

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

विषय Subject : HISTORY
विषय कोड Subject Code : 027
परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Tuesday 3/03/2020
उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें
कोड को दर्शाए
Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :
Code Number 61/1/3 Set Number 1 2 3 4

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used +1

बेंचमार्क विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
Person with Benchmark Disabilities : Yes / No No

विकलांगता का कोड (प्रवेश पत्र के अनुसार)
Code of Disability (As per the admit card) -

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं
Whether writer provided : Yes / No No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये
सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :
If Visually 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.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

Section - A

Ans 1. (C) Brahmi and Kharosthi

Ans 2. Bhikkhuni

Ans 3. (C) I and III

Ans 4. Sculpture of Jaina tirthankara from Mathura (3rd CE)

Ans 5. (C) Auspicious Symbol

Ans 6. (D) Its writing remains undeciphered to date.

Ans 7. (D) Archaeo-Botanists

Ans 8. Ramananda was Guru of Kabir.
or

Basavanna led Virashaiva Movement.

ans 9. (K) I, III, IV

ans 10. (D) Aurangzeb

ans 11. Guru Gobind Singh, (10th Guru)

ans 12. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

ans 13. (A) This book is written in Persian.

ans 14. MIRABAI

ans 15. SHIVA, (she was a Nayanar)

ans 16. (C) To suggest a suitable political framework for free India.

Ans 17. Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 because their demand for an 'independent' 'Pakistan' could not be fulfilled. So, through violence and 'Direct means', they put forth their demand. The main reason was to form a separate nation by hook or crook.

Ans 18. (B) Cripps Mission.

Ans 19. (C) I, III and IV

Ans 20. (C) Govind Ballabh Pant

Section - D

Ans 28

(28.1) PROBLEM FACED BY BRITISH -

- (i) Village people used guerrilla warfare technique. Hence, they were intangible.
- (ii) Village people were armed with guns. They were present in a large number.

(28.2) PEOPLE OF DUDE HOSTILE BECAUSE -

- (i) Their beloved Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta.
- (ii) The taluqdars were dispossessed who were fatherly figure.
- (iii) Britishers imposed high taxes in Summary Settlement of 1856.

(28.3) BRITISH SUPPRESSED THE REBELS BY -

- (i) Passing 'Acts' like 'Martial law' under which ordinary Britons can punish insurgents by 'death'.

(ii) Two-pronged attack

→ from Punjab into Delhi

→ from Calcutta into North India

(iii) Armed struggle against villagers

(iv) Inciting landlords by giving lands. Hence, by breaking by unity.

Ans 29.

(29.1) PURPOSE FOR APPOINTING KING'S OFFICIALS :-

(i) as supervisors

(ii) Inspectors

(iii) to maintain 'social distributive justice'
i.e., equality in resource ~~distrib~~ distribution

(iv) to monitor works at local level/provincial level.

(29.2) TYPES OF JOBS -

- (i) Superintend rivers.
- (ii) Measuring land [as in Egypt]
- (iii) Inspect sluices by which water let out from main canal into branches, so that everyone gets equal supply.
- (iv) Incharge of turnsmen - Reward/Punish them.
- (v) Tax collectors
- (vi) Superintend occupations

(29.3) NEED TO SUPERINTEND WORK OF WORKMEN :-

- (i) So that they make high-quality commodities.
- (ii) To maintain the standards of commodities as prescribed according to rules laid by emperor.
- (iii) To see whether there is any discrepancy in functioning of workmen like woodcutters, carpenters.
- (iv) to ensure supply of goods, furniture, swords etc to royal family.

(v) To export goods thus produced.

Ans 30.1

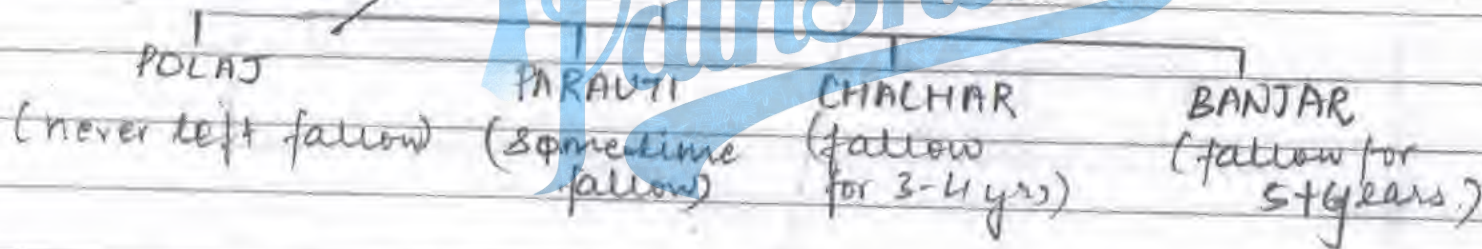
- (30.1) CHACHAR LAND WAS LEFT UNCULTIVATED FOR 3-4 years BECAUSE -
- (i) to regain fertility, naturally.
 - (ii) to practice traditional method of fallowing.
 - (iii) to increase productivity as it recovers strength.
 - (iv) to maintain ecological balance as continuous cultivation will strain land's fertility.

(30.2) BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION :

(i) The number of years the cultivable land is allowed to remain fallow is the main basis of classification.

(ii) This classification indirectly represents the fertility of land and hence the resulting output/crop yield.

Hence, the land is called as :-



(30.3) Yes, I think it was a sound basis to assess revenue.

(i) The land is classified according to 'fallowing' and then the land which yields for continuous years is taxed by taking the one-third produce.

As a result, peasants are not overburdened to pay only in cash but also in kind (here, produce)

(ii) It is also beneficial for revenue assessors as they can easily assess the 'crop produce' to be exacted.



SECTION - B

GREAT BATH in CITADEL, MOHENJO DARO LAYOUT



- (i) The Great Bath was located in a courtyard with corridors on four sides.
- (ii) It was a rectangular shaped tank.
- (iii) It had two flights of stairs on north and south.
- (iv) The tank was made watertight by applying mortar of gypsum at edges.

(v) On three sides, there were rooms.

(vi) Across the lane to north, eight bathrooms (four on each side), along with drain were there.

(vii) In one room, there was well to fill water.

(viii) The water from Great Bath could be emptied by a drain.

Previous
Pathshala

SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION ~ IBN BATTUTA

- (i) Ibn Battuta mentions that king built inns and guesthouses for travellers.
- (ii) He mentioned that merchants could easily-
- (i) remit credit
 - (ii) send goods
 - (iii) dispatch orders
- (iii) King could obtain information quickly
- (iv) Ibn Battuta mentions two system of communication

↓
ULUQ

↓
DAWA

- (v) **ULUQ** - (a) This was horse-post.
(b) Stations were ~~the~~ situated at distance of four miles.
(c) A relay of horsemen transported goods/information

- (vi) **DAWA** (a) This was the foot post.
(b) A relay of foot-runners transported goods / information.
(c) 3 Stations were situated per mile
(d) The runners held a rod with bell tied at top.
(e) When they heard the bell, they would get ready with their rod.
(f) This way, the relay continued till destination.

Eg:- fruits of khurasan were transported.

Ans 23.

CHANGES IN COLONIAL CITIES AFTER REVOLT OF 1857.

- Britishers made a distance with ordinary people by -
- (i) Delhi - In Delhi the area around the Red fort was cleared to get a straight line of fire. to defend from any further revolt.
 - (ii) CIVIL LINES - Areas around city were cleared like fields, residents of poor etc. and new fortified settlements were developed as safe enclaves. They were connected to the fort by road.
 - (iii) CANTONMENTS - The area where Indian troops of British army were stationed were taken over by Europeans. They were separate to but attached to towns.

These cantonments were safe and came to be identified by bungalows set amidst large gardens.

Later, hill stations were also developed. Suburbs were also taken over to build garden houses.

¶ This way, the colonial cities changed.

GANDHI AS SOCIAL REFORMER

(i) Against social evils -

(a) He was against child marriage

(b) He was against untouchability.

He called untouchables as 'Harijans' or son of god.

(ii) Religious unity.

(a) He promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.

(b) He said both are born of same soil

(c) He said that 'Strength lies in unity' hence, promoted harmony.

(iii) Women Empowerment.

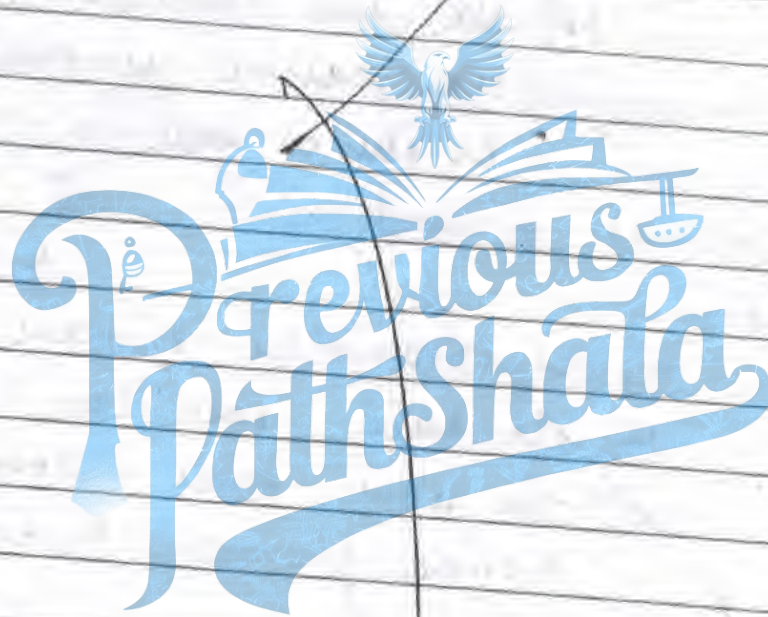
(a) He allowed women to join protests

(b) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay joined the Dandi March and

~~courted arrest~~

(c) Sarojini Naidu was also an active reformer.

(d) Women participated in Quit India Movement.



SECTION - C

Ans 25

BRAHMANICAL THEORY OF KINSHIP and IDEAL OCCUPATIONS OF VARNA ORDER

The Brahmanas laid down many rules and regulations in the Dharmashastras and Dharmaśūtras, which were composed from 600 BCE onwards.

- (i) The kinship relations came under the -
- (a) KULA - family
 - (b) JNATI - larger network of kinfolk (relatives)
 - (c) VAMSHA - lineage.
- (ii) The system of patriliney i.e. tracing descent from father to son was followed. Patrilineal succession was also followed i.e. ~~son's~~ sons could claim their father's property and throne after his death.

(iii) Exogamy i.e. marriage outside the unit was promoted. Hence, lives of women were closely regulated and kanyadana was considered auspicious.

(iv) Gotra system was followed, named on a vedic seer. All those kins who belonged to same gotra were considered his descendants.

(v) Ideal occupations of varna order are as follows:-

- (a) BRAHMANA → study and teach vedas
→ perform sacrifices
→ get sacrifices performed
→ give and receive gifts

(b) KSHATRIYA → PROTECT people by engaging in warfare
→ ADMINISTER justice
→ Study vedas
→ Give gifts
→ get sacrifices performed.

(c) VAISHYA → PASTORALISM (Animal rearing)
→ TRADE (Merchants)
→ Agriculture
→ Study vedas
→ Give gifts
→ get sacrifices performed.

d) SHUDRA → 'SERVE' the other varnas
They were meant for servitude.

THE THEORIES WERE NOT UNIVERSALLY FOLLOWED

(vi) Sometimes brothers succeeded throne and sometimes women like Prashavati Gupta also held power.

(vii) EXOGAMY not followed :-

The Satavahanas married women from same gotra as we come to know by comparing names (derived from gotras). They followed endogamy.

(viii) Satavahana king Gotami Puta Siri-Satakani married Shaka ruler's Rudraman's kin. Which shows intercaste marriage.

(ix) Not all kings were kshatriyas.

for eg (a) Mauvayas were of low origin

(b) Shungas and Kanvas were Brahmanas.

- c) Satavahanas were Brahmanas
 (d) Shakas were of low origin also called Mlechhas.

(x) We find evidences of Var merchants who were not vaishyas
 for eg:- (a) Murichhakatika by Shudraka mentions that the hero Charudatta was a Brahmana Vahak Sorthvaha.

(b) We find an inscription (5th CE) which mentions that two brothers who were Kshatriya vaniks donated for building temple.

Hence, we can see that Brahmanical norms were not universally followed.

ans 26

The Glory of Vijayanagara Empire

The Vijayanagara empire reached its glory ~~was~~ during 14th fourteenth to sixteenth century. The growth trajectory of the glorious city/ empire is mentioned below:-

- (i) ORIGIN:- Two brothers Harihara and Bukka found the Vijayanagar empire in 1336.
- (ii) LOCATION:-
- a) The strategic location in southern peninsula in Raichur Doab which is very fertile.
 - b) Communication along riverine routes of Krishna & Tungabhadra.
 - c) Ports on Western coast.
 - d) Protection from granite hills.

(iii) TRADE → Trade contributed to prosperity of empire.
→ The precious metals, textiles and spices were in great demand.
→ They were an index of its prosperity.
→ Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz gave a detailed description of markets of 'BISNAGA' (Vijayanagar).

(iv) CAVALRY → Vijayanagar had an effective cavalry. Arabian horses and horses from Central Asia were imported. Arab Merchants participated in this trade.
(horse merchants) Kudirai chettis were also involved.

(v) Portuguese → exported 'muskets' which helped to increase power and artillery.

(vi) Many dynasties ruled Vijayanagar.

SANGAMA (till 1485)

SALLVA (till 1503)

TULUNATULUNA (till 1542)

ARAVIDU

(vii) Under Krishna Deva Raya empire reached its pinnacle. He conquered Raichur Doab (1512), Gajapati rulers (1514), Bijapur (1520).

He settled an suburban township - Nagalapuram.

DECLINE OF VITAYANAGARA :-

→ Till now, there was peace and prosperity but after death of Krishnadevaraya following events unfolded:-

NAYAKAS :- The military chiefs were rebellious. They possessed armies and attacked the ruling dynasties of Vijayanagara. Even though they had to be as

subordinate of kings they wanted to become rulers after death of Krishnadeva raya.

RAMA RAYA'S POLICY :- The chief minister of Vijaynagar tried to play off one sultan off another i.e. he wanted to 'Divide the unity' of Sultans of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda'.
But, this turned out to be counterproductive.

BATTLE OF TALIKOTA :- The Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi of 1565 was fought between Rama Raya and combined armies of Sultans of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.

In this battle, Rama Raya lost. Subsequently, the city of Vijayanagar was deserted and looted and ultimately abandoned.

FREQUENT DYNASTIC SUCCESSIONS :-

The Aravidu's started ruling from east from 1542.

They also shifted the capital to east twice.

a) Penukonda

b) Chandragiri.

This also contributed to weakening of power of the Vijayanagar. This dynasty also declined till late seventeenth century.

Later, the rise of nayakas led to decline of nayakas. Thus, we can see, that the glorious empire of Vijayanagara came to an end by various factors.

ans 27

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, INDEED HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF DELCAN RYOTS BY FOLLOWING WAYS :-

(i) The American civil war started in 1861. Before that, all the cotton was imported from America to Lancashire. When supply of cotton from America was disrupted, the Cotton Supply Association and Manchester cotton company suggested to grow cotton in central India and Western India because of following

reasons - (i) black soil

(ii) labour

(iii) ~~into~~ humid weather.

(ii) The cotton merchants began assessing supplies in countryside. The export merchants tried to secure supply by lending to urban sahukars who in turn lended to rural moneylenders.

(iii) Credit → The peasants now had money in their hands because loans were easily given.
for eg:- ₹ 100 / acre was given as advance to secure produce.

(iv) But, the loans did not bring prosperity to all only some rich ryots were becoming prosperous. Others, mainly small peasants fell into debt trap.

(v) The real test of time started after the

(v) Some figures:-

During 1861 to 1862 → 90% of cotton was imported from India
↳ Import from America fell from 2,000,000 bales to 500,000 bales
During 1860 to 1864 → cotton acreage doubled.

(vi) When the American civil war ended in 1865.

The cotton supply from America resumed.

The cotton prices in Deccan plummeted to all time low. The cotton boom was over.

(vii) The export merchants, urban sahukars and rural moneylenders started closing down their operations, stopped their exports and started demanding their money back.

(viii) This was also the time ^(1860s) when the Ryotwari settlement was revised after 30 yrs ^(1820s). The new rates were very high about 50 to 100% higher than the earlier.

(ix) At a time when there was low harvest and agricultural prices were depressed. The Deccan Ryots were unable to pay back the loans neither the revenue. As a result, they once again turned to moneylender.

(x) The moneylender was insensitive to their plight. He refused to grant any further loans. The peasants were infuriated because he was not following the customary norms -
(a) Interest should be less than principal
(b) Moneylender should grant loans in times of need

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(xi) Deeds of hire - Now, the peasants had to mortgage their land, equipment and cattle and take them back on hire by paying rent. To enforce this, they signed deeds of hire stating that these did not belong to him.

(xii) Moneylenders deceived them by many ways -
→ He did not mention the receipts
→ He took their lands
→ He manipulated accounts / forged accounts
→ He entered fictitious figures.

0903

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमीक 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. ...1....

(xiii) As a result, the bonds, contracts and deeds, entrapped the Deccan ryots. They symbolised subjugation and tyranny.

Following this, the Deccan Ryots in 1875 revolted by burning the sanikhata and account books which were a symbol of injustice.