

MARKING SCHEME
IMPORTANT QUESTIONS IN HISTORY
CLASS–XII (HUMANITIES)
SESSION–2K16–2K17

GUIDELINES:

1. STUDENT SHOULD WRITE THE ANSWERS ACCORDING TO MARKS AGAINST THE QUESTION IN CBSE FINAL BOARD EXAM. THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS IN HISTORY FROM CHAPTERWISE FOR THE HELP OF STUDENTS FOR THEIR PREPARATION IN THE CBSE FINAL BOARD EXAM. MARKS GIVEN AGAINST THE QUESTIONS MAY VARY IN CBSE FINAL BOARD EXAM. SO WRITE THE ANSWER IN EXAMINATION ACCORDINGLY.

FOR EXAMPLE: (A) FOR 1 MARKS MAXIMUM 10 WORDS. (B) FOR 2 OR 3 MARKS 20–30 WORDS.

(C) FOR 5 MARKS 60–80 WORDS. (D) FOR 10 MARKS 100–120 WORDS.

[NOTE- FOR MAP WORK IN HISTORY ALWAYS MARK AND LOCATE THE PLACE WITH NAME, ALSO WRITE INDEX WITH NAME]

CHAPTER– 1
BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES
THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

Q.1. List the raw materials required for craft production in the Harappan civilization and discuss how these might have been obtained. 2

ANS–The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.

Two methods of procuring materials for craft production:-

1. They established settlements such as Nageshwar, Shortughai and Balakot.
2. They might have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for Copper) and south India (for gold).

Q.2. “Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other Civilizations”. Explain it by your arguments? 2

ANS–Yes, our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other because of the following reasons:-

- The script of that age has hitherto not been deciphered.
- The easy method behind seeking knowledge about other Civilizations such as that of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China etc. was the deciphering of their scripts. Scripts is that sole basis through which we can gather through knowledge about the art, literature, customs, dresses, function and religion etc. of any Civilizations.

Q.3. What were the confusions in the mind of Cunningham while studying Harappan civilization? 2

ANS–

- He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE.
- He thought that Indian history began with the first cities in the Ganga valley.
- In fact, Cunningham’s main interest was in the archaeology of the Early Historic (c.sixth century BCE-fourth century CE) and later periods.

Q.4. What were the differences in the techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Harappan civilization? 2

ANS–Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site.

- ✓ This meant that all the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. As a result, valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost.

R.E.M. Wheeler rectified this problem. Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than dig mechanically along uniform horizontal lines.

Q.5. “Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization”. Discuss. 2

ANS–1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.

2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made – in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were

lined with bricks.

3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewelry has been found in burials of both men and women.

Q. 6. Write a note on the Drainage system of the Harappans. 5

ANS—One of the striking features of this town was a well-planned drainage system. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains. Smaller drains from houses on both the sides of the streets came and joined a brick laid main channel. Bigger drains which cleared the rain water were 2 and half feet to 5 feet in circumference. For sewage from the houses, pits were provided at either side of the street. All this shows that the Indus Valley people took great care to keep their cities neat and clean.

Q. 7. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society. 5

ANS—Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers and that everybody enjoyed equal status. Others feel there was no single ruler but several.

- There are indications of extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts as evident in pottery seals weights and bricks.
- Notably bricks though obviously not produced in any single center were of a uniform ratio throughout the region, from Jammu to Gujarat.
- Under the guidance and supervision of the rulers plans and layouts of the city were prepared. Big buildings palaces forts, tanks wells, canals, granaries were constructed.
- Roads lanes and drains were also constructed and cleanliness was maintained under the overall supervision of the ruler.
- The ruler might have taken interest in economy of the state or city states. He used to inspire the farmer to increase agricultural production.
- He used to motivate the craftsmen to promote different handicrafts. Internal as well as external trade was promoted by the ruler.
- He used to issue common acceptable coins or seals, weights and measurements.
- During the natural calamity such as flood earthquake, epidemic etc. the ruler used to provide grains and other eatables to the affected people.
- He used to play active role to defend cities or state from foreign attack.

Q. 8. How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one? 5

We can say that the Harappan culture was an urban one, due to the following reasons:

- The cities were well planned and thickly populated.
- The roads were straight and wide.
- The houses were made of burnt bricks and contained more than one storey.
- Every house had a well and a bathroom.
- The drainage system was excellent with house drains emptying into street drains.
- The citadel of Harappa had public buildings.
- Lothal had a dockyard and was an important trading centre.
- After the decline of the Harappan culture, town planning was forgotten and there was absence of city life for about a thousand years.

Q.9. Write a note on the agricultural technology of Harappans. 5

ANS—Agriculture was the chief occupation of the Harappans. The prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grains. But it is more difficult to reconstruct actual agricultural practices. Archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan. Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologist extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together. Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan. It is also

likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation. Besides, water reservoirs found in Dholavira may have been used to store water for agriculture.

Q.10. Discuss how archaeologist reconstruct the past? 10

ANS-

1. Material evidences, allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc.
2. Recovering artefacts is just the beginning of the archaeological enterprise. Archaeologists then classify their finds.
3. The second, and more complicated, is in terms of function: archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use.
4. An understanding of the function of an artefact is often shaped by its resemblance with present-day things – beads, querns, stone blades and pots are obvious examples.
5. Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found
6. The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.
7. Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes. Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.
8. Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on the assumption that later traditions provide parallels with earlier ones. This is because archaeologists often move from the known to the unknown, that is, from the present to the past.
9. Remains of crops, saddle querns or pit are studied to identify food.
10. Archaeologists observe the different layers of site and try to find out different things which give picture of socio-economic conditions, religions and cultural life of the past people.

Q.11. Passage based question:-

“Evidence of an “invasion”

10

(i) Name the archaeologist who presented this source?

ANS. John Marshall

(ii) Which argument of the destruction of Harappa civilization, this excerpt indicates?

ANS. This excerpt indicates that the Harappa civilization was destroyed by foreign invasion.

(iii) Who co-relate this evidence with Rigveda? Why?

ANS. R.E.M. Wheeler. Because, the Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

(iv) Who and how propounded the theory opposite to this?

ANS. George Dales. He hesitates to accept that this invasion was carried on by the Aryans. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period: Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war.

CHAPTER– 2

KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS

EARLY STATES AND ECONOMICS (C 600 BCE – 600 CE)

Q.1.What is megaliths? 2

ANS- (i) Megaliths were elaborate stone structures in central and south India in first millennium BCE.

(ii)These were kept on the burials. Dead were buried with a wide range of iron tools and weapons.

Q.2. Why six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian history? 2

ANS- (i) It is an era associated with early states and cities, growing use of iron, the development of coin.

- (ii) It also witnessed the growth of diverse system of thoughts including Buddhism and Jainism.
- Q.3. Define Dhamma Mahamatta? 2
- ANS-**(i) Special officers appointed by Ashoka.
(ii) Appointed to spread the message of Dhamma.
- Q.4. Write any two sources of Mauryan history? 2
- ANS-**(i) Arthashastra of Kautilya.
(ii) Ashoka's inscriptions.
- Q.5. Who were Kushanas? 2
- ANS-**(i) Kushanas were a clan of nomadic people living in China.
(ii) Kushanas ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-West India.
- Q.6. In which languages and script, Ashokan scripts were written? 2
- ANS-**(i) Language- Prakrit, Aramaic and Greek.
(ii) Script- Prakrit in Brahmi, Greek, Aramaic and Kharosthi.
- Q.7. Who was a Gahapati? 3
- ANS-**1. Gahapati was the owner, master or head of a household.
2. He was the owner of the resources- land, animals and other things that belonged to the household.
- Q.8. Discuss factors responsible for the rise of Magadha. 5
- ANS-**Powerful rulers- Bimbisara and Ajatasattu
- ✓ Availability of iron.
 - ✓ Fertile soil
 - ✓ Availability of elephants in forest.
 - ✓ Strong capital – Rajgir and Pataliputra
- Q.9. Describe five features of Mahajanapadas? 5
- ANS-**
- Maximum Mahajanapadas ruled by kings but some ruled by Ganas or Sanghas.
 - Each had its own capital often fortified.
 - Permanent army recruited from the peasantry regular bureaucracies.
 - Dharmasutras laid down norms for kings and other people.
 - Function of king to collect taxes and tributes from people.
- Q.10. Explain main features of Ashoka's Dhamma? 5
- ANS-**
- Respect to elders, love for young and kindness to servants.
 - Religious tolerance to other religions.
 - Liberal policies towards Brahmanas, Shramanas.
 - Appointment of Dhamma mahamattas.
- Q.11. How do inscription help in reconstruction of history? 5
- ANS-**
- Knowledge about the rulers and their achievements.
 - Scripts and language of that time.
 - Land grant and economic condition.
 - Extent of the empire.
 - Social and religious condition of kingdom.
- Q.12. Write the main features of Mauryan administration? 10
- ANS-**
- Central administration- King had control over legislative, executive, judiciary, army and finance.
 - Provincial administration- The Empire was divided in to many provinces.
 - Local Government- There was a committee of 30 members to maintain rules and regulations in Pataliputra.
 - King used to run the administration with the help of high officials.
 - Five major political centres in the empire
 - Law and order system setup.

- Organised army- a committee with six subcommittee for coordinating military activity.
- To spread Dhamma , appointment of Dhamma Mahamattra.
- Officers were appointed to manage the land revenue, irrigation and roads.

Q.13. Source based questions: -

10

“What the king’s officials did?”

Q.1- Explain the duties of the officers of state.

- ANS- 1. Some superintended the rivers, measured lands and inspected the sluices by which water was let out from the main canals into their branches, so that everyone would have an equal supply of it.
2. They had also charge of huntsmen, entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts.
3. They collected the taxes, and superintended the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

Q.2. - Explain the role of the sub-committees for coordinating military activities.

- ANS- 1. Megasthenes mentioned a the committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.
2. They looked after navy, transport and provisions, foot soldiers, horses, chariots and elephants.
3. The second committee had to arrange bullock carts to carry equipments procure food for soldiers and fodder for animals and recruit servants and artisans to look after the soldiers.

Q.3- What did Ashoka do to hold his empire together?

- ANS- 1. Ashoka tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma.
2. Special officers called dhamma mahamattas were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.

CHAPTER- 3
KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS IN EARLY SOCIETIES
(600 BC-600CE)

- Q.1. Why the war Mahabharata was fought? What was its result? 2
- ANS- The war of Mahabharata was fought to acquire land and authority. The war was won by the Pandavas.
- Q.2. What do you mean by term kula and Jati? 2
- ANS- Sanskrit texts use the term kula to designate families and jati for the larger network of kinfolk.
- Q.3. What is endogamy? 2
- ANS- Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit. This could be a kin, group, caste or a group living in the same locality.
- Q.4. Give Two Importance of Manusmriti? 2
- ANS- (i) It gives vital information about law and social practices.
(ii) It influences the Hindu way of life even today.
- Q.5. What do you mean by the term epic? 2
- ANS- Epic means a larger poetic text which narrates the life and achievements of the heroes or the past of a nation.
- Q.6. Explain the relationship between the Varna system and the occupation according to Brahmanical texts. How did the Brahmanas reinforce these? 5
- Q.6. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times Prove it.? 10
- Q.7. Read the following passage given carefully and answer the question that follows: 10
- “Draupadi’s Marriage”**
- ANS-. (i) Drupada organized a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target.
- ANS. (ii) Vyasa told that Pandvas were in reality incarnations of Indra. He also told that a women was blessed by Lord Shiva to have five husband was now reborn as Draupadi.
- ANS. (iii) It was an example of polyandry. Some historians believes that such kind of marriage were perhaps prevalent in some section of societies. Some historian believe that such tradition was present in the Himalayan region.

CHAPTER -4
THINKERS BELIEF AND BUILDINGS
(600 BCE – 600 CE)

- Q.1. Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha. 2
- ANS.** 1. Lumbini (birthplace of the Buddha)
2. Kapilvastu (the Buddha was brought up here)
3. Bodh Gaya (the Buddha attained enlightenment here)
4. Sarnath- (the Buddha delivered his first religious discourse here).
- Q.2. What do you mean by “Dharma Chakra Pravartana”? 3
- ANS-** Dharma Chakra Pravartana means ‘sitting in motion the wheel of Dharma’. The first religious discourse or sermon delivered by Mahatma Buddha after attaining enlightenment at Mrig dav or Deer Park of Sarnath near Varanasi , is known as ‘ Mahachakra Pravartana’.
- Q.3. Mention the various incarnations of Vishnu according to Vaishnavism. 2
- ANS.** According to Vaishnavism there are ten incarnations of Vishnu. These are: Matsya ,Kurma, Varsha, Narsimha, Vamana, Parsurama, Rama, Krishna, Buddha, and Kalki.
- Q.4. Define Tri-ratna. 3
- ANS-** According to Jainism, Moksha or salvation can be attained by observing Tri- ratna or three jewels. These are-
1. Right knowledge,
 2. Right faith ,
 3. Right action
- Q.5. What was the Budha Sangha? Discuss its characteristics. 5
- ANS.** 1. Budha founded organization of monks called “Sangha”.
2. These monks served as teachers of “Dhamma”. They believed a simple life.
3. They possessed only the essential things which were required for their survival.
4. Earlier only men were allowed to joined the ‘Sangha’, later on the women were allowed for admission to the Sangha.
5. All the members were regarded as equal in the Sangha.
- Q.6. How Buddhist text were prepared and preserved? 5
- ANS.** The Buddha used to give teachings through debate and discussion. Men, Women and children attended these discussions and discussed what they heard. None of his teachings were written down during his life time. After his death, his followers called a council of elders at Vaishali. This council compiled all of his teachings. These complications were known as Tripitaka which literally means the tree baskets to hold different types of text. Firstly they were transmitted orally and then written and classified according to their subject matter and length. When Bhuddism spread to new lands like Srilanka, other texts like Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa were written. Many Pilgrims like FaXian and Xuan Zang carried Buddhist texts with them to disseminate the teachings of Buddha.
- Q9. Discuss how and why Stupas were built? (6+4)=10
- ANS.**
1. Inscription found on the railings and pillars of stupas record donations made for building and decorating them.
 2. Some donations were made by kings such as the Satavahanas; others were made by guilds,
 3. Such as that of the ivory workers who financed part of one of the gateways at Sanchi.
 4. Hundreds of donations were made by women and men who mention their names.
 5. Sometimes adding the name of the place from where they came, as well as their occupations and names of their relatives.
 5. Bhikkhus and bhikkhunis also contributed towards building these monuments.
- Stupas were built for many reasons -
1. There were other placestoo that were regarded as sacred. This was because relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or object used by him were buried there. These were

mounds known as stupas.

2. The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre- Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism.

3. Since they contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism.

4. By the second century, a number of stupas, including those at Bharhut , Sanchi and Sarnath had

Q.7. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follows – 10

“Why were Stupa’s built”

Q1. What are the Stupas ? Who advised the Ananda to build the Stupa?

ANS. The Stupa were the sacred places. They preserved the relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or the objects used by him. All these things were buried in the stupas.

Q2. From which chapter has this excerpt been taken? It is a part of which book?

ANS. This excerpt has been taken from the “ Mahaparinibbana Sutta.” It was a part of the “Sutta Pitaka.”

Q3. Who was the Tathagata? What had he told about the importance of the stupa?

ANS. Tathagata was another name for the Buddha. He told Ananda that the honour to his worldly remains was not important. He laid stress on the importance of one’s good deeds. The stupas should be erected on the holy places. If anybody placed garlands or perfume or saluted them, he will not only get the peace of mind but also profit and joy.

Q4. Name any three places where the Stupas have been built.

ANS. The stupas were built at many places. The most important stupas existed at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath.

CHAPTER-5

THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS

Q.1. Name any two travellers who came India during the medieval period (11th to 17th C)? 2

ANS. 1. Al Biruni (11th Century) from Uzbekistan

2. Ibn-Battuta (14th Century) from North western Africa, Morocco.

3. Francois Bernier (17th Century) from France

Q.2. Do you think Al-Biruni depended only on Sanskrit texts for his information and understanding of Indian society? 3

ANS. Yes, Al-Biruni depended almost exclusively on the work of Brahmanas, often citing passages from the Vedas the Purana, the Bhagavad Gita the works of Patanjali the Manusmriti etc., to provide an understanding of Indian society.

Q.3. What were the “barriers” discussed by Al-Biruni that obstructed him in understanding India? 5

ANS. Following were the barriers he faced in understanding India –

1. Problems of Language – According to him, Sanskrit was so different from Arabic and Persian that ideas and concept could not be easily translated from one language.

2. Difference of religion beliefs and practices – He was Muslim and his religious beliefs and practices were quite different from India.

3. Self-absorption and insularity of the local population - According to him the third barrier was the isolation policy of the Indians.

Q.4. What did Bernier write about the Sati system? 5

ANS. (i) It was a cruel practice in which the widow was made to sit on the pyre of her husband alive.

(ii) She was forced to be sati.

(iii) The people had no sympathy even for the child widows.

(iv) The cries of the women going to be a sati did not move anyone.

(v) The Brahmanas and the elderly women of the house participated in this practice.

Q.5. According to Bernier, What were the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land? 5

- ANS.** (1) Absence of ownership of land, landholders could not pass on their land to their children. Thus they didn't take any interest in increasing production.
- (2) It prevented the emergence of the "improving" landlords.
- (3) It led to the ruination of agriculture.
- (4) It brought a continuous decline in the living standard of all sections of society.
- (5) It led to the excessive oppression of the peasantry.

Q.6. Source based Questions:
"On horse and on foot"

10

- ANS.** (i) There were two kinds of postal system – the horse postal system and the postal system on foot.
- (ii) In the postal service on foot, there were three stages. They were called the Dawa. It was one-third part of a mile. There was a village with dense population at a distance of every three mile. There were three centers outside it. The people used to sit in these centers to start their work. Each one of them had a long rod having copper bells at its top. Whenever a messenger started his journey, he held the letter in one hand and this rod with copper bells in the other hand. He would run very fast. The people sitting in the camps at once got ready when they heard the sound of the bell. As soon as the messenger reached the camp, one of the people would take the letter and run away at full speed shaking the rod. This process continued till the letter reached its destination.
- (iii) According to Ibn Battuta, The journey from Sindh to Delhi was completed in fifty days. On the other hand, all the information's given by the detectives reached the king within five days; Ibn Battuta was quite amazed at their efficiency of the detectives reached the king within five days.
- (iv) In the 14th century, the state took special steps to encourage the traders. For example, all the trade routes had serais and rest houses.

CHAPTER-6
BHAKTI-SUFI TRADITIONS
CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND DEVOTIONAL TEXTS
(08TH TO 18TH CENTURY)

Q.1 What does Bhakti movement mean? 2

ANS. A series of hindu saints & reformers started religious reform movements which adopted the method of devotion (Bhakti) to achieve the salvation their method of expression of devotion ranged from the routine worship of deities within temple & singing & chanting of devotional composition.

Q.2 What do you mean by Sufism? 2

ANS. The Sufis were Muslim saints who left a great impact on the Indian society Sufism originated in Persia.

Q.3 Who were Alavars and Nayanars ? 2

ANS–Nayanars - The Nayanars or Nayanmars were devotional saint poets of vishnuin Tamil Nadu, who were active between the 5th and 10th centuries CE.

Alvars - The alwar or azhwars were Tamil poet-saints of south India who espoused 'emotional devotion' or bhakti to Visnu-Krishna in their songs of longing, ecstasy and service.

Q.4. Give the name of any four well known reformers of Bhakti movement? 2

ANS. Ramanand swami, Kabir, Guru nanak dev, Mira Bai.

Q.5. What is the importance of Murshid in Sufi ideology? 2

ANS. According to Sufism, an individual must have a religious guide (Murshid) through whom he can communicate with god. The pir is a ladder which enables a man to reach the goal of life Devotion to the Murshid is the worship of god.

Q.6. Describe the causes of the rise of Bhakti movement? 5

ANS.

1. Influence of Vaishnavism
2. Evil practices of the Hindues
3. Fear of sprit of Islam
4. Influence of sufi sects
5. Emergence of great reformers.

Q.7. Discuss the influences & importance of Bhakti movement?

5

ANS. RELIGIOUS EFFECTS

1. Saked Hinduism
2. Lowered the prestige of the Brahmins
3. Checked the propagation of Islam
4. Emergence of Sikhism
5. Setback back to Buddhism

SOCIAL & CULTURAL IMPACT

- (a) Improvement in the social relation between the Hindus & Muslims
- (b) Uplift of lower class
- (c) Promoted the spirit of social service
- (d) Development of composite art in the society
- (e) Enrichment of Literature.

Q.8. What were Attitude of the Nayanars & Alavars sects towards the cast?

5

ANS. Some historians are of the view that Alvars & Nayanaras started a movement of Protest against the cast system & the dominance of Brahmins are at least made effort to reform them. This view is supported by the fact, that these Bhakti reformers came from diverse social background some of the belonged to lower classes such as Cultivators, Artism & untouchahable some of them Barman background. The Alvars & Nayanars claimed that their compositions were as important as the Vedas. The tamil song of the Alvars are marked by such depth of feeling & trupiety that they are looked upon as vaishnava Vedas. the nayanaras composed their devotional songs with the highest spiritual sentiments & set up shaivism on a strang tooting. these songs are still popular in south India.

Q.9. Describe the teaching of Kabir? How does he describe the ultimate reality through the Poems?

5

ANS.

- (a) To achieve inward spiritual bliss
- (b) Condemnation of empty ritual
- (c) To faster harmony between Hinduism & Islam
- (d) He believed in one formless God
- (e) Rejected both Vedas & Kuran & the supremacy of the Brahmins & Mulas
- (f) He opposed the caste system & image worship
- (g) He taught the unity of god & the path of love & devotion
- (h) He emphasized on bhakti to achieve salvation or Moksha.

Kabir gave different names of ultimate reality. In Islam these include Allah Hazrat, Khuda and pir. He also used terms taken from Vaedantic traditions like alakh, nirankar, brahman and atman.

CHAPTER-7
AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL: VIJAYANAGAR

- Q.1.Hampi town is located in the bank of which river? 2
ANS. It is located on the bank of Tungbhadra river.
- Q. 2. Mention the silent features of the temple of Hampi. 2
ANS. The temple of Hampi is well articulated with artistic pillars like structure. Magnificent structure with gallery surrounded with pillars around divinity and the place of god is one of the features of the temples. The main temple of Hampi is Vitthal and Hazareram.
- Q.3. How did the water requirements problems solved in Vijayanagar Empire? 2
ANS. The natural reservoir are providing water for Vijayanagar is Tungbhadra river. This river was situated in the north-east direction of the kingdom. Many rivers from nearby mountain range get merged into this river. Dams were built in almost all tributaries of rivers. Hauz were built in order to cope with the drastic climate in draught situation. This was stored in the beginning of the 15th century. This place was called Kamalapuram water reservoir.
- Q.4. Who was Colin Mackenzie? Mention his importance in Indian history? 2
ANS. Colin Mackenzie used to work in British East India Company. He took birth in 1754. He is a famous engineer, surveyor and humanist. He became the first Surveyer General of British India in 1815. He died in the year 1821. He began to survey in the traditional culture and historical places of India in order to run administration of Colonial India more smoothly and effectively.
- Q.5. Which goddess is called Pampa? 2
ANS. Goddess Pampa is the name of goddess Parvati.
- Q.6.What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 5
ANS. There are many advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Abdur Razzaq noted that "between the first, second and third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses.
 - The detailed statements have been corroborated by present day archaeologists, who have also found evidence of an agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core.
 - We knew different sources that in Vijayanagara empire and other southern kingdom agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified areas. Often, the objective of medieval sieges was to strave the defenders into submission. These sieges could last four several months and sometimes even years.
 - Normally rulers tried to be prepared for adverse situations or natural calamities by building large granaries within fortified areas. The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself.
 - Whenever, Kingdom was attacked by the enemies at the time of reaping harvest they could easily brunt the dry crops of the farmers. But these fields was safe in ordinary situation from wild animals.
- Q.7. What do you think was the significance of the ritual's associated with theMahanavami dibba ? 5
ANS. The importance of the rituals associated with the Mahanawami dibba. Located on one of the highest points in the city, the "Mahanawami dibba" is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11000 sq.ft. to a height of 40 feet. Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanawami (Literally the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October, known variously as Dushehra (northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanawami (in Peninsular India). The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion.
- The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.

- Dancer, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers, as well as ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
- These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings on the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas in a grand ceremony in an open field. On this occasion the nayakas brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute. What impression of the lives of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara can you cull from the various descriptions in Vijayanagara empire.

Q.8. What impression of the lives of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara can you cull from the various descriptions in Vijayanagara empire. 5

ANS. Ordinary people of this empire spoke different languages and followed different religious tradition.

- There were small traders and local merchant used to live in cities, trade centre, port town and villages.
- Peasants, workers, slaves etc. were included in ordinary people. These were ordinary Brahmans, trader and women also.
- In the society there were a few low class people, who were non-influential. They were Dombar, Mana, Jogi, Paraiyan, Boi, Kallar etc. Some low caste people were converted to christianity due to the influence of the Portuguese. The evils of caste system and untouchability were practiced in the society.
- The ordinary people of the Vijayanagar empire lived in ordinary houses. This is how the sixteenth century portuguese traveller Barbosa described the houses of ordinary people existed in the society. The men were sold and purchased. There were some special rules for the slaves.

Q.9. Evaluate the importance of Amar Nayaka System in emergence of Vijayanagara Empire. 5

ANS. There is an important role of this system in emerging the Vijayanagara empire. That shows in the following points:

- The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya.
- They collected taxes and other dues from peasants.
- A share of revenue was spent for the maintenance of irrigation works and temples.
- The amar nayak retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.
- These contingents provided the Vijayanagara Kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control.
- The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the King annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.
- Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another.
- Many of these nayakas established independent kingdoms in the 17th century.

CHAPTER-8 PEASANT, ZAMINDARS AND STATE

Q.1. Mention various duties performed by state officials in the 16th century? 2

ANS. They collect land revenue, measure the lands and keep records etc.

- Q.2. Who was the author of Ain-I Akbari? 2
ANS. Abul Fazl, writer of Ain-I Akbari, he was a famous Persian author, gems of Akber's court.
- Q.3. Who were Raiyats? How many types of Raiyat? 2
ANS. They were peasants. There are two types of Raiyat - Khud-khasta and Pahi-khasta.
 Khud-khasta – They were residents of the village in which they held their land.
 Pahi-khasta – They were non-resident cultivators, who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands were else were on a contractual basis.
- Q.4. How many seasons of agriculture according to Ain? 2
ANS. According to Ain-i-Akbari, agriculture was organized around the two major seasonal cycles – The kharif and the rabi.
 Kharif – rice and jawar. Rabi – wheat and gram.
- Q.5. What was Jins-i-Kamil? 2
ANS. Literally perfect crops. Example - cotton and sugarcane.
- Q.6. Describe the functions of Ain-i-Akbari? 5
ANS. 1. Vision of Akbar's empire.
 2. Strong ruling class.
 3. The organization of the court, administration and the army.
 4. Included detailed revenue, records – with the help of Todarmal tried to reorganized the hole revenue system.
 5. Useful description of agrarian society.
- Q.7. What were the role played by women in agrarian society? 5
ANS. 1. Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in fields.
 2. Women sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest.
 3. Craft production – such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery and embroidery.
 4. Some restriction during some days of month – women were not allowed to touch the plough or the potter's wheel in western India.
 5. Produce children and look after them.
- Q.8. How land revenue was fixed? 5
ANS. 1. It consisted of two stages - Jama and Hasil. Jama was the amount assessed and Hasil the amount collected.
 2. Both cultivated and cultivable land measured in each province.
 3. Prepared annual record of the number of cultivators in each village
 4. Officials were appointed to measure land revenue.
 5. The Dewan, who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire.
- Q.9. Explain the salient features of zabti system? 5
ANS.
 1. Measurement of land was compulsory.
 2. Classification of land:- Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar.
 3. Calculation of the average products.
 4. Fixation of state share.
 5. Commutation into cash.
 6. Collection of land revenue.
- Q.10. Who were zamindars? What were their functions? 2+8=10
ANS. Zamindars were the part of rural society, who lived on agricultural production had milkiyat belongs to upper caste. New Zamindars emerged from lower caste.
 Functions of Zamindars:
 1. Collect revenue.
 2. Midiate between king and peasant.

3. Maintain military.
4. Developed agricultural land.
5. Give money to farmers for agriculture.
6. Sell their own agricultural produce.
7. Make an arrangement for weekly or fortnightly market in the villages.
8. Making arrangement for repairing roads and water sources.

CHAPTER-9
KINGS AND CHRONICLES
(MUGHAL COURT 16TH-17TH CENTURY)

- Q.1 Name the dynasty which ruled India during 1526 to 1707. Who was the founder of this dynasty? 2
ANS. Mughal dynasty and founder of this dynasty was Babur.
- Q.2. Manuscripts involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Give some such people engaged in the task. 3
ANS. Manuscripts involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Among them were paper marker, calligrapher, gliders, painters, bookbinders.
- Q.3. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire. 5
ANS. The role played by the women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire:
1. In the Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (Begams) and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth.
 2. Apart from wives numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household: The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill tact and intelligence.
 3. After NurJahan Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shahjahana's daughter Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to the high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara in addition received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.
- Q.4. Write a short note on Badshah Nama. 5
ANS. Badshah Nama Chronicle of a king based on the history of Shahjahan's reign is an important chronicle among official histories. Abdul Hamid Lahori, a pupil of Abul Fazal is known as its author. It is modelled of 10 lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second daftars comprising of first two decades of Shahjahan's reign (1627- 1647) But due to infirmities of age he was unable to write the 3rd volume. Volume of the 3rd decade of the emperor's rule was chronicle by historian waris.
- Q.5. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Mansabdari System. 5
ANS. Merits of the Mansabdari System
1. Control on revolts.
 2. Qualification as basis of ranks.
 3. Ban on Corruption
 4. Forceful army
 5. Emotional unity
- Demerits of Mansabdari System
1. Misuse of money
 2. Disloyalty of the soldiers towards the empire
 3. Luxurious life of mansabdars
 4. High salary of mansabdars created pressure on govt.
 5. Less number of horsemen than the prescribed number affected the effectiveness of military.
 6. Lack of direct link between emperor and soldiers.
- Q.6. Source based questions: 10
"Darbar-i-Akbari"

Q1. Describe the main activities taking place in the court?

ANS. Q.1. Main activities taking place in the darbar are:

1. Beating of the drum. To announced holding of dewan-i-am.
2. Divine praise to establish emperor as “insane-i- kamil”
3. The emperor sons, grandchildren and other grantees take their positions according to status, hierarchy and proximity to the king.
4. All attending court women standing to pay respect and offer salutation to the king.
5. Learned men, mechanics, officers of justice present report to the king for review and update.
6. Gladiators, wrestlers, singers, women in waiting to exhibit their skill and for royal patronage.

Q.2. What was the significant of the darbar procedures?

ANS. The dauber procedures reflected the status and power of the emperors.

Q.3. Define the term “Kornish”.

ANS. “Kornish” was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head.

Q.4. Explain the term “Jharokha Darshan.”

ANS. “Jharokha Darshan” showing of the emperor to the public from the palace balcony. It was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority.

CHAPTER-10 COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

Q.1. What was Permanent Settlement? 2

ANS. The practice of collecting land revenue introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is known as permanent settlement. In this system the land was given to landlords (Zamindars) permanently. The amount of revenue had been fixed in permanent settlement.

Q.2. Explain the ryotwari system of revenue. 2

ANS. The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as ryotwari. In this system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. The average incomes from different types of soil were estimated. The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.

Q.3. What was Deeds of hire? 2

ANS. When debts mounted the peasants were unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. They had no option but to give over all land under their possession, carts and animals to the money lenders. But without animals they could not continue to cultivate. So they took land on rent and animals on hire. Now they had to pay for them which had originally belonged to them. He had to sign a Deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to them.

Q.4. Who were santhals? What are the two features of their lives? 2

ANS. They were the tribes living in the foothills of Rajmahal hills. They cultivated their fields by plough and much civilized then the Paharias.

Q.5. Who were Jotedars? 2

Ans. The groups of rich farmers were known as Jotedars. They controlled local trade as well as money lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivator’s of the region.

Q.6. Why Zamindars defaulted on payments? 5

ANS. The reasons for this failure were various-

(i) The initial demands of tax were very high, because the company felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come they would never be able to claim for high shares in the condition of increased income.

(ii) This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar. If the Zamindar could not collect the rent, how could he pay the company?

(iii) The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.

(iv) The permanent settlement initially limited the power of the Zamindars to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari.

Q.7. Why did the Santhals revolted against the British rule? 5

ANS. The Santhals were revolted against the British rule due to following reasons-

(i) The land that Santhals had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.

(ii) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, money lenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest.

(iii) Moneylenders were taking over the land from Santhals when debts remained unpaid, and Zamindars were asserting control over the Damin – i - koh area.

(vi) By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, money lenders and the colonial state in order to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule. It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 sq. miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

Q.8. Passage Based Questions. 10

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, “**The Fifth Report stated.**”

ANS. (1) 1. The revenue demand was very high.

2. The high demand was imposed the 1790’s, a time when the prizes of agriculture produce were depressed making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindars.

3. The revenue was invariable regardless of the harvest and had to be paid regularly.

ANS. (2) The Rajas of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all district of Bengal) were some of the defaulters could not pay revenue in time,

ANS. (3) (1) Fifth report is one amongst a series of report of the administrative activities of the East India Company sent to the British parliament.

(2) It content 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors, statistically reports on revenue returns and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras, written by officials.

CHAPTER-11 REBELS AND THE RAJ

Q.1. Which Governor-Generel introduced the Subsidiary Alliance? Name the four major powers accepting it. 2

ANS. Subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wlisesley. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Tanjore, Surat, etc were the four major powers who accepted it.

Q.2. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? Where was he sent on Pension? 3

ANS. Wajid Ali Shah was last Nawab of Awadh. He was sent to Calcutta on pension.

Q.3. What were the policies and administrative causes of the Revolt of 1857? 5

ANS. (a) Imperialist policy of the British administrators.

(b) Doctrine of Lapse

(c) Abolition of pensions and Titles.

(d) Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor.

(e) Annexation of Awadh

(f) Misuse of Subsidiary alliance.

Q.4. What were the causes of the failure of the 1857 Revolt? 5

- ANS.** (a) Breaking out before of the fixed date.
(b) Co-operation of the native states to the British.
(c) Lack of co-operation from the Elite.
(d) Limited resources of the Rebels.
(e) Absence of a common ideal.
(f) Diplomacy of the British.

Q.5. Discuss the nature of revolt of 1857.

5

- ANS.** (a) Only a Sepoy mutiny –
(i) The main ground for the uprising had been prepared by the soldiers.
(ii) Important and immediate causes of the revolt was the use of greased cartridges.
(iii) The revolt did not spread throughout the country.
(iv) The revolt did not enjoy the cooperation and support of the common people.
(b) First war of Independence – Lakhs of artisans, farmers and soldiers struggled united against the British rule.
(c) Hindu and Muslim took actively part in the movement.
(d) The masses took active part in the struggle against the British at almost all centres of uprisings.
(e) It had country wide presence.

Q.6. What were the social, economic, religious and military causes of 1857 revolt?

10

Ans. Economic Causes:-

- (a) Drain of wealth
(b) Destruction of Indian industries, trade & commerce.
(c) Exorbitant rate of land revenue.
(d) Resumption of Inami or rent-free lands.
(e) Unemployment and poverty among the masses.

Social Causes:-

- (a) Maltreatment of the Indians.
(b) Interference in the social life of Indians.
(c) Spread of Western Education.
(d) Propagation of Christianity.

Military Causes:-

- (a) Unrest among the Indian soldiers.
(b) Increase ratio of Indian soldiers.
(c) Faulty distribution of troops.
(d) General Service Enlistment Act.
(e) Greased cartridges.

CHAPTER-12 COLONIAL CITIES

URBANISATION, PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

Q.1 To what extent are census data useful in reconstruction patterns of urbanization in the colonial context?

2

ANS. Census data are very useful in reconstructing pattern of urbanization in the colonial context.

- (i) These data are useful of know exact number of population as well as the total population of white and blacks.
(ii) These data also tell us upto what extent total number of people or total population had been affected adversely by the fearful or deadly diseases.

(iii) Census data provide us complete information about total number of different communities, their language, their works and means of livelihood as well as about their caste and religion also.

Q.2. Why did the records of the colonial cities were preserved?

3

ANS.

(i) To know the change of population.

(ii) For reconstructing the history of growth of the colonial cities.

Q.3. What were the new kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? What function did they serve ?

5

ANS.

(1). By the 18th century, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay had become important points and cities. The settlement that came up here were convenient points for collecting goods. The English East India Company built its factories (i.e. mercantile offices) there and because of competition among European companies fortified their settlement for protection. In Madras, Fort St. George, in Calcutta Fort William and in Bombay the Fort marked out the areas of British settlement which were known as 'White town'. The Indian Merchants, artisans and other women who had economic dealings with Europeans merchants lived outside their fort. These forts in settlement of their own known as 'Black Towns'.

(2). After 1850s cotton mills were set up by Indian merchants and entrepreneurs in Bombay and European – owned jute mills were established in Rishra (1855) on the outskirts of Calcutta.

(3). Kanpur, specializing in leather, wooden and cotton textile and Jamshedpur, specializing in steel were prominent.

(4). In 1864 Viceroy John Lawrence officially moved his councils to Shimla

Q4. Why were the hill stations developed in India by Britishers?

5

ANS.

1. Need of British army.

2. Strategic places of Army.

3. Cool climate temptation for Britishers.

4. Free from epidemics.

5. Healthy climate

6. Home away home for Britishers.

Q.5. Assess the impact of health and defence needs on town planning in Colonial Calcutta.

5

ANS-In 1756, Sirajudula the Nawab of Bengal sacked the small fort which the British traders had built to house their goods. Consequently when Sirajudaula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey, the British built a new fort. Fort William could not be easily attacked.

Around Fort William, a vast open space was left which came to be known as the Maidan or garen math. This was done so there would be no obstructions to a straight line of fire from the Fort against an advancing enemy army. Soon the British began to move out of the Fort and build residences along the periphery of the Maidan. This was how the English Settlement in Calcutta started taking shape. The vast open space around the Fort became Calcutta's first significant town planning measure.

Lord Wellesley was concerned about the conditions that existed in the Indian part of the city, the filth, overcrowding and the poor drainage. He wrote a minute (an administrative order) in 1803 on the need for town planning and set up various committees for this purpose.

It was believed that creating open places in the city would make the city healthier. Consequently many Bazaars, Ghats, Burial ground and Tanneries were cleared or removed. After Wellesley's departure, the Lottery Committee carried on with the work of Town Planning. In its drive to make the Indian areas cleaner, the committee cleared the river bank of encroachment and pushed the poor to the outskirts of Calcutta.

The outbreak of cholera and plague epidemics in the 19th century gave a further impetus to town planning. The government believed that there was a direct link between living conditions and the spread of disease. Densely built up areas were regarded as insanitary as it obstructed sunlight and circulation of air.

Q.6. Passage based question: 10

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

“Escaping to the Countryside”

(i) Who was Mirza Ghalib?

ANS. Mirza Ghalib was a famous poet.

(ii) What was happening in Delhi in 1857 and why?

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, Delhi was seized by the rebels. But soon it was recovered by the British army.

(iii) Which three gates were under the rebels, while British army was occupying Delhi?

ANS. The three gates were – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi.

(iv) What was the condition of the people of Delhi?

ANS. The colour fled from men’s faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ...took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

CHAPTER-13

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND BEYOND

- Q.1. Name one movement launched for farmers and peasants by Mahatma Gandhi in India? 1
ANS-1. Champaran Satyagraha 1917 for indigo peasants.
2. Ahmedabad mill labour movement 1918.
- Q.2. State the significance of Gandhiji’s speech at Banaras Hindu University? 1
ANS - 1. Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
2. He worried about the contrast between the rich and poor. He felt salvation of India lay in the farmers.
- Q.3. What is meant by Rowlatt Act? 1
ANS-Anybody could be arrested on the basis of suspicion and put in prison without trial. This Act was made by Rowlatt to suppress the freedom struggle.
- Q.4. Why was charkha chosen as a national symbol? 1
ANS- 1- Symbol of self-reliance and self-confidence.
2. Source of employment for thousands of poor and unemployed.
- Q.5. What was the significance of Lahore Session of Congress? 1
ANS-1- Declaration of poorna Swaraj as the main objective of Congress.
2- 26 January 1930 to be celebrated as Independence Day.
- Q.6 Describe the Gandhi –Irwin Pact of 1931? 3
ANS-1- Gandhiji postponed Civil Disobedience movement.
2- Irwin agreed to release all prisoners and allowed to make salt along the coast.
3- Gandhiji agreed to go to second round table conference.
- Q.7 What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the second world war? 2
ANS- 1-Both Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were against Hitler and Nazis.
2-They promised congress support to the war effort if the British in return promised to grant India Independence after the war.

Q.8. Why did Gandhiji start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn? 3

ANS-

- To oppose Rowlatt Act.
- To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.
- To support the Khilafat Movement.
- To attend Swaraj.
- Violence at Chauri-Chaura – He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of
- Chauri-Chaura
- Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

Q.9. Explain the significance of Dandi March? 2

ANS- 1. Violation of Salt law- a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.

2. Large scale participation of women.

3. Civil law violated across large part of India.

Q.10. What was the problem of separate electorates? What were the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue? 2

ANS- Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate Electorates like muslims. In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference Dalit leader Dr.B.R.Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

- He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.
- Gandhiji opposed the separate electorates.
- Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress.

Q.11. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement? 3

ANS-

1. Simple lifestyle
2. Use of Hindi for communication
3. Role of Gandhiji in three mass movement.
4. Emphasis on Truth and non-violence
5. swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj.
6. Importance on Charkha and Khadi.
7. Upliftment of women, poor down trodden.
8. Hindu-Muslim unity
9. Abolition of untouchability.
10. Balancing each and every section of society.

Q.13. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma. 2

ANS-

- Auto-biographies and biographies.
- Contemporary newspapers.
- Official and police records.,
- Public speeches
- Private letters.

Q.14. “Where ever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous power.” Explain with Examples. 3

ANS-

- 1-The ascetic life style,
2. Use of dhoti and charkha
3. Use of Hindi for communication made Gandhiji very popular.
- 4- Where ever he went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.
 - (a) Sent by King to redress the grievances of the farmers.

(b) Had power to overrule all local officials.

(c) Gandhiji was superior to the British.

5- Fight against untouchability.

Q.15. Source based questions:

5

“Why the salt satyagraha?”

ANS-

Q.1- Why was salt the symbol of protest?

ANS- Salt was the symbol of protest because salt was used by everyone even by the poorest Indians.

In every Indian household salt was indispensable yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.

Q.2- Why was salt destroyed by the Colonial Government?

ANS- The salt tax had been wickedly designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which was at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroyed the salt it could not sell profitably.

Q.3- Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?

ANS- Gandhiji considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes because salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. The salt tax was at times even fourteen times its values. The Government destroyed the salt it cannot sell profitably. Wherever there was likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people salt officers were posted for destruction. In this way national property was destroyed at national expectation.

CHAPTER-14

UNDERSTANDING PARTITION POLITICS, MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES

Q.1 What do you mean by the term Holocaust?

1

ANS- Holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale. Many scholars have used this term for loot, Arson, killings during the partition.

Q.2 What was Lucknow pact?

1

ANS- The Lucknow pact of December 1916 was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim league. The congress accepted separate electorates.

Q.3 What is Pakistan resolution?

1

ANS- In 1940 the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas.

Q.4 What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards second world war?

1

ANS- The Indian National Congress was ready to help Britain if they makes a clear declaration to free India after the second world war.

Q.5 What was the impact of separate electorates for Muslims on the communal politics?

1

ANS- (i) The Muslims could elect their own representatives in reserved constituency.

(ii) They can favour the people belonging to their own religious groups.

Q.6 The partition of India was a holocaust. Justify?

2

ANS.

(i) A large number of people were killed.

(ii) Lakhs of people had become refugees.

(iii) A large number of people were rendered homeless.

(iv) There were killings, loots, arson and rape.

(v) People lost their properties and all their assets.

Q.7 What are the merits and demands of Oral history? 3

ANS.

- (i) It helps us grasp experience and memories in detail.
- (ii) It enables historians to write richly textured, vivid accounts of events like partition.
- (iii) Oral history also allows historian to broaden the boundaries of their discipline.
- (iv) Many historians argue the uniqueness of personnel experience makes generalization difficult.
- (v) They think Oral accounts are concerned with tangential issues.

Q.8 Why Cabinet missions was sent to India? What were the main features of its plan? 5

ANS- Cabinet mission was sent to India to suggest a solution for the Indian problem.

- The mission recommended a loose three of her confederation.
- India would have a federal government including princely states and provinces of British India.
- Federal government would be dealing with Defense, Foreign affairs and communication.
- Provisions were made for the grouping of provinces.
- The representations of all three groups meet in a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution.
- Congress and League rejected the cabinet mission's proposal.

Q.9 What was the impact of partition on Indian women. 5

ANS- 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) They were brutally tortured and beaten.
- (3) They found the governments of both India and Pakistan insensitive to their problems.
- (4) Government's insensitivity to the feelings of women.
- (5) Women not allowed to voice their opinion.
- (6) Killing of women in the name of saving honour of women.
- (7) Forcing women to commit suicide to save themselves from falling into the hands of enemies.
- (8) Their suicide was treated as martyrdom.
- (9) Dishonouring women of a community seen as dishonouring the community itself and a mode of taking revenge.
- (10) They were not allowed to re-settle their life on their own wish.

Q.10. Read the following passage given carefully. Answer the questions that follow. 10

“Without a short being fired”

ANS. (1) It refers to an events held at the time of partition. The mobs were looting the market and trade centers.

ANS. (2) The British officials did not act to stop these unlawful and violent activities. The district administration had no control over the city.

ANS. (3) The Indian soldiers had started behaving as Hindu , Muslims or Sikhs. They were helping the people of their community only.

ANS. (4) He advised the people of Hindu and Muslim communities at Delhi to maintain trust on each other.

CHAPTER-15

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Q.1 Who did move the crucial 'Objectives Resolution'? 1

ANS- The Crucial Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.2 Why was the new constitution of Independent India introduced on 26 January 1950? 1

ANS-Because it was the 20th anniversary of the historical day on which the Congress had declared Complete Independence as its final goal.

Q.3 Which were the two main dissents of the Indian Constitution? 1

ANS- (i) Its being written primarily in English.

(ii) Requirement of no educational qualification for any of the post enshrined in it.

Q.4 When was the Drafting Committee formed? Who was its chairman? 1

ANS-The Drafting Committee was formed on 29 August 1947. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was its chairman.

Q.5 When and under which scheme the Constituent Assembly was formed? 1

ANS- The Constituent Assembly was formed in October 1946 as per the Cabinet Mission Scheme.

Q.6 When and under whose President ship the first session of all India States People's Conference was held? 3

ANS- The first session of all India States People's Conference was held in 1927 under the president ship of Diwan Bahadur, M. Ramchan Rai the renowned leader of Ellore.

Q.7 Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the National language? 2

ANS-By the 1950s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language. Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand.Hindustani – a blend of Hindi and Urdu – was a popular language of a large section of the people of India, and it was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures. Over the years it had incorporated words and terms from very many different sources, and was therefore understood by people from various regions. This multi – cultural language, Mahatma Gandhi thought would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities: it could unify Hindus and Muslims, and people of the north and south.

Q8. Why is the Indian constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today? 2

ANS-

(a) The Indian Constitution is acceptable to all because it was based on a broad consensus and did not reflect the views of the drafting committee alone.

(b) Even though there was no universal adult Franchise at that time. The constituent assembly consisted of people of all regions and communities making it a miniature India.

(c) Eminent people like Maulana Azad and women like Sarojini Naidu played an important part in the constituent assembly as did people of all casts and creeds.

(d) Furthermore, the constituent assembly worked in a systematic and open manner.

(e) The basic principles were agreed upon, then a draft constitution was prepared for discussion.

(f) The draft constitution was discussed thoroughly clause by clause for nearly 3 years before being finalized.

(g) Every individual is free to follow. Preach, or profess his/her own religion. There is no state religion.

Q.9. How was the term minority defined by different groups? 3

ANS-The term minority was defined by different groups in the following ways:

(i) Ambedkar demanded separate group for the minority races.

(ii) Hindus and Sikhs, live in so-called Pakistan were not considered as minority race.

(iii) Members demanded the representation on behalf of the minority in the Constitution.

(iv) Nagappa demanded minority status for the Harijans.

(V) Ambedkar demanded separate Constitution for the minorities.

Q.10. What was the 'language controversy, before the Constitution Assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy? 3

ANS-

✓ **Language Controversy:**

➤ Hindustani (Hindi+Urdu) started getting separate due to communal parties.

➤ Language became politicized for communal identity.

➤ R.V. Dhulkar supported Hindi to be made language of the Constitution.

➤ It created a furor (debate) in the Constituent Assembly which was mediated by Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru.

✓ **Solutions:**

- Proceeded slowly to make Hindi as the National Language.
- Some supported official work to be continued for 15 years in English.
- After implementation of the Constitution and Provinces to choose regional language for daily work.
- Constituent Assembly:

(i) Hindi – Not National Language.

(ii) But not Rajbhasha

Q.11 What was the Objectives Resolution? What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolution? 2

ANS–It was Jawaharlal Nehru, who presented Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946. He proposed that the National Flag of India be a ‘horizontal tricolor of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion’, with a wheel in navy blue at the center. It outlined and defined the ideals and objectives of the Constitution which are as follows:

1. India was declared as independent sovereign Republic.
2. It assured justice, equality, liberty and fraternity to all its citizens.
3. It provided adequate safeguards to minorities.
4. It referred to the well-being of the backward and depressed classes.
5. India would combine the liberal ideas of democracy with socialist idea of economic Justice.
6. India would adopt that form of government which would be acceptable to its people. No imposition from the British would be accepted by the Indian people.
7. India would be a federation.
8. India would work for world peace and human welfare.

Q. 12. **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:**

ANS–

10

Q.1. Give three attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to G. B. Pant.

ANS– (i) He must train himself in the art of self-discipline.

(ii) He should care less for himself and more for others.

Q.2. What do you understand by ‘Separate Electorate’?

ANS–Under provisions of the Government of India Act, 1909. Separate electorates were made for the Muslims. Only Muslims could be elected from these constituencies. According to the British Administrators it was done in order to safe guard the interests of the Muslims minority.

Q3. Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the Constitution?

ANS– Some members of the Constituent Assembly felt that a meaningful participation of the minorities in the governance could be ascertained only by the system of separate electorates. They made a strong plea to continue this system.

Q4. Why was G. B. Pant against this demand? Give two reasons.

ANS. Govind Ballabh Pant felt that –

(i) If, by the system of the Separate Electorate, the minorities are isolated forever, they can never be able to convert themselves into a majority.

(ii) The minorities, if they are returned by Separate Electorates, can never have any effective voice in the governance.
