

BLUE PRINT
Sample Question Paper-II

Subject : History

Marks : 100 marks
Time : 3 hours

| Theme | Very Short Answer (2) | Short Answer (5) | Long Answer (8) | Passage-based (8) | Skill (5) | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 and 2 | – | 10(2) | – | – | – | 10 |
| 3 and 4 | 2(1) | 5(1) | – | 8(1) | 5(1)* | 15 |
| 5 and 6 | – | 5(1) | 8(1) | – | – | 13 |
| 7 and 8 | 4(2) | – | – | 8(1) | 5(1)* | 12 |
| 9 | – | 5(1) | – | – | – | 5 |
| 10 and 11 | 2(1) | – | – | 8(1) | – | 10 |
| 12 and 13 | 2(1) | 10(2) | – | – | 5(1)* | 12 |
| 14 and 15 | – | 5(1) | 8(1) | – | – | 13 |

There are two map questions – one four identification (no choice) themes 12 and 13 and one for location and labelling (choice) between themes 3 and 4 or 7 and 8.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
HISTORY
CLASS-XII



Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part 'A' – Questions 1 to 5) should not exceed 30 words.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part 'B' – Section I, II, III – Questions 6 to 16) should not exceed 100 words.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying (Part 'C' – Questions 17 to 18) should not exceed 250 words.
- (v) Part 'D' has questions based on 3 sources.
- (vi) Attach maps with the answer scripts (Part 'E').

PART A

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Name the two sacrifices performed by the Kings during the Vedic times. 2
- 2. State any two reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire. 2
- 3. Mention two main functions of the Village Panchayats in the 16th and 17th centuries in India. 2
- 4. Why did the Zamindars default on the payment of revenues under the British government? Give two reasons. 2
- 5. Explain any two problems that historians may face while studying autobiographies. 2

PART B

SECTION I

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

- 6. State the factors that helped Magadha emerge as the most powerful Mahajanpada in the 6th century BCE. 5
- 7. "The Begums of Bhopal played a significant role in preserving the remains of Stupa at Sanchi." Support this statement with suitable evidence. 5

8. Describe the trade relations of the Harappans with West Asia. 5
9. 'The rules of the Brahmanical text were not universally followed in ancient time'. Justify giving five evidence. 5

PART B

SECTION II

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

10. 'Bernier's accounts influenced western theorists from the 18th century'. Give arguments to support the statement. 5
11. What are the distinctive features of the Mughal mobility? Give any five. 5
12. Why do you think that the traditions of Baba Guru Nanak remain significant even in the 21st century? 5

PART B

SECTION III

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

13. 'The British Government consciously developed the city of Madras to reflect their racial superiority'. Justify the statement giving suitable arguments. 5
14. Describe the events that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 5
15. Describe any two architectural styles used by the British in the construction of public buildings in Bombay. Give one example from each. 5
16. Assess the impact of partition of India on Indian women. 5

PART C

17. Explain giving examples how the accounts of foreign travellers help in reconstructing the history of India from the 10th to 17th century. 8

OR

Explain giving examples the connection between the State and the Bhakti tradition and the State and the Sufi tradition. 4+4 = 8

18. Explain the development since March, 1946 that led to the Partition of India. 8

OR



Examine any **four** major issues that went into the making of the Indian Constitution.

4×2 = 8

PART D – Passage Based Questions

Read the following passage given carefully. Answer the questions that follow them.

19. **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, Yudhisthira 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 India, 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 Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

- (i) What was the competition organised by the Panchala King Drupada for the marriage of his daughter? 1
- (ii) What two explanations were given by Vyasa to convince King Drupada for Draupadi being the common wife of the Pandavas? 2+2 = 4
- (iii) What form of marriage was Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas'? Give two views of historians about this form of marriage. 1+2 = 3
(1+4+3 = 8)

OR

The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teaching of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here

is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the *Uttaradhyayana Sutta*, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world :

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, *dhamma* alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world), I shall live as a nun without offspring without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ...

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds as their flight.

Leave your large kingdom ... abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy ...

- (i) Name the text from which this excerpt has been taken. What is the language of the text? 2
- (ii) What all did queen Kamalavati ask the king to renounce? 2
- (iii) Describe the main principles of Jainism. 4
- (2+2+4 = 8)

20.

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed in Vijaynagara, 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 handsomly 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 like ants ...

- (i) Name the king associated with the construction of the tank. 1
- (ii) How did the water get collected in the tank? 3
- (iii) Why do you think that so many people were engaged the construction of the tank? 2

(iv) What were the other sources of water for Vijayanagara?

2

(1+3+2+2 = 8)

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 appraisalment, 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) Name the four methods of assessing the land revenue.

2

(ii) What are the two forms of paying the land revenue?

1

(iii) Which of the four methods according to you is best suited for the farmer and why?

3

(iv) Explain Jama and Hasil.

2

(2+1+3+2 = 8)

21.

A ryot petitions

This is an example of a petition from a *ryot* of the village of Mirajgaon, Taluka Karjat, to the Collector, Ahmednagar, Deccan Riots Commission:

The *sowkars* (*sahukars*) ... have of late begun to oppress us. As we cannot earn enough to defray our household expense, we are actually forced to beg of them to provide us with money, clothes and grain, which we obtain from them not without great difficulty, nor without their compelling us to enter into hard conditions in the bond. Moreover, the necessary clothes and grain are not sold to us at cash rates. The prices asked from us are generally twenty-five or fifty per cent more than demanded from customers making ready money payments... The produce of our fields is also taken by the *sowkars* who at the time of removing it assure us that it will be credited to our account, but they do not actually make any

mention of it in the accounts. They also refuse to pass us any receipts for the produce so removed by them.

- (i) What were the four grievances of the peasants? 4
- (ii) Give one norm that regulated the relationship between the money lender and the ryot? 1
- (iii) What was the 'Limitation Law'? How was it manipulated by the money lender? 1+2

(4+1+1+2) = 8 marks

OR

The Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 August, 1857

This is one of the main sources of our knowledge about what the rebels wanted :

Section III – Regarding Public Servants : It is not a secret thing, that under the British Government, natives employed in the civil and military services have little respect, low pay, and no manner of influence; and all the posts of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen, ... Therefore, all the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and abjuring their loyalty to the English, side with the Badshahi Government, and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees a month for the present, and be entitled to high posts in the future.....

Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is evident that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity. Therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English services.

- (i) How did the introduction of English articles affect the artisans? 2
- (ii) How would the conditions of the artisans improve under the Badshahi Government? 2

(iii) Why were the Public servants dissatisfied with the British Government? 2

(iv) What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? 2

(2+2+2+2 = 8)

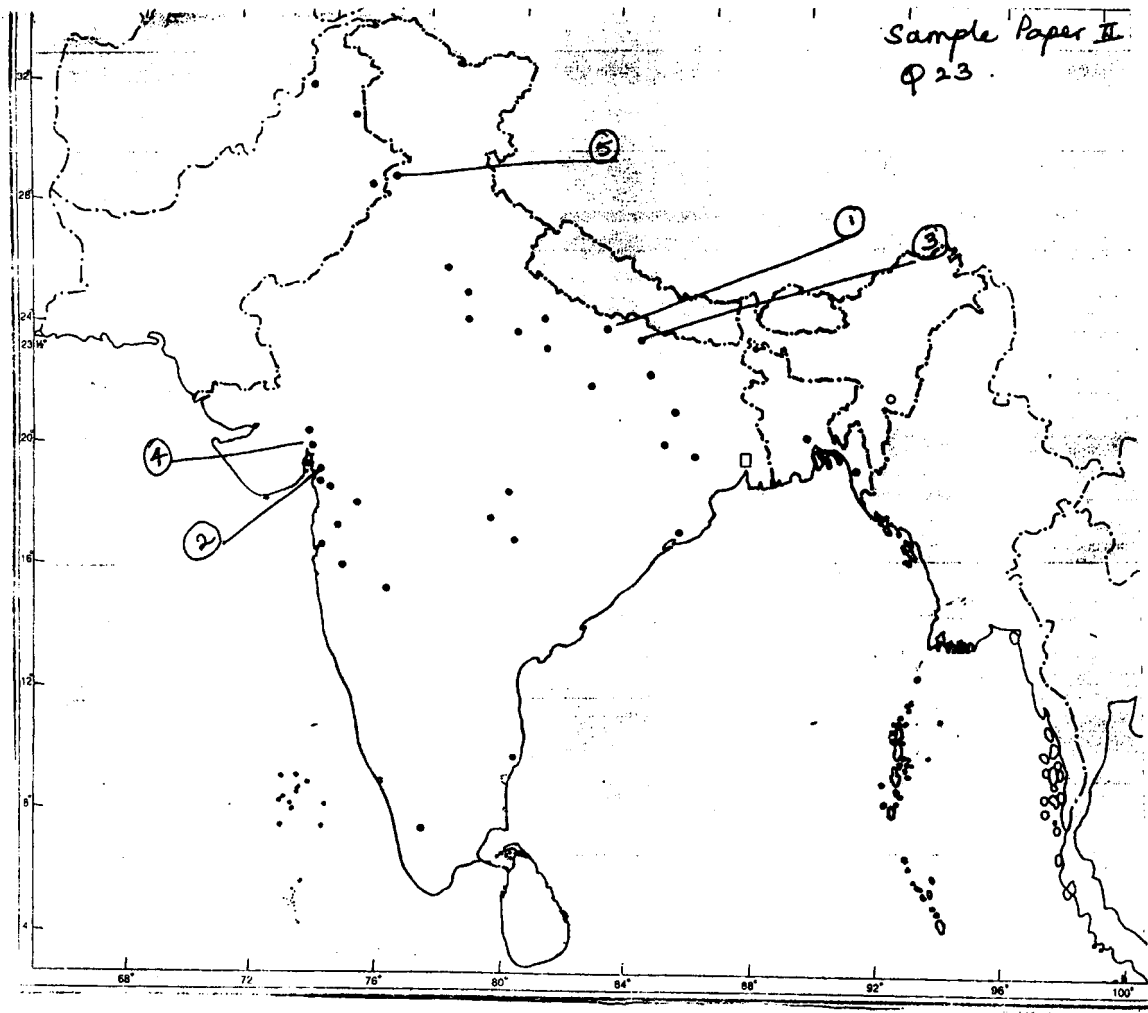
Part 'E' : Map

22. On an outline map of India, mark and name Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Ajmer and Panipat. 5

OR

On an outline map of India, mark any **five** Buddhists sites.

23. On an outline map of India, five centres of the Indian National Movement are marked as 1 to 5. Identify and name them. 5



FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED
(In lieu of map questions 22 and 23)

Q 22. Name any 5 cities which were under Babur's rule. 1

OR

Name any five Buddhist sites in India.

Q 23. Name any five centers associated with the National movement. 5

SAMPLE PAPER-II
HISTORY
CLASS-XII
MARKING SCHEME



Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Part A

1. The two sacrifices performed by the kings during Vedic times were :
Rajasuya and Ashvamedha.
(Page 84) 2×1 = 2 marks

2. Two reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire :
 - (i) Successors of Krishnadeva Raya were troubled by Nayakas.
 - (ii) Control at the Centre by 1542 shifted to new lineage of Agavidu.
 - (iii) Clash with the Deccani Sultanates.
 - (iv) In 1565, Rama Raya's defeat by the combined Deccani forces and the sack of Vijayanagar.
(Any two points) (Page 173) 2×1 = 2 marks

3. Two functions of Village Panchayat :
 - (i) To ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.
 - (ii) Had the authority to levy taxes and inflict most serious forms of punishment in case of this violation caste norms.
 - (iii) It supervised the preparation village accounts.
 - (iv) It had to undertake welfare activities for the village people.
Any two points (Page 202-03) 2×1 = 2 marks

4. Zamindars defaulted on revenue payment : Reasons :
 - (i) The demand of revenue was very high.
 - (ii) The high demand was imposed at a time when the agricultural produce were depressed and the peasants found it difficult to pay their dues to the zamindars.
 - (iii) Revenue was invariable and had to be paid punctually.
Any two points (Page 259-60) 2×1 = 2 marks

5. Problems faced by historians while studying autobiographies :

- (i) Autobiographies are retrospective accounts very often from memory.
- (ii) They tell us what the author could recollect or what the author saw as important to write.
- (iii) They may also be silent about certain information which the author does not wish to write.

Any 2 points (Page 270)

2×1 = 2 marks

Part B : Section D

6. Factors that helped Magadha emerge as most powerful Mahajanapada.

According to modern historians :

- (i) Very fertile region.
- (ii) Iron mines in the region - accessible and used for making weapons.
- (iii) Elephants for the army available.
- (iv) According to Buddhist and Jaina traditions - ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasatru etc.
- (v) Capital Rajagaha was well fortified.
- (vi) Pataliputra - commanded routes along the Ganga.

Any 5 points (Page 31)

5 marks

7. 'The Begums of Bhopal made significant contribution :

- (1) In the 19th century, Europeans, first the French and later the English were interested to take away the eastern gateway of the Stupa to Paris and London museums.
- (2) Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal took a wise decision to make a plaster cast copies to please the Europeans. This resulted in the original remain at the State.
- (3) Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum financed the preservation of ancient site.
- (4) Museum was built, publication of the volumes by John Marshall was funded.
- (5) The Sanchi Stupa today stands as a testimony to the marvels of Indian architecture.
- (6) The Sanchi Stupa as the most important Buddhist centres has greatly helped in the understanding of early Buddhism.

But for this timely and very wise decision the fate of this Stupa could have been like that of Amaravati.

Assess as a whole (Page 83 and 99)

5 marks

8. Harappans trade relation with West Asia. Archaeological evidence are suggestive of a possible trade relation with West Asia :

- (i) Copper was probably brought from Oman. As chemical analyses of copper artefacts of Harappa and Oman contain trace of nickel of a common origin.
- (ii) A distinctive Harappan jar, coated with layer of black clay found at Omani sites.
- (iii) Mesopotamian text refer to copper coming from Magan - a name used for Oman.
- (iv) Harappan seals, weights, dices and beads at Mesopotamian sites.
- (v) Mesopotamian text refers to a place Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region, where from they got products like carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold.
- (vi) Depicting of ships and boats or seals.

Any five points (Page 13-14)

5×1 = 5 marks

9. Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient times :

- (i) Gotra of women : Women were expected to give up the gotra of the father after marriage. However, the women married Satvahana rulers continued to have names derived from father's gotra. They did not adopt husband's gotra.
- (ii) Right occupation : Non-Kshatriya kings : According to the Shastras only Kshatriyas could become rulers. But there were many ruling families that claimed to be Brahmanas or Vaishyas.
- (iii) There were population whose practices were not influenced by Brahmanical ideas, such as Nishadas, nomadic pastoralists.
- (iv) There were instances of multiple occupation of the same caste, such as silk weavers of Mandasor.
- (v) Instances of Chandals not accepting the life of degradation prescribed in the Shastras.
- (vi) Rules of marriage : Sometimes marriage took place outside the caste, such as Bhima and Hidimba.
- (vii) Gender property : Exceptions such as Prabhavati Gupta.

(viii) Varna and property rights.

Any other relevant point.

Any 5 points (Theme 3)

5×1 = 5 marks

Part B - Section II

10. Bernier's account :

(i) Under the Mughals there was the practice of crown ownership of land and no private ownership of land or private property. This led to lack of a class keen on agricultural improvement and consequent ruination. His ideas influenced the French philosopher Montesquieu to develop an idea of oriental desposition, under which the people were kept in conditions of subordination and poverty.

(ii) His accounts also influenced Karl Marx.

(iii) Karl Marx observes that before colonialism the surplus production was appropriated by the state.

(iv) This led to autonomous village communities and egalitarian society. This according to Marx was leading to a stagnant system.

Assess as a whole with examples (Page 130-132)

5 marks

11. Distinctive features of Mughal nobility :

(i) The important corps of officers of the Mughal state was collectively called the nobility.

(ii) Nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups. Turani, Irani, Rajputs, Shaikzadas, Hindu caste intellectuals etc.

(iii) Held ranks (mansabs).

(iv) They participated in the military compaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the Empire.

(v) The nobility, gained power, wealth and reputation by way of imperial service.

(Page 244-46)

5×1 = 5 marks

12. Baba Guru Nanak traditions remain significant in the 21st century because :

(i) His teachings were simple.

(ii) He rejected elaborate rituals, sacrifices, image worship etc.

(iii) The absolute 'rab' had no gender or form. He proposed a single way to connect to the Divine by singing the hymns called 'Shabad'.

- (iv) He organised his followers into a community and set up rules for community worship.
- (v) Even though according to Guru Nanak these practices were not meant to be a religion.
- (vi) The hymns called 'Gurbani' are translated into various language.

His teachings appeal to the 21st century because of the simplicity, practability and feeling of community.

(To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

13. Development of city of Madras reflected the racial superiority of the British :

- (i) Fort St. George became the nucleus of white town.
- (ii) Walls and bastions were built around the town.
- (iii) Only white were allowed to live in within the Fort.
- (iv) Administration and judiciary also favoured white population.
- (v) Development of Madras followed the needs and convenience of the minority whites in the town.
- (vi) Black town developed outside the Fort.

Any 5 points (Page 331)

5 marks

14. Events leading to the Non-cooperation movement :

- (1) The first world war and the laws introduced by the British.
- (2) Censorship of the Press.
- (3) Introduction of Rowlatt act which permitted detention without trial.
- (4) Campaign against Rowlatt Act.
- (5) Gandhiji detained while proceeding to Punjab.
- (6) Prominent local Congressmen arrested.
- (7) Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (8) Success of Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- (9) Gandhiji's call for non-cooperation movement

To be assessed as a whole (Page 349-50)

5 marks

15. The two architectural styles used by the British in the construction of public buildings in Bombay with one example each are :

- (1) Neo-classical on the new classical architectural style. For example :
The town Hall in Bombay.

- (2) Italian architecture. For example Elphinstone Circle later called as Horniman circle.
- (3) Neo-Gothic architecture. For example the Secretariat building, University of Bombay and High Court (any one example)
Any two architectural style to be explained (Page 340-41) $2+2+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 5$ marks

16. Impact of partition of India on Indian women :

- (1) Harrowing experience of women - Abduction, sold, forced to settle down to a new life etc.
- (2) Government's insensitivity to the feelings of women.
- (3) Women not allowed to voice their opinion.
- (4) Killing of women in the name of saving honour of women.
- (5) Forcing women to commit suicide to save themselves from falling into the hands of enemies.
- (6) Dishonouring women of a community seen as dishonouring the community itself and a mode of taking revenge.
To be assessed as a whole (Page 394 to 397) 5 marks

17. Account of foreign travellers help in reconstructing the history of India :

- (1) Most of the foreign travellers came from a vastly different social environment. So they were attentive to everyday activities.
- (2) These were taken for granted by indigenous writers.
- (3) Their difference in perspective make their account interesting.
- (4) Their comparisons with their own country - outsider's perceptions, made reconstruction of history more objective.
- (5) Their accounts deal with affairs of the court, religious issues, architectural features. These enrich our knowledge of the past.
Any two points 2×1 = 2 marks

Three writers were Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta and Bernier :

- (1) Al Biruni's Kitab-ul Hind is simple and lucid - deal with subjects such as religion, philosophy, astronomy etc.
- (2) Al Biruni's explaining the caste system by looking for parallels in other societies and suggested that social diversions were not unique to India
Any two points 2 marks

- (1) Ibn Battuta's book 'Rihla' - He travelled extensively in India, Central Asia and lived at the Court of Mohammad Bin Tuglaq. Recorded his observation meticulously about new culture, people's beliefs and values.
- (2) He gave fascinating details about Indian cities, system of communication and objects like paan and coconut.

Any two points

2×1 = 2 marks

- (1) Bernier's book 'Travels in Mughal Empire'.
- (2) His account is marked by detailed observation, critical insights and reflections.
- (3) A comparison with contemporary Europe.
- (4) Account on land ownership, artisanal activities, trade and women.

Any 2 points

2×1 = 2 marks

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

Theme 5

OR

17. Relation between the Bhakti tradition and the state :

Bhakti and state :

- (1) One of the earliest Bhakti movement were led by Alvars and Nayanars in the southern part of India.
- (2) Prior to the Bhakti traditions Buddhism and Jainism were also prevalent in these regions which received royal/state patronage.
- (3) The Bhakti saints in their composition opposed Jainism and Buddhism. This opposition mainly emerged due to state patronage. As a result some of the rulers of southern kingdom like the Cholas who supposed the earlier Brahmanical traditions supported Bhakti traditions.
- (4) They made land grants.
- (5) Constructed temples for Vishnu and Shiva.
- (6) Bronze sculpture of Shiva, one of the finest specimen of Indian art.
- (7) Both Nayanars and Alvars were reversed by the rich Vellala peasants and the Chola kings in turn tried to win their support.
- (8) The Chola kings to claim divine support and also to reveal their power, built temples adorned with the image the saints where the people worshipped.
- (9) The kings also introduced the singing of Tamil hymns in temples under royal patronage.

- (10) In North India deities such as Vishnu and Shiva were worshipped in the temples often built with the support of rulers.

Any 4 points

4×1 = 4 marks

Sufi and the state :

- (1) The Chishti tradition was austere but it did not isolate political power.
- (2) The sufis accepted unsolicited grants and donation from the political elites and the Sultans in turn set up charitable trusts and granted tax-free land.
- (3) The donations given to the Chishtis were used by them to meet their immediate requirements for food, clothes, living of quarters, ritual necessities etc.
- (4) The moral high status of the Sufi saints attracted people from all walks of life. The kings in town wished to secure their support.
- (5) The Turkish sultans not only associated themselves with the Sufis but also sought their legitimation especially because the majority were non-muslims.
- (6) The Sultans also came to depend on the sufis to interpret the Shara.
- (7) It was believed that Auliya could intercede with god to improve the material and spiritual conditions of the people. As a result the kings got the shrines of the sufis built near their tombs.
- (8) There were also instances of conflict between the sufis and the Sultan.
- (9) To assert their authority both expected certain rituals performed like kissing of the feet etc.

Any 4 points (Page 145, 146, 159)

4×1 = 4 marks

4+4 = 8 marks

18. The developments that led to the Partition of India :

- (1) Recommendations of Cabinet Mission.
- (2) Initial acceptance by major political parties but the agreement was short lived.
- (3) Mutually opposed interpretation of the plan.
- (4) Inevitability of the partition.
- (5) Announcement of “Direct Action Day” by Muslim League.
- (6) Break of riots, followed by spread of violence in many parts of North India.

- (7) March 1947, Congress voting to divide Punjab and Bengal with Hindu/Muslim/Sikh majority.
- (8) More and more Congressmen and groups getting convinced about the necessity of partition.
- (9) Unabated continuation of communal violence.
- (10) All this led to the conclusion that partition was a necessary evil.

Assess as a whole (Page 389-92)

8 marks

OR

The major issues that went into the making of the Indian Constitution :

- (1) Political democracy along with socio-economic justice (right to vote along with equality and justice).
- (2) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic Republic.
- (3) Issue of depressed classes and untouchability.
- (4) Reservation of seats along with joint electorate (rejected the idea of separate electorate which was based on divide and rule policy).
- (5) Minorities protection.
- (6) Protection of tribals.
- (7) Centralised federation to promote the idea of unity in diversity.
- (8) Reorganisation of states on linguistic pattern in accordance with popular demand.
- (9) Hindi - as official language along with use of English for official purpose.

Any 4 points to be explained (Page 411-428)

4×2 = 8 marks

Part 'D'

(Source 16, page 76)

19. (i) 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.
- (ii) (a) Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other.
- (b) Draupadi was the young woman who had prayed to Shiva for a husband and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. Shiva had fulfilled her prayers.

2 marks

2 marks

2+2 = 4 marks

- (iii) (a) Polyandry. 1 mark
- (b) The two views of the historians are :
- (i) Polyandry may have been prevalent amongst ruling elites at certain point of time.
- (ii) Gradually it might have fallen into disfavour amongst the Brahmanas. 2 marks
- (1+4+1+2) = 8 marks

OR

(Source 4, page 88)

- (i) The name of text - Uttaradhyayana Sutta. The language is Prakrit. 2 marks
- (ii) Queen Kamalavati asked her husband to renounce the world, the kingdom, abandon what pleases senses, be without attachment and property and renounce all pleasures. 2 marks
- (iii) Main principles :
- (a) Entire world is animated : Even stones, rocks and water have life.
- (b) Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects.
- (c) Cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.
- (d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.
- (e) Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.
- (f) Jaina monks and nuns took five vows : to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy and to abstain from possessing property.
- Any four 4×1 = 4 marks

(2+2+4) = 8 marks

(Source 4, page 177)

20. (i) Krishnadeva Raya. 1 mark
- (ii) (a) The tank was made at the mouth of two hills and thus the water which came from each side fell there.
- (b) Water also reached the tank from pipelines which were as long as three kms.
- (c) The water was also brought from the lake which drained

into the river and which then drained into the tank.

3 marks

- (iii) There were so many people working on the construction of the tank because it only helped them further, by the construction of the tank they would be able to irrigate their gardens and rice fields, they would all tremendously benefit from the water tank.



2 marks

- (iv) (a) The lake which drained into a river which was an alternative source of water.

(b) Pipelines which were well connected throughout the kingdom.

2 marks

(1+3+2+2) = 8 marks

OR

Source 6, Page 215

- (i) The four methods of assessing land revenue are given as follows :

1. Kankut
2. Batai or bhaoli
3. Khet-batai
4. Lang batai

2 marks

- (ii) The two methods of forms the land revenue are as follows :

1. Cash
2. Kind i.e. grains etc.

1 mark

- (iii) According to me the best suited land revenue collection system for the farmer is lang batai. In this method after cutting the grain, the farmer form it in heaps and divide it among themselves and each farmers takes his share and turns it into profit. This method is best as both sides get their proper share and there is no loophole for a officer as in the method of bata or bhaoli.

Any other suitable answer

3 marks

- (iv) The land revenue arrangements consisted of two stages - first assessment and then actual collection. The jama was the amount assessed while hasil was the amount collected.

2 marks

(2+1+3+2) = 8 marks

(Source 8, page 282)

21. (i) Peasants were oppressed by Sowkars.

They were not sold clothes and grain in cash

The prices were generally twenty-five or fifty percent more than demanded from customers making payment in cash.

The produce from their fields were also taken by Sowkars.

No receipt for the produce was given to the peasants. $4 \times 1 = 4$ marks

(ii) Interest charged could not be more than the principal. 1 marks

(iii) • The Limitation Law stated that the loan bonds figured between money lenders and ryots would have validity for only three years.

• The money lenders turned the law around forcing the ryot to sign a new bond every three years, entering the unpaid balance as the Principal. A new set of interest was calculated. 2 marks

$(4+1+1+2) = 8$ marks

OR

(Source 5, page 302)

(i) Effects on kisans :

- They became unemployed.
- Reduced to beggary. 2 marks

(ii) Under Badshahi government :

- Native artisans were exclusively employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs and the rich.
- This ensured their prosperity. 2 marks

(iii) Dissatisfaction of public servants :

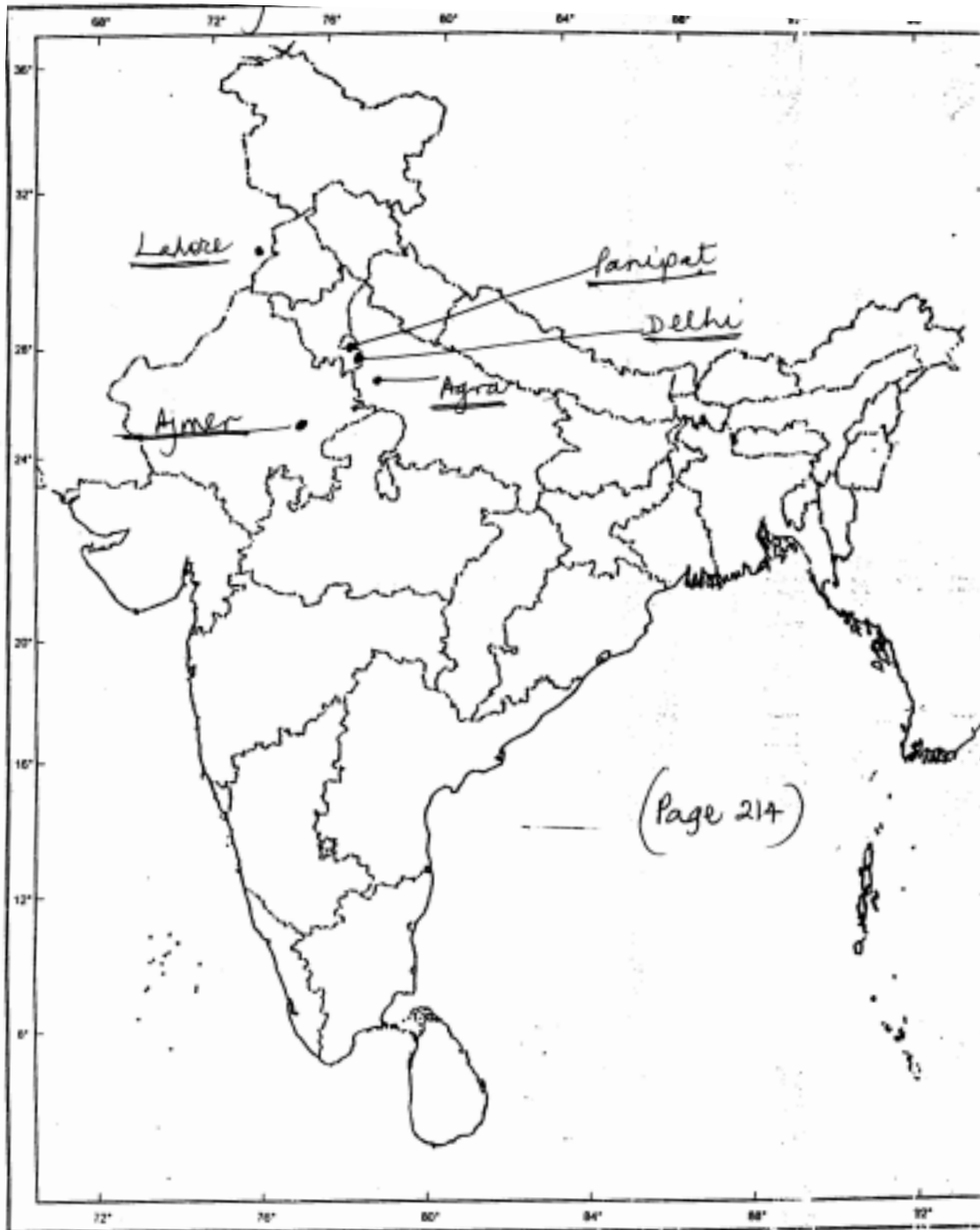
- They had little respect.
- Low pay.
- No manner of influence. 2 marks

(iv) Rebel proclamation repeatedly appealed :

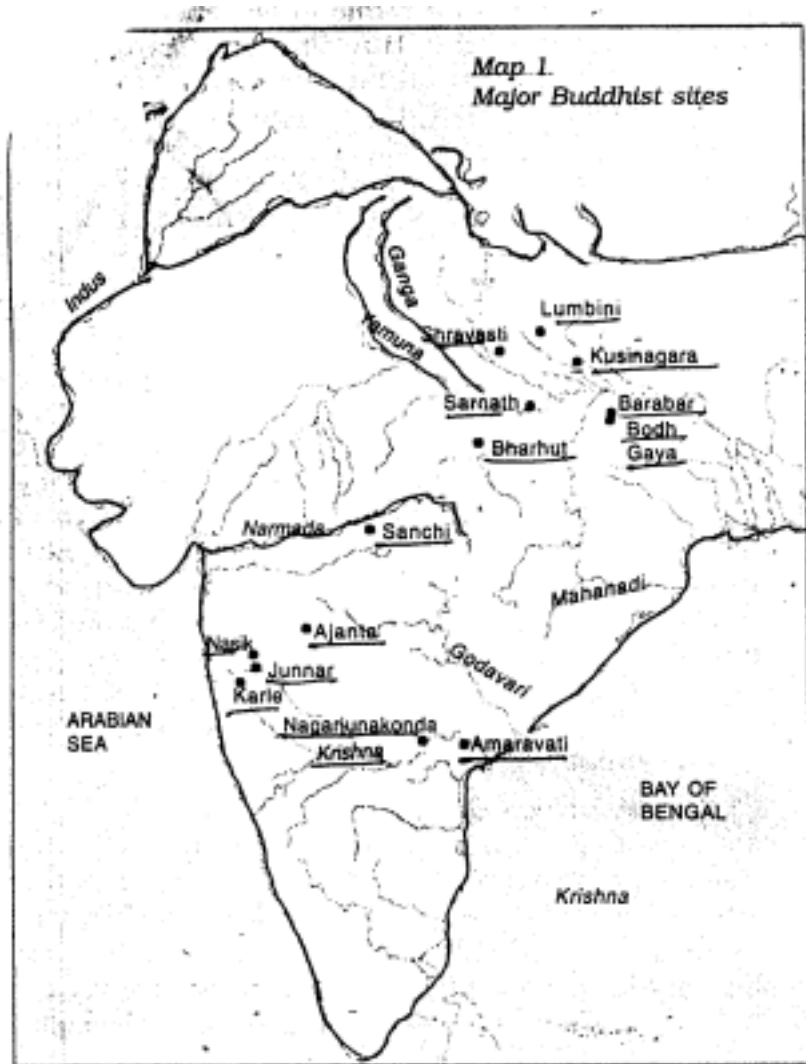
- To all sections of the population.
- It addressed to the sentiments of Hindus and Muslims and harked back to the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past and glorified the existence of different communities.
- Under the name of Bahadur Shah they appealed to the people to join the fight under the standard of both Muhammad and Mahavir. 2 marks

$(2+2+2+2) = 8$ marks

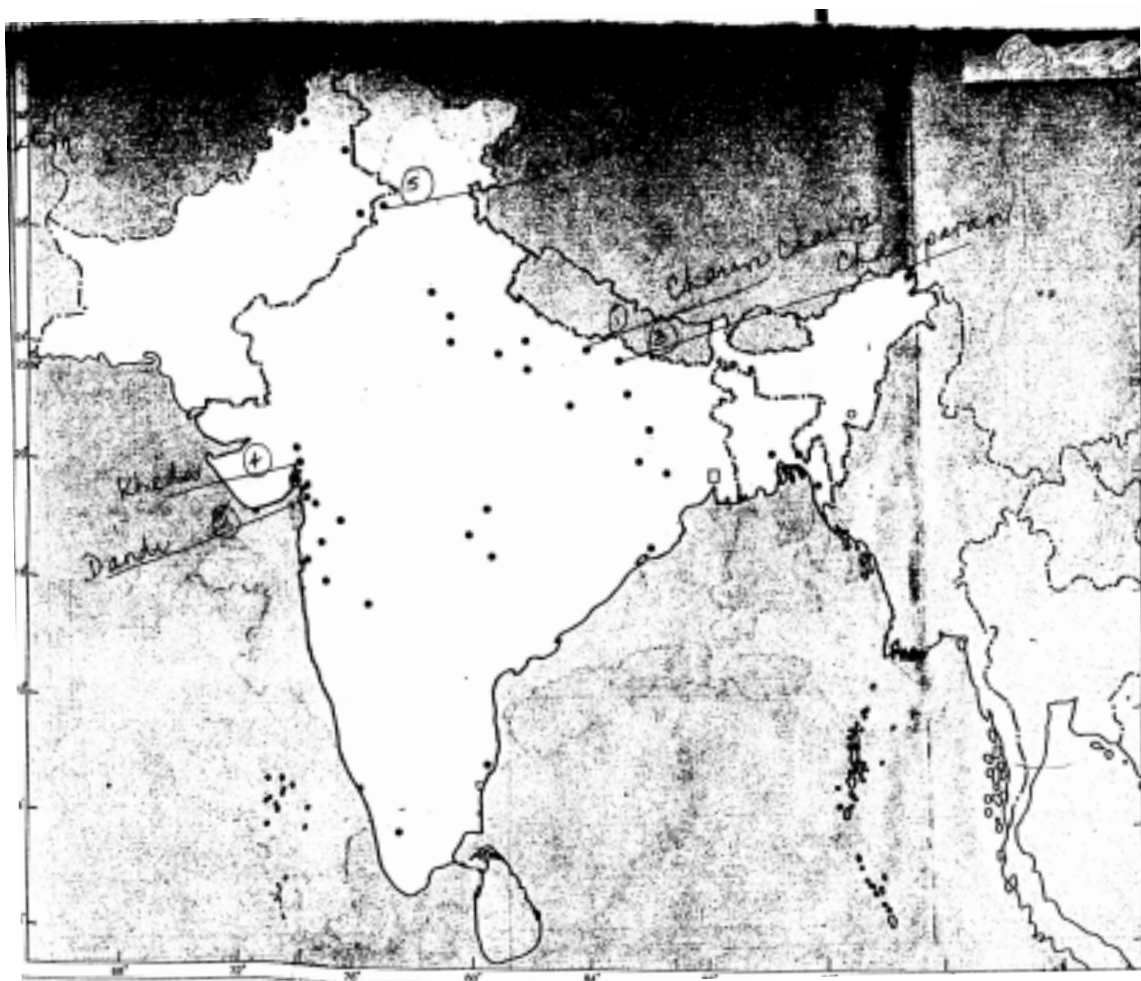
22. Map



OR



23. Map



(5 marks for 5 places to be identified)

FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED
(Questions in lieu of map questions 22 and 23)

Q 22. Babur—Agra, Delhi, Panipat, Lahore, Kabul, Qandahar— any five. 5

OR

Buddhist sites

Sanchi, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta, Amravati, Sarnath, Lumbini or any, Other suitable place. 5

Q 23. Chauri Chaura, Dandi, Kheda, Champatan, Amritsar or any other relevant place. 5