

Subject Code : ... 027

द्वेन एवं दिशि

Date of the Examination : TUESDAY, 24th Mar  
2016

न मायम्

of answering the paper : ENGLISH

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114 :

No. as written on.

the question paper:

उत्तर-पुल्लिक (ओं) की संख्या

complementary answer -book(s) used

तद्व्यति

with Disabilities :

प्रत्येक अवधारणा से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।

If challenged, tick the category

ज. D = मूल व व्युत्पि. H = शासकिक रूप से विकल्प, S = स्तरीय

विषय: ५ = सोलरिडिग

by hand, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged

e. C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

**Figure 6**

न लिपिक गुणसूचक करावा ग्या : क्षी

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for office use



## Part - A

Ans1. They were interested in Stupas because:

### (A) Beauty preservation

- The Stupas of Sanchi and Amaravati are examples of beauty and so, the British desired to preserve them.

Eg: Walter Elliot, Commissioner of Madras removed the sculpture panels of Stupa and took them to Madras to adorn the museums and offices.

### (B) Source of information

- The carvings on the Stupa and pillars and railings, significant stories and even gave information about events, which helped British reconstruct history.

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



Ans 2. a) Karvilekal Ammaiyar was a woman Nayanar 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 practises of the Nayanar sect.

ii) She was one of the first and most influential woman to join a sect that was pre-dominated by men, during the Bhakti period.

iii) She critiqued the traditions laid down by the Brahmins in their Dharmashastras & Dharmasutras (6th century-) and challenged the caste-system, notion of pollution and untouchability.





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

### Features :

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

White towns



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

Black towns



Composed of Indian populations of artisans, weavers, mill workers even rich landlords.

b) Architecture & Cleanliness - The fortified areas were built with Imperial architecture reflecting authority and were cleaner and open-spaced than black towns.



## Part - B

### Section - 1

Ans 4. The drainage system held the backbone of the Harappan civilisation and had advanced features which gave prosperity and health 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, after which,



houses were elaborately lined on their sides.

### ③ Development Style & Structure

- All of the Harappan drains cut each other at right angles and carried waste water and rain in them. They were made with loosely fit stones which could be removed once in a while to clean them.

### ④ House drains & pits

- All of the houses had individual drains, which were connected to the main street drain. They carried water and waste and passed through a pit, which separated solids and the rest was passed to 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 disposed it. In front of the bath was a building with 8 bathrooms that also had separate drains for collection.

Thus, the drainage system suggests planning on the part of the Harappans.



In 5. In 711, Mohd. Qasim captured Sind, after which the Mughals captured other Deccan and central regions, to produce the Mughal empire.

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



9

(A) Sharia not the State Law - The Shariah law which of the muslim-community was imposed on the captured to maintain cultural and religious diversity.

(B) Zimmi & Jizya - Muslims proposed a new category called Zimmi (protected) in which hindus, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Jains who paid a tax called Jizya were protected by the state.

(C) Flexible policies - They had flexible land and tax policies and even provided land grants to religious institutions of various faiths.

(D) Appointment of Nobles - The nobles and chiefs they appointed belonged to all



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

(E) Sulh-i-Isl - They propagated this idea of absolute peace for state prosperity and even banned the Tax of pilgrimage and Jizya as they were racially discriminating. They gave land grants to Buddhist stupas and Indian temples as well as patronage.

(F) Inter-faith debates - Debates and discussions between various people belonging to different faiths took place in the Akbari Khana to initiate harmony.



(5) Intertwining of local traditions  
& Universal Islamic features

- This was allowed to lead to formation of various sects such as Shias and Sunnis, others like Arab merchants in Malabar Coast who spoke Malayalam.

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

(A) Misr - Bakshi & Court record keepers

- The court itself appointed a court record keeper who were trained and controlled.



Mir Baleshi. His job was to ensure that all of the orders, land grants, revenue records, policy records, decisions etc of the king and the nobles were meticulously recorded.

(B) Kitulphama

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

(C) Official agents of Nobles

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



(D) Alkharat - It was where all the records regarding land grants, revenues, nobles' appointments, charter, records of titles, administrative holdings etc. were kept. This followed under the reign of Akbar.

(E) Foot-runners - These were appointed to carry various orders, records etc. to other places. They handed them over to the agents or nobles elsewhere. This was done to ensure right records were clear and right information can be produced by officials.

(F) Official court histories - Commissioned by the emperor, such as Akbarnama (composed by Abul Faiz), these kept revised records of the emperor's reign, geography, land tenure, etc.



etc (such as in Ain-i-Akbari) and also helped maintain records of cultural, religious and literary beliefs.

Ans 7. The Amaravati Stupa located in Andhra Pradesh had a much different fate than the Sanchi Stupa in Bhopal because of the following reasons:

I

Late Discovery

- In 1796, a local king 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.



(II) No patronage - Unlike Sanchi, where Shahab and Sultan Jehan Begum patronised the stupa and did not allow British <sup>and French</sup> intervention; such was not the case with Sanchi.

(III) Restrictions on British in Sanchi but not in Amravati - The Europeans were allowed only to take plastered panels from Sanchi and the original ones. However in 1854 Walter Elliot, Commissioner of Guwatior, sent entire sculpture panels of Amravati stupa with him to Madras.

(IV) Local people did not provide maintenance - The local intervention at Sanchi kept the stupa alive and intact for so long. No s...



conditions were present at the Amaravati Stupa.

(V) Climate and temperature - Amaravati is present in the humid and wet part of Southern India. Seaward winds causing rain and storms must have corroded the structure which was not the case in Semi-arid region of Sanchi.

(VI) Royal visits - Regular visits to the Sanchi Stupa, granting maintenance rights, creating no intervention treaties with Europeans protected Sanchi Stupa. However, no royals protected Amaravati Stupa.



Ans 9. The rebellious Indians of 1857 realised that in order to win the battle against British leadership and control was a must. Thus, they followed the following tactics of Indian leaders.

### I Leaders from before the Revolt

- When the uprising broke out at Meerut, the Rebels made their way to the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar II and demanded that he bless the movement.
- They approached Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, whose son was not accepted as her heir due to the Doctrine of Lapse.
- They approached Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh, whose territory had been annexed with claims of misadministration.



- d) They approached Baji's Dadu, who gave full support and coordination from Lucknow.
- e) They approached Nana Sahib, son of Peshwa Bajirao II, who was denied of his royal power.
- f) They even got support and leadership from Kunwar Singh who fought from Bihar.

## II Ordinary people as leaders

- a) There were stories from all around India about people who were protesting and being symbols against the Feringhies.
- b) One story was from Lucknow about a Fakir who had many times been seen riding on the streets and would encourage people to fight against the British.



- c) One story was about various self-proclaimed poets, bards, composers etc who were gathering people and mustering support for the fight ahead.

### III Local Leaders

- a) A number of people in various areas such as Andhra Pradesh, North-East etc had all risen to violate laws and form hostile communities.
- b) One such leader was Shah Mal, who mobilised villagers in the Pargana Bharaut in Uttar Pradesh and created intense resistance.
- c) Another was Ganga who was responsible for mobilising the hill tribes in various regions.





#### IV Military leaders

- a) A number of soldiers and Sepays joined the resistance and fought the Firangi Raj and their administration.
- b) These also provided with weaponry and amm from the 'Bell of Arms' of the British and helped train the Indians.

#### V New Leaders

- a) These included various people such as intellectual lawyers, bureaucrats, craftsmen, artists etc who fought the resistance and planned attacks.

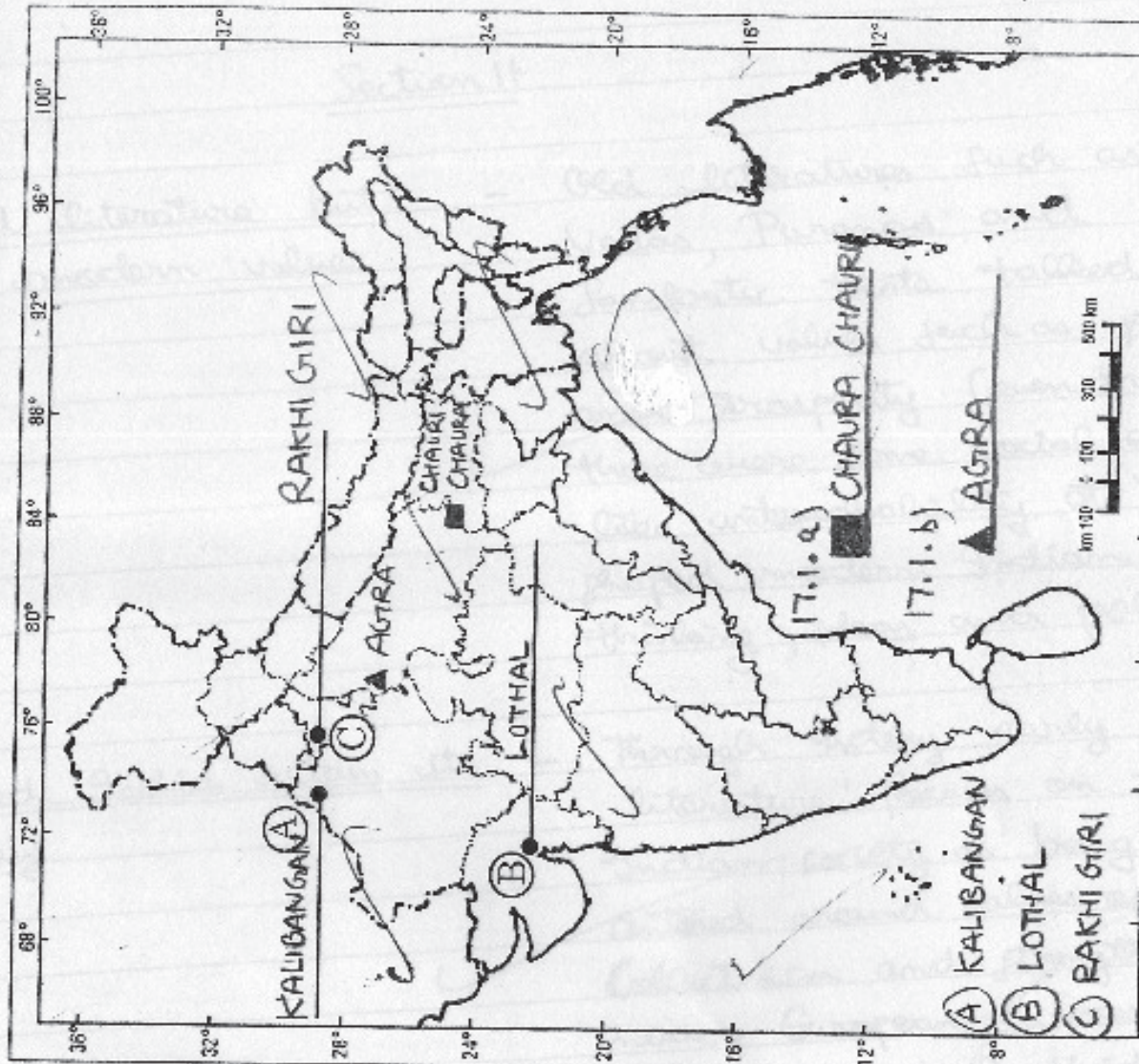


प्रश्न सं 17.1 और 17.2 के लिए।

For question no. 17.1 and 17.2.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



which was indifferent



## Section II

10. a) Old literature but  
modern values

- Old literatures such as Vedas, Puranas and Sanskrit texts talked about values such as prosperity (even though there were some social evils like untouchability etc) shaped modern Indian thinking, ideas and politics.

b) Helped India retain its  
identity

- Through history early literature focuses on the Indian society as being centered around values of collectivism and strength. newer European sciences like the theory of individualism which was indifferent to the Indian values.





the Indians. Thus, integration ensured collectivism to flourish in Indian society.

c) **Notion of God** - Many European sciences were off the notion of God and talked about physical creation. However by integration, this notion is maintained for social benefit and gives people a reason to choose their own beliefs.

d) **Importance to language** - The old literature talks about the purity of Indian culture and how it must be maintained. Such values are proper even in the ideals of Indian Constitution that allow every region to follow their own language.



- e) Culture propagation - With integration scientific developments such as building schools, physical theories, motions etc remain unaltered with European stringent measures.

### Part - C

Ans 1. The panchayats were very important in the Panchayat societies and played the following roles:

Representation to people of all ethnicities

In multi-ethnic societies a multi-ethnic panchayat was formulated which ensures 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 arise in accordance with land, money, society, honour, property etc. and ensures peace and harmony among the community.

(C) Appoints the Mandal - The village headman or the Mandal is the head of the panchayat, appointed by the consensus and presides over the panchayat meetings. It is this head that takes all the decisions such as marriage, disputes etc. and his decisions are final & binding.



(D) Helps in preparation of village records

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

(E) Ensure caste-barriers are upheld

- The Panchayat ensures the maintenance of caste-barriers and doesn't allow them to be breached. They also ensure that no unfounded relationships are made between them.

(F) Supervises marriages

- All marriages conducted in the village are supervised by the Mandal which also ensure people of different castes do not marry.  
Eg: Panchayats in Rajasthan



(G) Collect revenue - The panchayats collect revenue and hand them to the Mughal estate which gives them to the land revenue collection is a very important task.

(H) Jati panchayats for interests of the Jats - All the various communities called Jatis had their own panchayats which ensure that the best interests of the Jatis were being met. Their decisions were for all those who belonged to that Jati.



(I) Acted as preliminary judges

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

(J) Prepared village laws

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

Ans 12. → When the question of power was raised in the constituent assembly, Jawahar Lal Nehru said that it was necessary to make the centre as strong.



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

(I) Provision of Lists - Three lists were prepared by the constituent assembly that contained subjects were to be administered by the Centre, the State and 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 action of the state and union.



(II) Direct distribution - Responsibilities of 'Duty of Care' were distributed so that burden could be shared by all administrations.

(III) Production of Articles - A number of measure articles were produced the ~~protected~~ powers of the central government.  
 eg: Article 356 suggested the central administration can take over state administration on the governor's recommendation.

(IV) Complex system of Fiscal Federalism - A complex system of money division and powers was devised for the sake of powers and suggestions.



a) The Union had right to impose and collect certain taxes.

↳ Eg: Custom duties

b) The State had leverage to impose and collect certain taxes.

↳ Eg: Estate duties

c) The state and centre were to jointly impose certain taxes.

↳ Eg: Income tax.

(VI) More power of taxes - The majority of taxes had been given to the centre to produce a financial resource for the country. As the state pushed for a



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

Eg: Taxes of liquor

(VI) B.R Ambedkar's recommendation - He suggested the formation of a power much stronger than the government of the Government of India Act 1935 suggested greater control.

(VII) Recommendations by Gopal Krishna Ayyangar and Balakrishna Sharma - They wanted to prepare centre as strong as possible and remained vigilant.



VII No provincial autonomy - The measures of provincial autonomy earlier to Muslim League and it was suggested powers will remain 'Head remains' i.e. to Central government

VIII Policies to empower central government - A policy of emergency measures council be for majority etc, better government control

2016



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Fictitious Roll No.  
(To be entered by Board)

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अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका  
पर न लिखें  
Please do not write your  
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अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या  
Supplementary Answer-Books No. ....

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

- (A) Imperial city & capital - All of the 16 Mahajanapads had a capital city which was the centre of all administration. These included the works of the various officials, the courts, the centre of military and basic processes.  
Eg: The capital of Magadha, earlier Rajgaha and the Nalanda.



(B) Ruled by Kings

- These Mahajanapads were ruled by kings and some known as the Sanghas or Ganas were ruled by a powerful group of people called the Rajas, much similar to an oligarchy.

(C) Trade & Commerce

- These were important activities and the Mahajanapads carried them out with the help of both land routes (protected by army) and sea routes across the sub-continent.



- ① Expansion & Consolidation - This was done with the help of warfare, signing treaties, land grants and even deception. The army could either compose of trained soldiers with elephants and horses, or a loosely trained peasant army.

Reasons for Magadha becoming the most powerful Mahajanapada in 6th-4th century B.C.E :

- ① Expanded agriculture - Agriculture was widespread which ensured food and sustenance for soldiers and entire population. They used iron tipped ploughs, furrows, irrigational canals etc to increase productivity.



II Iron mines - The presence of iron mines ensured a continuous supply of iron ore for making tools, utensils, weaponry, ammunition etc.

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

IV Ganga and its tributaries - These provided passage for trade and commerce of commodities like crops, cloth, ornaments, jewels etc. and increased the



income. They also provided easy routes of transport to the many and merchants, which ensured higher productivity.

- (V) Individual policies - Many historians also suggest that Magadha flourished because of the venerated policies of individuals who ruled the kingdom.
- Eg: Bhimsisara, Ajatashatru, Mahapadma Nanda etc and Ashoka who propagated 'Dhamma' and peace.





## Section - D

Ans 4.1. 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 barbarians, and would condemn the land to becoming deserted lands, polluted regions and swampy marshes.

c) Thus, he attempted to condemn the Mughal policies that were oppressive and not in the benefit of the subjects, that oppressed other religious communities and disintegrated land and prosperity.

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



14.2 a) Bernier's accounts suggest that the ~~British~~ Mughals were candidly oppressive, had stringent laws, were barbarians, suppressed other religious communities etc.

b) On the other hand, Ain-i-Akbari glorified the Mughal empire and imperial power, projected a benign side of the rulers and showed the Mughal administration to be composed of all sorts of people that thrived, and were successful.

→ Thus, the accounts were in direct contrast.

14.3 a) The famous saying 'Pride hath a fall' suggests that a similar thing can be seen with Mughal administration. An empire that thrived under Jallaluddin Akbar's patronised art and literature, was tolerant etc fell in ruin after 1707.



- b) Duties neglected included no patronisation of art, oppressing local traditions, no strong command imperial measures, easy belief in Europeans, signing tempting yet destructive treaties and no concern for imperial subjects, which caused empire decline.

Ans 15.1. a) Gandhiji initiated the Dandi March to break the Salt Law according to which Indians could not produce salt on their own.

- b) According to Gandhiji, salt was an indispensable commodity and so not being able to produce it having to buy it at high prices ~~and~~ and taxes was disliked by Gandhiji.



Ans 15.2. It was notable for 3 reasons:

- (a) It gave Gandhiji world wide attention as emotional leader as it was covered by American and English press.
- (b) Women participated in an Indian national for the first time on such a large scale.
- (c) It showed the British that they could not India forever and would be definitely ch

Ans 15.3. a) Gandhiji was a propagator of peace and as he believed them to be the strongest for this reason he, throughout the Indian struggle support as people believed his philosophy.



- 2
- b) Through his struggle that got overwhelming support from all sections of the society, he proved that where these things prevail, all ~~the~~ <sup>evils</sup> ~~fail~~ <sup>fail</sup>.
- c) These were universally felt because they were not bounded in stereotypical shadows or shackles of caste but, were enjoyed by all.

- Ans 16.1.
- a) In this story we see how on the one command of their mother, the Pandavas, decided to have a common wife.
- b) They felt that what their mother said was right and that her command could not be disobeyed, just like a teacher's.
- c) Thus, it shows how mother was considered the highest Guru.



16.2. a) Kunti too believed that it was Draupadi's destiny to be with her sons 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 this union was God's will and even she could do nothing about it.

d) She believed in the wisdom of Ved Vyasa and did not want to challenge his beliefs <sup>and so</sup> she knew, there was nothing that could be done now.

P10



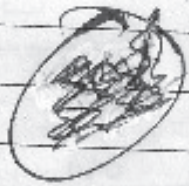


3. a) Seer Vyasa told Drupada that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra whose wife was reborn as Draupadi, and so they were destined for each other.

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 Draupadi who had been granted her wish.

c) Hearing all this Drupada realised destiny and had faith in Vyasa and so consented to the marriage.





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Rohit

Excellent

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