

संघीय स्कूल सार्टिफिकेट प्राप्ति नं. 2015/2016
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-चत्र के अनुसार भरे

/6

विषय Subject : HISTORY	विषय कोड Subject Code : 027	
परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि Day & Date of the Examination : TUESDAY, 8th Mar 2016		
उत्तर देने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper : ENGLISH		
प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड की संख्या : Who code No. as written on the top of the question paper :	Code Number 61/2	Set Number <input checked="" type="radio"/> (1) (2) (3) (4)
अलिंगित उत्तर—मुद्रित (अंगी) की संख्या : No. of supplementary answer -box(es) used	2	
विकलाग व्यक्ति : Person with Disabilities : Yes / No	No	
किसी शारीरिक अवस्था से प्रभावित हो तो उपरित चारों में <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> का चिह्न लगाए। If physically challenged, tick the category		
<input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> A B = वृद्धिलिमित, D = शुन व बोधित, H = शारीरिक संबंध से विकलाग, S = स्पास्टिक C = डिस्लीटिव, A = अलिंगित B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic		
कथा लेखन लिखित जातक लकड़ी परा : क्या लेखन Whether writer provided : Yes / No	No	
जाति इन्डिकेटर है तो उत्तरमें नाम गव्वे स्टोकेटर का नाम : If Visually challenged, name of software used :	No	

नाम कीलिए एक छह लिंगों में से एक लिंग के बीच एक लाला लिंग छह दो लाले लिंगों का नाम 24 अक्षरों के लिए है तो उत्तरमें नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षरों की लिखित
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

Part - A

Audi. They were interested in Stupa because:

(A) Beauty of Stupa



The Stupa of Sanchi and Amaravati were examples of beauty and so, the British desired to preserve them.

Eg: Major General Connaught, Commissioner of Central Government, the first time panel of Amravati Stupa and took them to Madras, to achieve the measurements and offices.

(B) Source of information

The carvings on the Stupa and its pillars and railings, signified stories and gave some information about events, which helped the British reconstruct history.

Eg: Symbols of an empty chair depicted his (Buddha's) meditation period and the tree depicted a significant event in his life.

Ans

a) Kamala Amman was a woman Nayyar and was a follower of Shaivism. (worship of Shiva and his manifestations)

b) She was significant because:

- i) She composed various texts of evidences on the traditions and practices of the Nayyar sect.
- ii) She was one of the first and most influential women to join a sect that was pre-dominated by men, during the Bhakti period.
- iii) She critiqued the traditions which drew by the Brahmins in their Disarmament of Disarmantress (6th century) and challenged the caste system's notion of pollution and untouchability.

Ans 3 i) The fortification of Fort St George Company, in Madras, was named Fort St George. (1639).

Features :



Show

a) White town & Black town - The entire area of the fort and its periphery was divided into two regions.

[Black towns]

↓

[White towns]

↓

These who were engaged in administration of Madras, the British and their officials etc. lived here.

Q

y

g

b) Architecture of Madras - The fortified areas were built with Imperial architecture to reflect authority and more space than European and black towns.

Part - B

Section - I

Ans 4. The drainage system held the backbone of the Harappan civilisation and had advanced features which point to prosperity and strength to the city.

Features of Drainage:



(A)

Elaborate Grid system - The drainage of Harappan cities were well developed and covered all the city in the form of a grid pattern. This ensured drainage facilities to everyone.

(B)

Main Street Drain & Houses - Excavations at the Harappan sites suggest that foremost a main drain was laid on the street, often which,

between stereo electroacoustic mixed on their sides.

(C) Development Style & Structure

३८५

C) Development style of structure - All of the Harappan
towns cut each other at
right angles and carried
private water and produce
in them. They were linked
with broadly fit drains,
which could be removed
once in a while to
clean them.

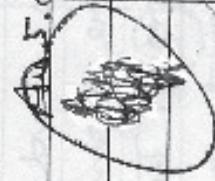
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⑦ House drainage & pits - All of the houses had individual drains which were connected to the main street drain. They collected water and waste and passed through a pit, which separated solids and the rest was passed into the street drain.

(E) Public bath drains - The public bath, a rectangular water bath, had a huge drain connected to it, that collected used water and dispersed it. In front of the bath was a building with 2 bathrooms that also had separate drains for collection.

Thus, the drainage system suggested planning on the part of the Haropams.

5. On 711, Mughal Queen captured Sind, after which the Mughals captured other deccan and central regions, thus produce the Mughal empire.



b) The empire flourished in its populous diversity due to the following reasons:

A) Sharia and the State law - The Shariat Law which guided the Muslim community was most imposed on the captured regions to maintain cultural and religious diversity.

B) Zimmi & Jizya - Muslims proposed a new category called Zimmi (protected) in which Hindus; Buddhists, Christians, Jews etc. who paid a tax called Jizya were protected by the state.

C) Firman policies - They had firman (order and command) policies and even promulgated firman grants to religious institutions of various faiths.

D) Appointment of Nizam - The smaller and chief they appointed belonged to one the

various faiths such as Hindus, Rajputs, Indian Muslims, Zoroastrians, Buddhists etc., so that representation could be given to everyone.

(E) Sufism - They propagated this idea of absolute peace for state prosperity and when banned the Tax of pilgrimage and Jizya on them were socially discriminative. They gave land grants to Buddhist stupas and Indian temples as well as pilgrimage.

(F) Interfaith debates - Debates and discussions between various people belonging to different faiths took place in the Alardat-Khana to instigate harmony.

(iii) Antitributary
representations
discrepancy
between
the economy.

local traditions - This was followed which
had the formation of
various sects such as
Shias and Sunnis and
others like Alawites
immigrants in Malabar
coast were spoke
Malayalam

Ans 6 Record keeping was of great concern to the Mughal
administration for which they undertaken numerous
measures:

A  Miss - Balochi & Court record keepers - The court itself had
appointed a corp of
court record keepers
who were granted
and controlled by the

Mr Balsho, his job was to ensure that all of the collectors, branch grants, revenue research, policy records, decisions etc of the being and the under were sometimes broadly researched.

(B) Kitulukhama

Also known as the library, this was produced in order to store the records produced. The making, auditing and evolution of the records also took place here.

(C) Official agents of Nation

The uncles appointed agents who would prepare accounts and records. They would note down the being's Farmers (orders), the proceedings of the court with date and time and also the discussions.

It was where all the records regarding
land grants, leases, mortgages, appointments
charter, records of taxes, administrative
headings etc. was kept. This building
under the design of Aeban.

⑦ <u>Agen banot</u>	-
role of policy makers	

- These were appointed to carry various orders, search etc to other places and handed them over to the agents of nobles elsewhere. This was done to ensure that no right records were circulated and right information can be produced by officials.

Wadewala - Communalism and the end of
politics as a profession (communal
and Anti-Fascist) after 1947
marked the end of the communal
era in Indian politics, people's
politics and the Telengana
movement, particularly
after the formation of
the TDP.

Official count
F

etc (such as in Am-i-Afabori) and also helped maintenance records of cultural, religious and literary beliefs.

Ans7. The Amaravati Stupa located in Amaravati Brahma Pradash had a much different fate than the Sanchi Stupa in Principal because of the following reasons:



I

late Discovery - In 1796, a local being stumbled upon the ruins of the Amaravati Stupa, which was later excavated by Colin MacKenzie. On the other hand, the Stupa at Sanchi, although discovered late by the British, was already known to the people who maintained it.

afford
vol

No. patronage - Unlike Sanchi, where Shriyahan Begum began
and Sultan Telam Begum patronised
the Stupa and did not allow
any French and
British intervention; such was not
the case with Sanchi.

(II)

No. patronage

Stupa

closed

(III)

Restorations on British
Sanchi but not in
Amravati

excavated
he other
although
British
people

The Europeans were allowed
only to take plastered Sculpture
panels from Sanchi and most
of the original ones however,
in 1854 Walter Collet
Commissioner of Archaeology took
entire Sculpture panels off the
Amravati Stupa with him to
Madras.

(IV)

Local people did not
provide maintenance
- The local intervention at Sanchi,
despite the Stupa being owned
entirely for so long. No such

Conditions were present at the Amaravati Stupa.

Aug 9
16

(V)

Climate and temperature - Amaravati is present in the humid and wet part of Southern India. Leeward winds causing rain and storms must have contacted the structure which was met the base in semi-arid region of Sanchi.

(VI)

Royal visits - Regular visits to the Sanchi Stupa, granting maintenance rights, checking and intercession treatise with Europeans protected Sanchi Stupa. However, no royal protocol Amaravati Stupa.

Ans. The rebellious Indians of 1857 realised that in order to win the battle against British Leadership and coordination was a must. Thus, they followed the following types of Indian leaders.



Ques.

Ans. The rebellious Indians of 1857 realised that in order to win the battle against British Leadership and coordination was a must. Thus, they followed the following types of Indian leaders.

I Leaders from before the Revolt

a) When the smiting brook got out of result, the Baloo made their way to the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar II and demanded that he allow the movement of the protesters to the region.

b) They approached Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, whose son was not accepted as her heir due to the Posture of Lapse.

Creating

repeal

of

c) They approached Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh whose territory had been annexed with claims of administrative action.

- d) They approached Bishis Sadr, who gave full support and coordination from Lucknow.
- e) They approached Nanai Sohib, Son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, who was denied off his royal pension.
- f) They even got support and leadership from Kumar Singh who fought from Bihar.

Ordinary people in Lucknow

II

- a) There were stories from all around India about people who were protecting and becoming symbolic against the Europeans.

- b) One story was from Lucknow about a Fakir who had many times been striking on walls of the streets and would encourage people to rise against the British.

c) One story was about various self = proclaimed part - sants bonds, companies etc who were gathering people and instilling support for the fight ahead.

2. free

Conclusion

III

Loyal Readers

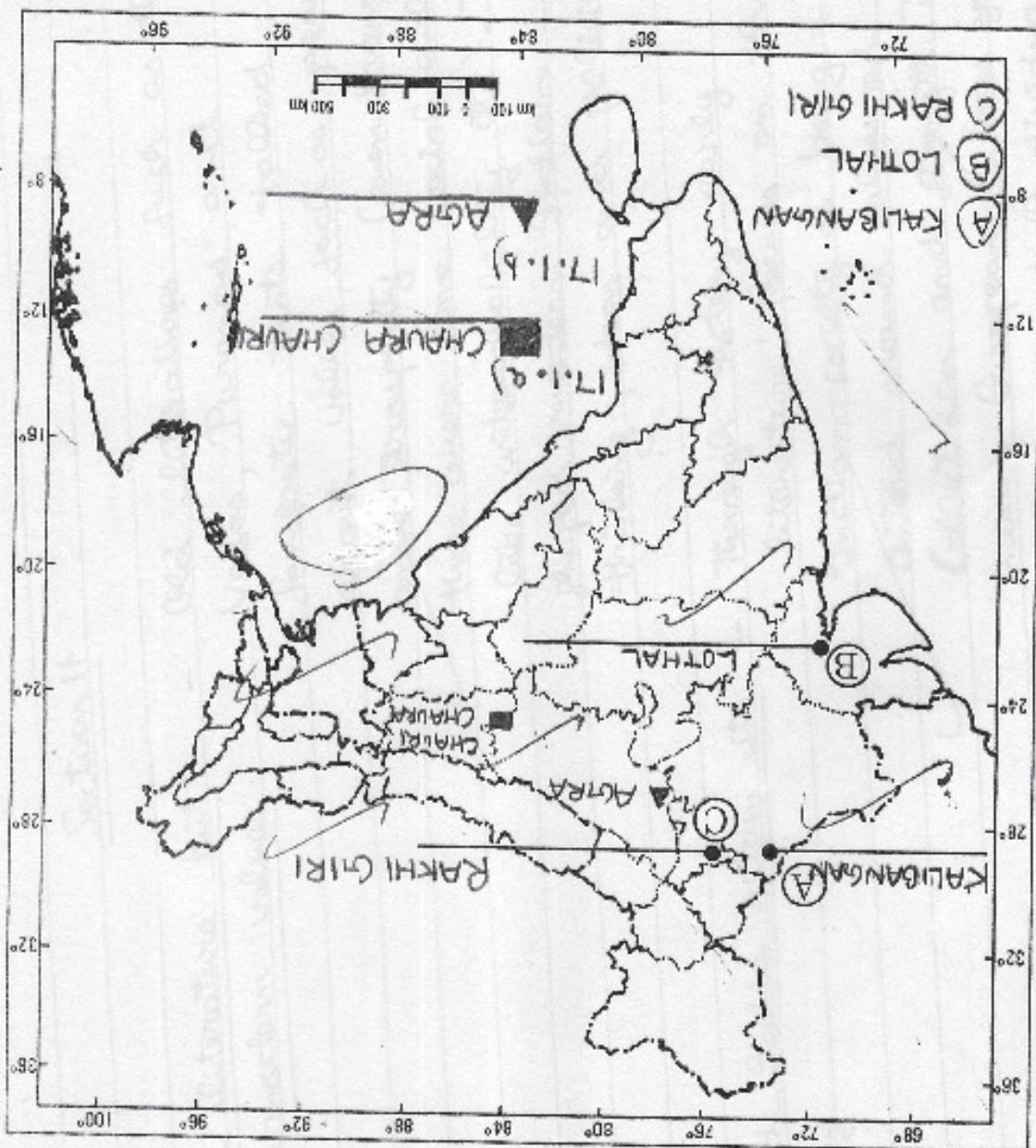
- A number of people in various areas such as Andhra - Pradesh, North - East etc had all risen to violate laws and form hostile communities.
- One such leader among them was Bhim Rao Ambedkar who mobilised the villagers in the Parbhani Bhaurav and created intense resistance.
- Another man Grenna who was responsible for mobilising the hill tribes in various regions like Nagaland, Jharkhand, Bihar, etc.

IV [Military Leaders]

- a) A number of soldiers and sepoys joined the resistance and fought the French Raj and their administration.
- b) They also provided with weapons and ammunition from the Bell of Arms of the British and helped train the Indians.

V [New Leaders]

- a) They included various people such as intellec-tuals, lawyers, bureaucrats, craftsmen, etc who fought the resistance and planned attacks.



Outline Map of India (Political)

(ગુજરાતી) કાળી-દેવ જીના

For question no. 17.1 and 17.2.

第十一章 第二節

silvered fog
dry sand
and ammonium
ammonium
nitrate
etc. under
water

Section II

a) Old literature had - Greek literatures such as the
 of modern values
 Vedas, Puranas and
 Sanskrit texts talked
 about values such as peace
 and prosperity (even though
 there were some social evils
 like untouchability etc.). This
 shaped modern Indian
 thinking, ideas and policies.

b) Helped India retain its - Through history early
 literature focuses on the
 Indian society as being
 centered around values of
 collectivism and strength. The
 modern European sciences gave
 the theory of Individualism
 which was indifferent towards

e)

The Indians thus instigated Ameliorism
in Indian society
to favourish in Indian society

Many European sciences worked
off the motion of Greek and
to teach educate physical creation.
However by interpretation this
situation is maintained for society
benefit and gives people a chance
to choose their own beliefs.

c) Nation of

The old literature tells about
the old literature tells about
nobility of Ameliorism. Ameliorism
and here it must be mentioned
such values and principles
over into the ideals of Ameliorism
constitution though follows every
region to follow their own
language.

e) Culture protection - With industrialization scientific developments such as building schools, physical theories, emotions etc remain unaffected with European immigrants.

Conclusion

From this we can see that all creational beliefs

are taken along强有力地
to be maintained propagated
of Hinduism across every
their own

Part-C

Ques. The panchayats were very important in the Pughal area. The panchayats were very important in the Pughal societies and played the following roles:



1. In smaller - ethnic societies, a small - ethnic panchayat was formulated which ensured that the grievances and issues of every sect of the community will be resolved with ease.

(B)

Solved disputes and disagreements → The Panchayat solved the disputes that may гарни in accordance with the law, land & money, society, honour, property etc. and ensures peace and harmony amongst the community.

(C)

Appoints go Mandals → The village headman or the Panchayat is the head of the Panchayat, appointed through consensus and provides all Panchayat meetings. At its head that takes crucial decisions such as marriages, disputes etc. and has decision as final & binding.

The village revenue records are prepared by the Mandal and the Panchayat along with help from the village accountant.

(D) Help in preparation of the dispute village records

many government

monetary

honesty

etc, and

peace am-

ongments

community

var on the

local off the

local through

which we

get in

other official

meetings

decision is

The Panchayat answers the maintenance of caste - boundary and doesn't allow them to be searched. They also ensure that no unauthorised negotiations between them.

The Panchayat maintains the boundaries of caste - and doesn't allow them to be searched. They also ensure that no unauthorised negotiations between them.

Eg: Panchayat in Pognatham

(G)

Collecting revenue - The panchayats collect land revenue and hand them over to theナルगढ़ estate holders, which give them to the king. Land revenue collection was a very important task.

(H)

Tatya Panchayats for districts of the Tatya - All the various communities collect Tatya had their own panchayats which ensured that the best interests of the Tatya were being met. Their decisions were final for all those who belonged to that Tatya.

lock down
then were
the leaders
the king
from was a
communities
not their own
or emperors
interests of
being exact.
more final
wishes
not Jati.

I Acted as preliminary - The panchayats (a community
of village elders, often
compared to an oligarchy),
gave decisions which were
upheld by the Mughal state
except in cases of criminal
justice. Thus, the reduced
burden on the state
• administration.

- There were rules and
regulations to be upheld by
all members of the said
village.

J Prepared village laws

Aus 12 → When the question of power was raised in the
constituent assembly, Lal Nehru said that
it was unnecessary to make the centre as strong as

Possible. For this purpose, the following measures were undertaken by the Constituent Assembly:

(I) Decission of Lists

These lists were prepared by the constituent assembly that contained subjects which were to be administered by the Centre; the state or by both of them collectively.

These are:

a) Union List

↳ Subjects such as defence, national security etc.

b) State List

↳ Subjects such as state administration, state affairs etc.

c) Concurrent List

↳ Subjects that demanded collective responsibility of the state and union.

undermine authority

Proposed by:

II Direct distribution - Performer's duty of care
and burden should be shared by all administrations.

III Production of articles - A number of measure articles were produced that protected powers of the central government.
Eg: Article 356 suggested that the central administration would take over state administration on the government's recommendation.

Object which registered by state or by society, no license required.

IV Complex system of Taxation = A complex system of money division and provision was devised for the separation of powers and suggested.

Five responsibilities

- a) The Union had right to impose and collect certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Custom duties
- b) The State had power to impose and collect certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Estate duties
- c) The State and centre were to jointly impose and generate certain taxes.
 - ↳ Eg: Income tax.

II

More power of centre - The majority of the power had been given to the centre to produce a strong financial resource money for the country. Although state pushed for acquiring

rights to certain taxes, it was the centre that sustained a majority of them.

Eg: Taxes of liquor

most important

(VI)

B.R Ambedkar's recommendation - He suggested the formation of a grant power under which was stronger than the government formed by the Government of India Act 1935. He suggested greater state control.

central power

to the

a strong
use measure
Although
organizing

recommendations by Gopal Guruji Ayyangar and Balraj Ghanta Sharma - They wanted to prepare a centre as "strong as possible" and remained vigilant.

(VII)

(VII)

No provincial autonomy. - The measures of Provincial Autonomy earlier promised to Muslim League was rejected. It was suggested that powers will remain "where French remains" i.e. the Central government.

(VIII)

Policies to empower central government - A number of policies such as Emergency measures, One Council only & be formed in emergency at a time, etc., all are better control of government.

2016

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पर न लिखें।
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Roll Number on this Answer-Book.

सवालों
पर
उत्तर
का
लिखें।

अधिकारी उत्तर-प्रश्नों की संख्या
में सही उत्तर देना।
Supplementary Answer-Books

Ans 13 During the 6th century B.C.E., a number of Kingdoms and chiefdoms started emerging in America. These were 16 in number and were referred to as the 16 Mahajanapadas. They had the following features:

A) Concurrent capital - All of the 16 Mahajanapadas had a capital city which was the centre of all the administration. These included the works of the various officials, the courts, the centre of military and other basic purposes.

Eg: The capital of Magadha was earlier Rajgir and then Nalanda.

(B) Ruled by Kings

These Mahajanapads were ruled by kings and some known as the Samras or Cossos were ruled by a powerful group of people called the Rajas though similar to an oligarchy.

(C)

Trade & Commerce - There were important actions and the Mahajanapads carried them out with the help of both land routes (protection given by army) and sea routes across the sub-continent.

① Expansion & consolidation

This was done with the help of warfare, signing treaties, land grants etc. even deception. The armies could either comprise of trained soldiers with elephants and horses, or a loosely trained peasant army.

Structure
carried
out of
victor

Reason for Meghalaya becoming the most powerful Mahajanya in 6th- 4th century B.C.E.

Agriculture was well developed which ensured food and sustenance for soldiers and the entire population. They used iron-tipped ploughs, furrows, irrigation canals etc. to increase productivity.

(II) Iron mines

- The presence of iron mines ensured a continuous supply of iron ore for making tools, utensils, weapons, ammunitions etc.

(III) Elephants

- The area of Kharaghat was surrounded by a forest where elephants could be captured. This strengthened the cavalry and they devised new fighting tactics.

(IV) Gangs and its tributaries

- These provided passage for trade and commerce of commodities like crafts, cloth, ornaments, jades etc. and iron and other

income. They also provided easy routes of transportation to the snowy and mountainous, which ensured higher productivity.

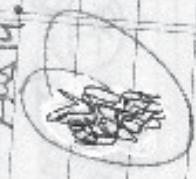
(IV) Individual policies

Many historians also suggest that Magadha flourished because of the venerable policies of individuals who ruled the kingdom.

Eg: Bhimlisara, Ajatasattu, Mahapadma Nanda etc and also Asoka who propagated "Dhamma" and peace.

Section - D

Ans 4. i. a) Bernier condemned the Mughal rulers by warning the Europeans that if they followed the Mughal model of administration, the entire state would fall into ruin.



b) He suggested that following the Mughal model would turn them into beggars and condemn the land to becoming desolate lands, polluted regions and swampy marshes.

c) Thus, he attempted to condemn the Mughal policies that were oppressive and went in the benefit of the subjects, land and prosperity.

d) He also suggested that it would cause the uprising of Indians amongst the Europeans that would make them less powerful.

11

Mughals

14.2 a) Bernier's accounts suggest that the Mughals were, where more cowardly, effeminate, harsh, stringent laws, etc., suppressed other religious communities, and to be

b) On the other hand, Aim-i-Akbari glorified a benign side of empire which imperial power, projected a Mughal administration that thrived, and the subjects and peoples of the empire self, all sorts of would be compensated and successful.

Thus, the accounts were in direct contrast.

That 'Pride hath a fall' suggests this and reflects, integrated 14.3 of The famous saying can be seen with Mughal administration. A Mughal's reign or lifetime, during the greatest under Jahangir, Akbar's empire that the most powerful, etc. fell into the hands of the British after 1701.

b) Duties imposed included the patronisation of art, affirming local traditions, no strong command and imperial measures, easy belief in European, signing tempting yet destructive treaties and use concern for the imperial subjects, which caused empire decline.

Ans. 1. a) Granthiji initiated the Panch Mahal to break the salt law according to which Indians could not produce salt on their own.



b) According to Granthiji, salt was an indispensable commodity and so not being also too procedure set and having to buy salt at high prices ~~cost~~ and taxes were collected by Granthiji.

अंतिम

अपना अनुकरण इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओ) की सहाय

अंतिमित उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओ) की सहाय
अंतिमित पुस्तिका (ओ)

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अंतिमित पुस्तिका (ओ)

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Ques 3. महाराष्ट्र:

- Ans 15.2. Ques 3. महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (a) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (b) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (c) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।

- Ans 15.2. 3. महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (a) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (b) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।
- (c) इस विद्युतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विद्युतीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए।

No. 2
Ques.

- b) Through this struggle that got overwhelming support from all sections off the society by Pandit Govt where these things removed, also ~~the~~.
- c) They were universally felt because they were most bounded in stereotypical standards or shackles of caste. But, were enjoyed by all.

No. 2
Ans.

- a) In this story we see how on the one command off their masters, the Pandavas, decided to have a common wife.

- b) They felt that without their mother said was right and that her command could not be disagreed just like a teacher.

- c) Thus, it shows how ~~un~~ common was considered the highest power.

- 16.2. a) Kanta tree believed that it was Deampack's destiny
to be with her son and that nothing could
change fate as it comes.
- b) Although she realised her mistake later on, her son
had already made a decision and they wouldn't
disobey her command.
- c) She believed that his son was God's wife and
even she could do nothing about it.
- d) She believed in the wisdom of Vedi Vyasa and did
not want to challenge his beliefs and
was something that could be done.
~~A right
delegated
teacher.~~

- 16.3. a) Soon Vyasa told Durvapala that the Pandavas were in locality immorations self Andra whose wife was reborn as Durvapali, and so they were destined for each other.
- b) He also added an instance of a woman who in her enthusiasm had prayed for a husband 5 times, instead of one. This woman was now Durvapali who had been granted her wish.
- c) Hearing all this Durvapali predicted destiny and had faith in Vyasa and so consented to the marriage.

Grace Abbott



1989 Oct 4
Plymouth
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