

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)  
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरे

|                                                                                                                                                                   |                            |                                                                                                                          |
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| Subject: <u>HISTORY</u>                                                                                                                                           |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| Subject Code: <u>027</u>                                                                                                                                          |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| Date of the Examination: <u>Tuesday 10/03/15</u>                                                                                                                  |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| Medium of answering the paper: <u>English</u>                                                                                                                     |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| Write down No. as written on<br>top of the question paper:                                                                                                        | Code Number<br><u>61/1</u> | Set Number<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> ① <input type="radio"/> ② <input type="radio"/> ③ <input type="radio"/> ④ |
| Supplementary answer-book(s) used                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| Yes / No<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                                   |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| If 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 |                            |                                                                                                                          |
| If challenged, name of software used:                                                                                                                             |                            |                                                                                                                          |

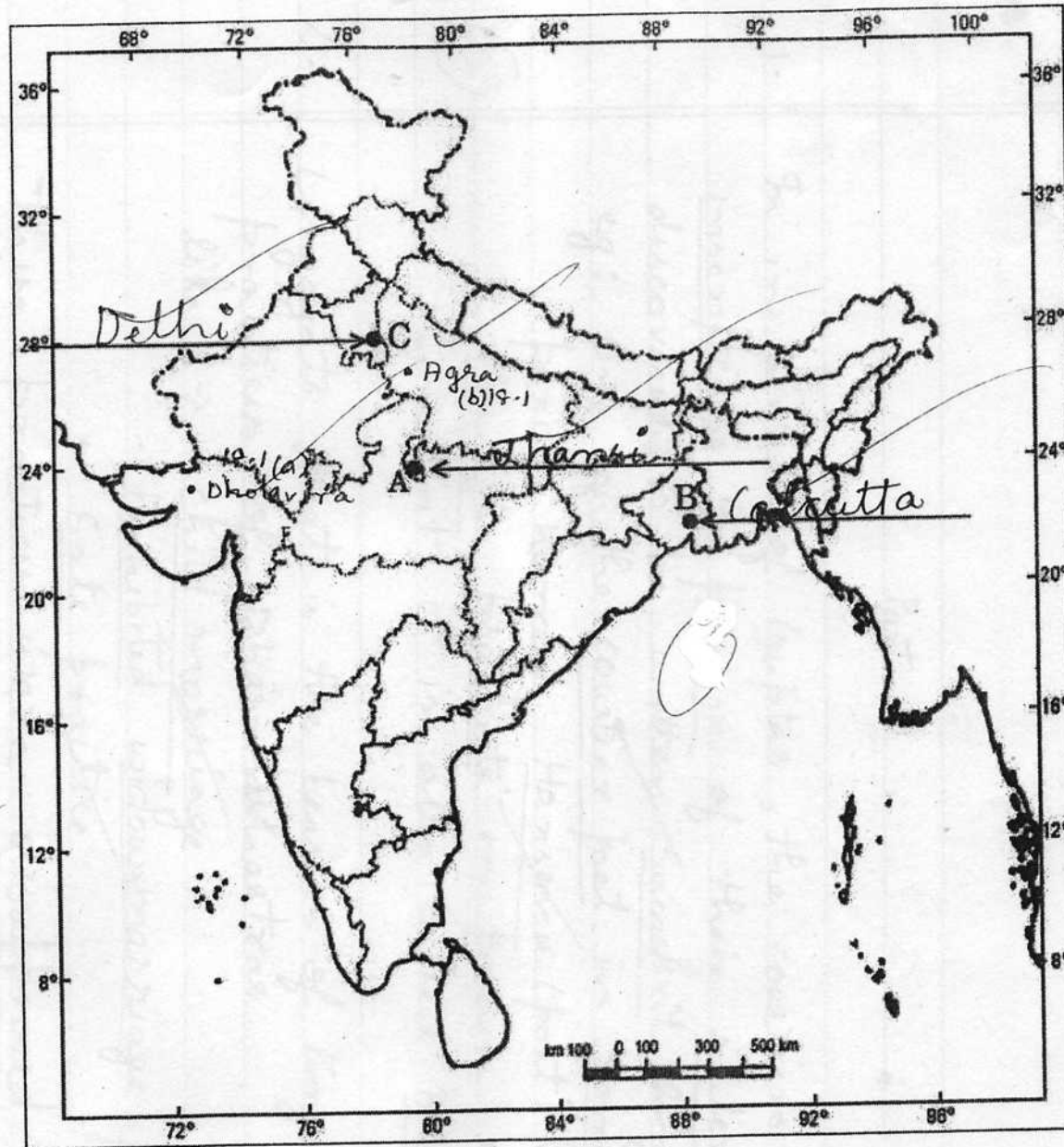
\*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।  
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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027/00014

प्रश्न सं. 18.1 और 18.2 के लिए

For question no. 18.1 and 18.2

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



## Part A

1. In the period of Guptas, the courtiers would write pillar inscriptions in praise of their ruler/king. This was discovered to be written in Sanskrit language.  
eg: One of the courtier poet in Samudra Gupta's (emperor) period named Harishena (poet) had written Prayaga prashasti in praise of the king in Sanskrit, it is also called Allahabad pillar inscription.
2. Lingayats that is the bearers of lingas, disapproved certain practices of Dharmashastras.  
like :- child marriage  
          Prohibited widow marriage  
          Sati practice ] ← Supported by Dharmas - shastras
- These practices were disapproved by Lingayats, they favoured post puberty marriage, widow remarriage and were against the awful practice sati in which women jumped into fire and would get herself killed.

3.) Lottery Committee was initiated in Bengal, ~~sayi~~ that in a place called Calcutta during 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature(i) This method was adopted to gather funds for town planning through the method of lottery collection.

(ii) The funds earned was used for building roads, buildings and improving sanitary conditions in Calcutta.

Part B.

- 4.) • Vijayanagara empire was spread in erstwhile Karnataka and some arid regions of Andhra Pradesh (Rayalseema).
- This empire had a semi-arid region, so the had to plan the method of water conservation for the purpose of irrigation and other domestic uses.

→ TUNGABHADRA River was only natural source of water. This covered large basin and it flew in north-easterly direction, this river provided water for the purpose of irrigation.

→ HIRIYA CANAL → This canal was built by the Raya dynasty. This canal drew water from river tungabhadra and it separated sacred center from urban core. This was used for irrigation as well as for some religious purposes (Abhisheka).

→ STREAMS of water came down through the granite rocks that surrounded the vijayanagara. So this stream water was held ~~the~~ by building embankments or through reservoirs.

→ KAMALAPURAM TANK was a water reservoir where

water was stored for irrigation purpose,  
It also served the empire during the  
droughts.

So these are the reasons and methods through  
which Vijayanagara empire's water sources  
were developed.

6. Harappans procured the raw materials for  
craft production in the following ways -  
→ There were 2 processes / relations of  
trade :

- (1) Within the subcontinent trade
- (2) Beyond the subcontinent trade

WITHIN THE SUBCONTINENT TRADE.

Harappans had trade relations among themselves.

They procured :-

- \* Lapis lazuli - a blue stone from Shortugai in Afghanistan
- \* Statite or form of rock used to make ornaments was procured from Gujarat.
- \* Carnelian they procured from Gujarat, it is a yellowish rock used for craft making
- \* They procured metal in main Copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan.

→ The Harappans went ~~over~~ for expeditions and made an agreement with the Khetri locals for trading copper. Historians call the Khetri region to be following Gyaneshwar, Jodhpura culture.

→ They got shells from Dholavira, Lothal, Balakat which are located in Coastal region

## BEYOND THE SUBCONTINENT TRADE -

- Harappans had trade relations with Magan, Dilmun and Mesopotamia as this was mentioned in the Mesopotamian text.
- It was found that the copper of Oman ~~that was~~ (Magan) which had Nickel content it it was found in Mesopotamia and Meluhha (the Harappan region).
- It was found that the black clay pot of Harappan region was found in Mesopotamia.
- Seals belonging to Harappan region was found in Mesopotamia and vice versa.
- Dilmun region and Meluhha region followed same system of weights.
- Moreover in Mesopotamian texts mentioned the Harappans / Meluhans as seafarers.
- Pottery, seals, ornaments etc were traded by Harappans.

So through this we can say that Copper came to Harappa from Oman.

So Harappans maintained trade relations to procure raw materials from the subcontinent and beyond.

7.) Mauryan empire was established by Chandragupta Maurya in 321 BCE.

There are many sources that help us to reconstruct the history.

(1) The report of Megasthenes who was an ambassador of Greece, he had written a book called Indica in which he has recorded the information about the Mauryan empire. He has given detailed record of administration and army about the region.

(2) Arthashastra literally which means the financial management.

by Kautilya / Chanakya the minister of the Mauryan empire gives us a detailed description about the financial status of the Mauryan empire.

(3) Ashokan inscriptions that mention about a policy called Ashoka Dhamma which was issued by a Mauryan empire king Ashoka is a good source to understand the political policies. It had mention of respecting elders, respecting Brahmanas, serving the poor and it also had mention about Satya (truthfulness), duty (Dharma) etc. ~~The~~ The king had appointed the Dhamma Mahamattas for spread of his message.

(4) Scriptures → The scriptures / manuscripts written in Pali, Prakrit,

Sanskrit, Tamil etc give wide information about the Mauryan empire. It has got king Ashoka policy and he was often referred as Piyadasi in these scriptures.

So these are the 4 sources through which we can reconstruct the Mauryan history.

#### 8.7) IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OF MUGHAL EMPIRE.

- The imperial household of Mughal empire was called Harem; this has been derived from the word "Haram" which means sacred.
- The imperial household had family members, wives, slaves etc of king residing in it.
- This imperial household also had division among about the social status.

\* Begum → Agha → Aghacha

- Begum the wife of the emperor who belonged to an aristocratic family was the head of the harem. She was given that status for bring dowry to the empire.
- The Agahas were concubines who had lower status than Begums.
- The ~~Agahas~~<sup>ch</sup> Agchachs were the slave girls.
- The change in status of the women in the harem would be changed by the emperor according to his wish.
- There were women in the Harem who had interest in imperial affairs, they would be connected from the domestic world to the imperial world through eunuchs, they moved in and out of the 2 worlds and were connection between them and they gave information to the women in harem.

- Women like Tahana and Roshanara daughters of the emperors had interest in imperial affairs they received salary equalent to the mansabdar. Tahana had planned the structure of Shahjahanabad.
- Nur Jahan wife of Jahangir had ruled the empire with her husband.
- Gulbadan Begum, sister of Humayun, daughter of Babar was well ~~ver~~ versed in Persian. She was requested by Akbar to write Humayunnama.
- The imperial households or the harem was domestic world of the emperor.

9.) The annexation of Awadh -

→ Lord Dalhousie had referred Awadh as a "cherry that is to drop in (British) our mouth".

→ He had used a 2 tier policy in order to annex Awadh.

\* The 1<sup>st</sup> phase was implementation of Subsidiary Alliance in 1801 under Wellesley.

• Through the subsidiary alliance the Indian army / troops of the Nawab would be disarmed and in place of it the British would station their troops.

• Through this the Nawab's control on the troops would be weakened and British could gain stronger control of the region.

\* British was interested in the Annexation of Awadh due to the following reason -  
 • The land was fertile and was apt for growing indigo and cotton.

\* • The 2<sup>nd</sup> policy of British towards the annexation was that, they had removed the Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah from throne and had exiled to Calcutta.  
 • The British had wrongly asserted that Nawab was not a popular ruler.  
 • When the Nawab was exiled many citizens / people had followed till Kanpur and they sang songs of sorrow or despair, one such song was the Soul went out of the Body.

\* Not only in Awadh this annexation

10.) \* Dr. Khushdeva Singh a Sikh by religion and a doctor of tuberculosis by profession was a perfect human being. He had ignored the narrow division of religion and he had served the victims of the partition alike. He gave them food, shelter and healing strength both Hindus and Muslims alike. In other part many people were killing each other and they started looting and Muslims killed Hindus and so as Hindu killed Muslims. In this kind of situation Khushdev Singh had raised above the level of humanity and served them.

One of the Muslim victim had written in a letter to him that he feels protected under the doctor and he thinks him. A Muslim victim writing a letter and thanking a Sikh doctor proves that

Love and kindness is much stronger than hatred and love and kindness do not recognise any divisions. So the value of "Love is stronger than hate" is absolutely true.

- \* The values one need to nurture and instill in oneself to avoid hatred are as follows.
- One should accept everyone as a human being and understand that the narrow divisions on the name of religion, caste etc are made by humans and these do not mean anything to a person full of humanity.
  - One should be kind and tolerant about the fellow needs.
  - One should encourage the quality of empathy.
  - One should understand the need of the hour and adjust with everyone.

- The essence of friendship and faithfulness, love and affection etc has to be developed.
- There one more thing that is where there is love and understanding there the feeling of hatred can never enter.

### Part - C

- 11.) • Gandhiji before launching the Salt March had led many other movements like the Non cooperation movement, Champaran struggle, Kheda struggle and Bardoli movement.
- Gandhi ji's vast contribution was the Salt march which is a is has contributed to Swaraaj immensely.

### \* Salt as a reason

Gandhiji observed that the basic ingredient of the Indian food was under British monopolistic monopolistic production, the Indians were not allowed to ~~use~~ produce salt and moreover high taxes are being charged on salt.

- So Gandhiji decided saw that salt was used by rich and poor alike, so it would be a cause that can unite all the people, rich and poor.

### \* March to Dandi

- Gandhiji decided to conduct a civil disobedience movement.
- He decided that he along with his follower would march from Sabarmati to Gujara Dandi and break the salt laws.

- The began on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930 and came to an end on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930.
- There Gandhiji broke the salt law, he manufactured salt using the sea water. Then Gandhiji and other followers of him got arrested for breaking law.

#### \* Police report

- Many police reports were made, in which Gandhiji's steps were being traced.
- One such report mentioned that Gandhiji was travelling from village to village and he was giving speech and he encouraged villagers to join the movement.
- ~~They~~ In one of his speech he asked the nobles to abolish inequalities and serve the poor and join the movement.

\* American press report -

- American press report at first stated that Gandhiji would not be able to march the distance.
- But later they changed their opinion and they wrote, Gandhiji was a saintly man who was using christian principles against the christians.

\* 3 major things

- (1) Gandhiji due to his immense role in the Dandi March had gained world wide importance.
- (2) This movement was joined by women also.
- (3) The British had understood that their rule in India was not going

\* Gandhi - Irwin pact → 1931

- This salt march came to an ~~end~~<sup>ultra</sup> with the Gandhi Irwin pact in 1931.
- Gandhi had demanded that all the prisoners arrested during salt march be released and the Indians to be permitted to make salt and the salt tax would be abolished.
- Irwin demanded that if the demands would be accepted then Gandhi would stop the civil disobedience movement.

So the salt march was a very significant movement in history of India, which helped India to realise its strength.

- 12.) • Bombay was a group of 7 islands, it was joined together ~~to~~ due to rapid growth of population.
- Bombay came to British as a dowry presented from portuguese in 1661.
  - In Bombay British had built an elaborate architecture.
- \* Reasons for British building the architecture
- (1) The British through these buildings wanted to mark their superiority.
  - (2) They wanted to show the distinction between Indian style and the British style of architecture.
  - (3) They built the architecture in Britain style in order to feel home like.

\* 3 major types of architecture can be traced

- (1) NEO CLASSICAL
- (2) NEO GOTHIC
- (3) INDO SARACENIC.

\* NEO CLASSICAL

- This architecture style had geometrical patterns and lofty pillars in its design.
- This was basically architectural style of Romans that had been revived in the period of Renaissance.
- British adopted this style as they wanted to show their superiority in India as the Romans had in Italy.
- However this was a best suited style in tropical regions.
- \* This style represented imperial authority

examples (1) → TOWN HALL  
 → This was built in 1833.  
 in the neo classical style.

eg (2) → Elphinstone Circle / Horniman Circle  
 This was built in the  
 period of 1860's.

### \* NEO GOTHIC

- This style architecture incorporated high pitched roofs, pointed arches and fine designs were incorporated in the walls.
  - This style of architecture was generally seen in the medieval era in Britain, some of the anglican churches were in this model. This style represented their religious glory.
- example (1) → University of Bombay  
 • It was built in Neo gothic style.  
 • The university hall building was

funded by Mr. Cowasjee and Mr. Talingir  
 • The library tower ~~was~~ of tower building  
 was funded by the Premchand  
Bankers, that is the reason why it  
 is called Raja Bai towers as it was attributed  
 to their mothers.

example 2 → The secretariat and the  
supreme court was built  
 in the neo gothic style.

eg 3 → The victoria terminal the  
railway station ~~was~~ has  
 the skyline and other features  
 in this model

### \* INDO SARSENIC

- This style is a blend of Hindu and Islamic style.
- It is also called hybrid style of architecture.

eg: 1 The gate way of India was build  
in this Indo Sarsenic style in 1911  
to welcome the prince of England

eg 2: The Taj Hotel  
→ It was built by Jamshedji Tata  
in the Indo Sarsenic style.  
This style represented the nationalism  
so the Architecture represented the imperial power,  
nationalism & religious glory.

### 13.) Forest Dwellers in Mughal era.

- During the Mughal era 16<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> century  
there was very large expanse of forests in  
India.
- Forests were seen in central, western,  
northern and eastern regions.

- In these forests many tribals resided.
- The forests were termed as Tungal in the Mughal era and the forest dwellers as Tungalis.
- However Tungalis does not mean that there was absence of any civilisation.
- The tribals did many subsistence activities like fishing, hunting, rearing, pastoralism etc.
- eg → Bhils → These were forest dwellers in Madhya Pradesh who did seasonal activities like.
  - In Monsoon they did agriculture.
  - In Summer they did fishing.
  - In winter they went fishing hunting.
  - In spring they did rearing.

\* Gradually it was seen that the Mughal emperors had a habit of going on hunting expeditions.

- In these expeditions they started to hold connections with the forest dwellers, the emperors solved their problems.
- So gradually it came to be that the hunting expeditions of the emperor started symbolising their concern for the tribals.
- However Babur had considered the forests as wilderness and the place where criminals took refuge.

#### TRADE

\* The forest regions were not completely isolated.

These forest dwellers had some trade relations, they collected bee wax, silk coccons, gun lac, raisins etc for trading.

### → SINDH TRIBALS

The tribals residing in Sindh maintained cavalary and infantry and had trade relations as far as till Afghanistan.

### → AHOMS OF ASSAM

- The tribals of this region had army soldiers called Paiks.
- Gradually these regions grew into tribal monarchies.

### \* SUFISM

- Many Sufis had entered the forests and they started preaching their teachings.
- It was found that the tribals would gather and listen to the Sufi songs.

So the forests in the Mughal era were not completely isolated.

### PART - D

115/

15.1

Drona the teacher of the Pandavas had refused to accept Ekalavya as his pupil as ~~he~~ Ekalavya belonged to Nishada community (forest dwellers).

According to the Dharma the Nishadas are prohibited from learning in war skills and Drona could not accept him.

15.2

Drona had demanded <sup>right hands'</sup> Thumb finger of Ekalavya as Guru Dakshina.

Ekalavya had cut his finger unhesitatingly and offered it to Drona.

He honored Drona and considered him

as his Guru.

15.3

The 2 versions of Guru Shishya Parampara are -

(i). One version of this Parampara was that of Ekalavya's Guru Dakshina, it is a Parampara that is a rule which means the teacher had the right to ask for a grant from student & in this case Ekalavya gave his thumb.

(ii) The other Parampara is that a Guru would never take back his words. That is Drona had given his word to Ayuna about he being the best archer.

But it seemed that Ekalavya was the best, so Drona asked him to give the thumb of his right hand as Guru Dakshina.

2015

0902

Fictitious Roll No.  
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका  
पर न लिखें  
Please do not write your  
Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या.....  
Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No.....

16.) 16.1 Bernier considered the practice as a critical marker of difference between the western and eastern societies as he thought that the dreadful practice of Sati which was superstitious and meaningless was followed in eastern societies. While western societies were modern and logical. Through this evidence he marked that the western societies were developed than the eastern societies.

16.2 Indian ~~patriarchal~~ patriarchal society had a key role in this, in India women were considered as subordinates and were considered to be widow (widow) after her husband's death, the patriarchal

society saw that the life of women was of no importance after husband's death and then they were forced to get sacrificed.

The patriarchal society supported this practice and considered it to be necessary as it was a religious practice.

16.3 The women in that era were considered to be burden, they were not allowed to study and were considered only worthy for household activities, but today women work shoulder to shoulder to men and have raised voice against any discrimination, they have reached in top positions in many fields. They perform both their domestic as well as public role efficiently effectively.

But still in some regions of our country we can see the cases of child marriage reported, rape cases reported and other harassment case reported. However the situation has been improved when compared to past.

17.) 17.1 Separate electorates were considered as a mischief as it had caused the partition of India and still it troubles it and takes it away from the theory of unity. It raises more and more divisions damaging the unity of the nation.

17.2 Sardar Vallabhai Patel had considered the separate electorates as a threat that had entered the

political system.

He considered the separate electorates as a reason for partition.

He saw it as a threat of political unity and to the nation as a whole.

He further argues that it is necessary to unite the nation and take it forward.

He says the system of separate electorates was one policy of British that was to divide and rule further.

So he fought for national unity and abolishment of separate electorates.

17.3 The British had introduced this system of separate electorates which would have in 1906 and further expanded it in 1916.

in this the Muslim majority regions would have their own candidate contesting for election. This would ~~in~~ had made them autonomous.

They aspired to have more autonomy. This resulted in Muslim League resolution of 1940 for separate state, it encouraged violence and partition of India-Pakistan and further resulted in a separate nation.

Classy