, Tatars, Russians, Abyssianians etc were at Refuge.
- x. Rathore, Sisodia, Hada, Gaur, Chauhan, Panwar, Solanki, Bundela, Baluchi and Tribes khokar Baluchi etc were the part of the empire
- xi. The high respect shown by Akbar towards the members of the Jesuit mission
- xii. Inter-faith debates in the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri between Muslims, Hindus, Jainas, Parsis and Christians.

6. 'The keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of the Mughal administration.' Support the statement with examples.

Ans:-6. The keeping of exact and detailed record was a major concern of the Mughal administration

- i. They were written in order to project a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella.
- ii. They were meant to convey to those who resisted the rule of the mughals.
- iii. The rulers wanted ensure that there was an account of their rule for posterity.
- iv. The mir bakhshi supervised the corps of court writers who recorded all applications and documents presented to the court, and all imperial orders
- v. Agents of nobles and regional rulers recorded the entire proceedings of the court with the date and time of the session
- vi. The Akhbarat contained all kinds of information such as attendance at the court, grant of offices and titles, diplomatic missions, presents received, or the enquiries.
- vii. It was valuable for writing the history of the public and private lives of kings and nobles.

- viii. News reports and important official documents travelled across the length and breadth of the regions under imperial post.
- ix. Round-the-clock relays of foot-runners carried papers rolled up in bamboo containers.
- x. The emperor received reports from even distant provincial capitals within a few days.
- xi. Agents of nobles posted outside regularly reported him.

7. How was the fate of Amravati stupa different from the Sanchi stupa? Explain.

Ans:-7 Amravati and Sanchi

- i. Amaravati was discovered before scholars understood the value of the finds and realised how critical it was to preserve things instead of removing them from the site.
- ii. When Sanchi was “discovered” in 1818, three of its four gateways were still standing, the fourth was in good condition.
- iii. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum’s permission to take away the eastern gateway but she refused.
- iv. Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site. That is why John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan.
- v. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where John Marshall lived and wrote the volumes.
- vi. She also funded the publication of the volumes written by John Marshall.

8. What was the Limitation Law ? Why was this considered as a symbol of oppression against the ryots of the 19th Century ? Give three reasons.

Ans:-8. Limitation Law-

In 1859 the British passed a Limitation Law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over time

- i. forcing the ryot to sign a new bond every three years
- ii. Accumulated interest – was entered as the principal on which a new set of interest charges was calculated
- iii. Moneylenders refused to give receipts when loans were repaid, entered fictitious figures in bonds, acquired the peasants' harvest at low prices, and ultimately took over Peasants' property.
- iv. Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.
- v. They were made to sign and put thumb expressions on documents.
- vi. They had no idea of the clauses that moneylenders enlisted in the bonds.
- vii. Peasants came to associate the misery of their lives with the new regime of bonds and deeds.

9. With the help of specific examples examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against the British in the revolt of 1857.

Ans:- 9 The nature of leadership that emerged against the British in the revolt of 1857 -

- i. Sepoys of Meerut
- ii. Bahadur Shah zafar from Delhi
- iii. Nanasaheb from Kanpur
- iv. Rani Lakshmibai from Jhansi
- v. Kunwar Singh from Arrah, Bihar
- vi. Birjis Qadr in Lucknow
- vii. fakirs from Meerut
- viii. religious leaders & prophets from Awadh
- ix. Shahmaal from UP

x. Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chattisgarh

xi. Maulvi Ahmedullah from Hyderabad

SECTION - II

10. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows : ‘Arya Samaj, A North Indian Hindu reform organisation of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly active in Punjab (tried to bring back Hindus who had converted to some other religion) which sought to revive Vedic learning and combine it with modern education in the sciences’.

Illustrate how the values integrated with the rich Indian literature paved way for the scientific development of modern India.

Ans:- 10 Values

- i. Vedic science and modern science seen as complementary methods of gaining knowledge
- ii. Could Help In accelerating socio-economic development
- iii. Rich Indian literature unfolds the dynamics of Modern Science.
- iv. Students may answer with reference to values pertaining to Indian Literature and culture.

PART - C

Answer all the questions given below :

11. Assess the role played by Panchayats in the villages during Mughal period.

OR

Examine the status and role played by the women in the agrarian society during Mughal period.

Ans:- 11. Role of Mughal panchayats

- i. The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, with hereditary rights

- ii. In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body
- iii. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal. ,chosen through the consensus of the elders and zamindar
- iv. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders .
- v. Thechief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari
- vi. The panchayat derived its funds from common financial pool.
- vii. Expenses for community welfare activities such as digging a canal, tiding over floods were also met from these funds.
- viii. One important function of the panchayat was to ensure the caste boundaries among the communities inhabiting the village were upheld.
- ix. In eastern India all marriages were held in the presence of mandals.
- x. Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community.
- xi. Caste or jati in the village had its own jati panchayat.
- xii. In Rajasthan jati panchayats arbitrated civil disputes between members of different castes..
- xiii. Rajasthan and Maharashtra – contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extortionate taxation or the demand for unpaid
- xiv. In cases of excessive Revenue demands the panchayats often suggested compromise.

OR

Mughal agrarian women

- i. They worked shoulder to shoulder in the fields.
- ii. Men tilled and ploughed, while women sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the

harvest.

iii. Artisanal tasks such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery, and embroidery were among the many aspects of production dependent on female labour.

iv. They even went to the houses of their employers or to the markets if necessary.

v. They were child bearers in a society dependent on labor.

vi. Marriages in many rural communities required the payment of bride-price rather than dowry to the bride's family.

vii. Remarriage was considered legitimate.

viii. Women were kept under strict control by the family and the community.

ix. Record petitions sent by women to the village panchayat, seeking redress and justice.

x. Wives protested against the infidelity.

xi. women had the right to inherit property

12. "Within the Gonstituent Assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated". Examine the views put forward by the members of the Assembly on this issue.

OR

How did the Constituent Assembly of India protect the powers of the central government? Explain.

Ans:-12. Within the constituent assembly the language issue created intense debate.

i. Gandhiji and congress asked for the Hindustani a blend of Hindi and Urdu was a popular and common language

ii. Hindustani, Composite language enriched by the Indian culture

iii. Ideal language for India as it unifies Hindus and Muslims and incorporated words and terms from various sources and regions.

- iv. According to Gandhiji ,Hindustani was the ideal language of communication
- v. Acc to others ,Hindustani as a language had been gradually changing. As communal conflicts deepened, Hindi and Urdu also started growing apart. On the one hand, there was a move to Sanskritise Hindi, purging it of all words of Persian and Arabic
- vi. R V Dhulekar made a strong plea for Hindi
- vii. Hindi, Known to all
- viii. Hindi in the Dravidian script would like to be the language of the nation
- ix. the Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly had produced its report and had thought of a compromise formula to resolve the deadlock between those who advocated Hindi as the national language and those who opposed it.
- x. Each province was to allowed to choose one of the regional languages for the official purpose
- xi. He wanted to hindi to be national language
- xii. Durgabai informed the house that opposition in south is very strong.
- xiii. The opponents feel perhaps justly that this propaganda for Hindi cuts at the very root of Provincial languages.
- xiv. G. Durgabai from Madras carried on Hindi propaganda in the south
- xv. Many members appealed for a spirit of accommodation.
- xvi. T. Ramalingam from madras asked for the mutual adjustment and no question of forcing things on people relevant point

OR

The constituent assembly protected the powers of the central govt. verses the state

- i. Pt. Nehru pleads for the strong centre as required for independent India.
- ii. It would be injurious to the interest of the country to provide for a weak central authority

which would be incapable of ensuring peace and speaking effectively for the whole country in the international affairs.

iii. The Draft Constitution provided for three lists of subjects: Union, State, and Concurrent. The subjects in the first list were to be the preserve of the Central Government, while those in the second list were vested with the states and third the share responsibility

iv. The Union also had control of minerals and key industries.

v. Article 356 gave the Centre the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor

vi. Centre remained with all the fiscal powers

vii. The rights of the states were most eloquently defended by K. Santhanam from Madras, The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces

viii. The argument for greater power to the provinces provoked a strong reaction in the Assembly

ix. Ambedkar wanted “a strong and united Centre (hear, hear) much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935”.

x. The Centre was strengthened to stop the communal frenzy.

xi. Balakrishna Sharma, reasoned at length that only a strong centre could plan for the well-being of the country, mobilize the available economic resources, establish a proper administration, and defend the country against foreign aggression

xii. The violence of the times gave a further push to centralization

xiii. The Constitution thus showed a distinct bias towards the right of the Union of India over those of its constituent states.

13. What does Ashokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas ? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidences.

OR

State any three features of Mahajanpadas. How did Magadha become the powerful Mahajanpada ? Explain.

Ans:- 13 Ashokan inscriptions describes about the Mauryas

- i. The inscriptions on rocks and pillars are sources to know about Asoka and his dhamma
- ii. Inscription describes Asoka as devanampiya,” and piyadassi, or “pleasant to behold
- iii. James Prinsep (who was able to decipher brahmi script) matched the inscriptions in terms of content, style, language and palaeography
- iv. Inscriptions explains about Asokan’s dhamma philosophy
- v. Few inscriptions reflect the anguish of the ruler as well as marking a change in his attitude towards warfare.

Limitations Of The Inscriptional Evidences

- i. Letters are very faintly engraved, and thus reconstructions are uncertain.
- ii. Inscriptions may be damaged or letters missing.
- iii. It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions
- iv. Not all have been deciphered, published and translated
- v. Politically or economically significant was necessarily not recorded in inscriptions.
- vi. Routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence find no mention in inscriptions
- vii. Besides, the content of inscriptions almost invariably projects the perspective of the person(s) who commissioned them
- viii. Any other relevant point

OR

Mahajanpadas

- i. Vajji, Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara and Avanti were amongst the most important mahajanapadas
- ii. Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified.
- iii. Each mahajanapada had a well maintained standing army and regular bureaucracies for administration.
- iv. Dharmasutras, written by Brahmans laid down norms for rulers.
- v. Rulers were ideally expected to be Kshatriyas.
- vi. Rulers were advised to collect taxes
- vii. Ruled by ganas and sanghas and were oligarchies.
- viii. Power was shared by the rajas
- ix. Fortified capital cities
- x. Rulers collected taxes and tributes from the cultivators (Any other relevant point)

Magadha -the powerful Mahajanpada

- i. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive.
- ii. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
- iii. Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region.
- iv. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.
- v. Magadha attributed its power to the policies of ambitious kings like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda.
- vi. Fortified capitals (Rajagaha “House of Kings”) located amongst hills and Patliputra (Present day Patna) commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.

14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

A warning for Europe

Bernier warned that if European kings followed the Mughal model :

Their kingdoms would be very far from being well-cultivated and peopled, so well built, so rich, so polite and flourishing as we see them. Our kings are otherwise rich and powerful; and we must avow that they are much better and more royally served. They would soon be kings of deserts and solitudes, of beggars and barbarians, such as those are whom I have been representing (the Mughals) ... We should find the great Cities and the great Burroughs (boroughs) rendered uninhabitable because of ill air, and to fall to ruine (ruin) without any bodies (anybody) taking care of repairing them; the hillocks abandon'd, and the fields overspread with bushes, or fill'd with pestilential marishes (marshes), as hath been already intimated.

(14.1) In what ways did Bernier condemn Mughal rulers ?

(14.2) What contrasts do the account of Bernier and Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari ?

(14.3) Pride has its fall if power and negligence of duty rules any one'.

Ans:-14

14.1 Passage Based Question

(a) He thought that Mughal Crown ownership of land as being harmful for both the state and its people.

(b) Owing to Crown ownership of land, land holders could not pass on their (c) Excessive oppression of peasantry and a continuous decline in the living standard of all sections of society, except the ruling aristocracy.

14.2(a) Bernier saw the Mughal Emperor as the king of beggars and barbarians.

(b) Abul Fazl describes the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty, a claim for the protection he provided.

14.3(a) Their kingdom would be very far from being well-cultivated and peopled.

(b) They would be kings of deserts and solitudes of beggars and barbarians.

(c) The great cities would be uninhabitable because of ill air and the hillocks would be abundant and the fields to overspread with bushes.

Note:- There is a printing error in question 14.3, so benefit should be given to the

students.

15. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follows :

“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law”

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilized man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbors would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party..... What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested ? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary. Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi

(15.1) Why did Gandhiji start the Dandi March?

(15.2) Why was Salt March notable ?

(15.3) ‘The power of peace and non-violence are universally felt’. Why did Gandhiji said so ?

Ans:-15 15.1 Passage Based Question

(i) Against the salt –law.

(ii) The state monopoly was deeply unpopular.

(iii) Gandhi ji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule for 'Purna Swaraj' as decided in the Lahore session in December 1929.

(iv) Discontentment due to Simon commission.

15.2 (i) The march was widely covered by the European and American press.

(ii) It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

(iii) Kamladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws.

(iv) Salt March forced upon the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever.

(v) They would have to devolve some power to the Indians. (Any three points)

15.3 'The power of peace and non-violence are universally felt'. Why Gandhiji did say so?

i. Gandhiji initiated big mass movement with peace and non-violence

ii. This movement aroused the feeling of nationalism

iii. based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary

iv. British decided not to arrest anyone

16. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife. When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were

thus destined for each other. Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Chiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Chiva had fulfilled her prayers. Gonvinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

(16.1) How does this story reveal that mother was considered as the highest guru?

(16.2) Why didn't Kunti save Draupadi from the dire situation?

(16.3) Why did Drupada and Sage Vyasa decide Draupadi's strange marriage with five men ?

Ans: 16 16.1 Passage Based Question

The story suggests that mothers were important .When the pandava returned with Draupadi to their mother Kunti, who even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. They affirmed her decision

- (a) The commands and orders of Kunti were obeyed by her sons in letter and spirit.
- (b) She was the firm believer of Dharma.
- (c) Her command was considered as an order once given could not be taken back.
- (d) Polyandry may have been prevalent. (Any three Points)

16.2 Sage Vyasa informed that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other.

Sage Vyasa further added that in another instance a young women had prayed to shiva for a husband and in her enthusiasm had prayed five times instead of once. This women was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers.

Convinced by these stories, Draupda and sage Vyasa consented to the marriage.

PART - D

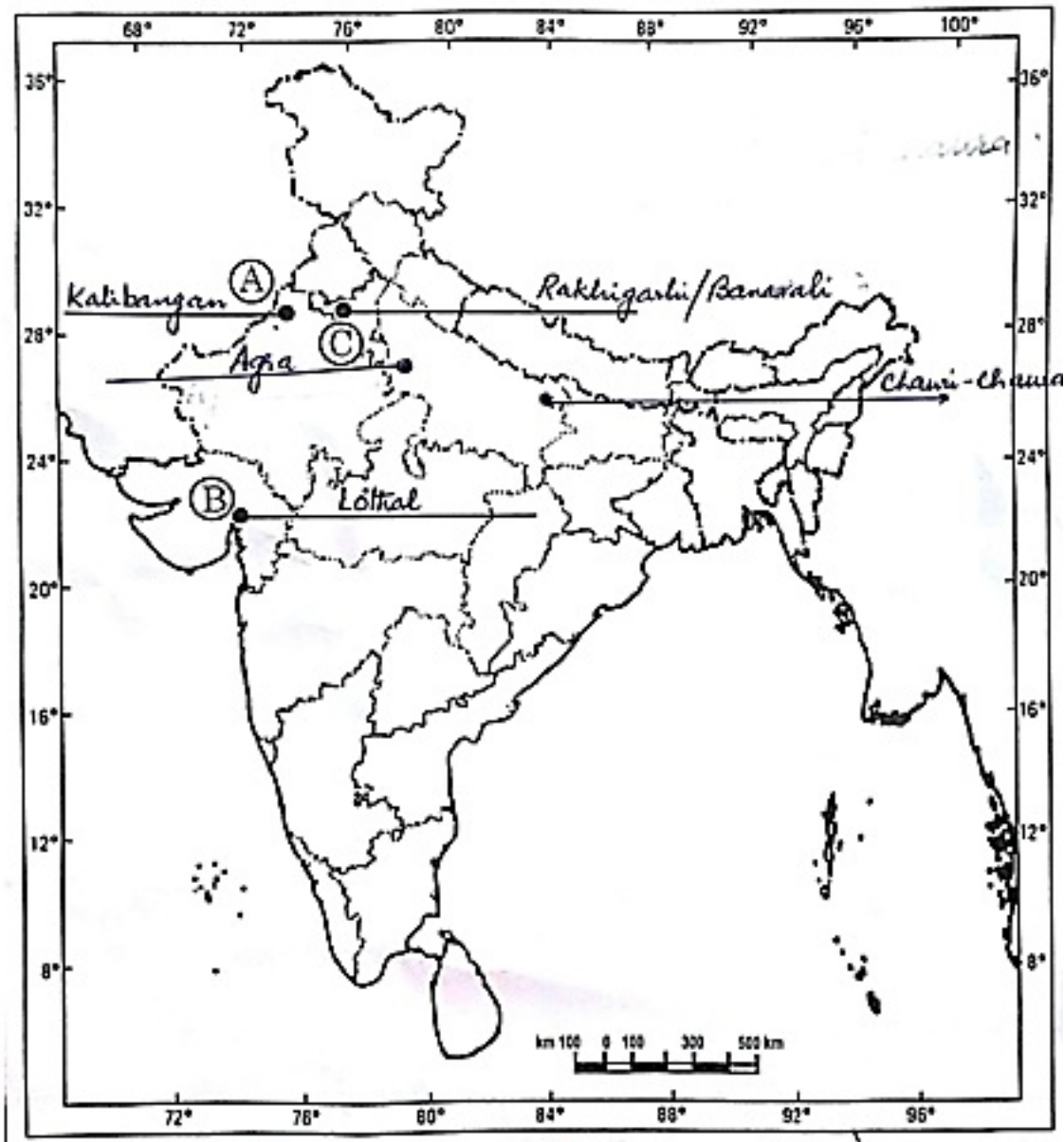
17. (17.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 15), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- (a) The place where Gandhiji called off Non Cooperation Movement.

(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal.

(17.2) On the same outline map of India, three places related to the mature Harappa sites have been marked as A, B and G. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

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



Ans:-17 17.1 Filled in MAP attached

NOTE: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q17

Chauri-Chaura

Agra, Lahore, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri. (Any One)

Any three mature Harappa Sites.

Kotdiji, Lothal, Kalibanga, Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Banawali, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Chaunjodaro, Balakot, Rakhigarhi

(18.1) Mention the place where Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation Movement.

(18.2) Name any one capital city of Mughal Empire.

(18.3) Name any three mature Harappan Cities.

