

Question No.	Value Points PART-A	Marks
Q1	<p>Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It has signs and symbols. It has not been deciphered. It was written from right to left. The script is not alphabetical. On some seals, there is wider spacing from right to left and cramping on the left. The motif on the seals conveyed a meaning to those who could not read. <p>(Any two points, Pg 15, Book I)</p>	2
Q2	<p>Agricultural production in the 16th and 17th century was subsistence agriculture and in cases profitable as well.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture was organized around Rabi and Kharif seasons. Agriculture was largely rainfed. In many areas the state/panchayats made arrangements for irrigation facilities. Eg: nahar, wells etc. In some areas two crops were grown and in others three. The primary purpose of agriculture was to grow staple crops like rice, wheat, millets. Cash crops were also cultivated (jins-i-kamil) eg: cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane. Several crops from different parts of the world were cultivated eg : maize, potatoes, tomatoes etc. <p>(The students may give points only to prove that it was subsistence agriculture only or they may also include points to state that it was profitable as well or both.)</p> <p>(Any two points, Pg 198-201, Book II)</p>	2
Q3	<p>Proposals made by the Cabinet Mission for a suitable political framework for a free India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended a loose three tier federation. A weak central government. Provincial assemblies grouped into three sections A,B, and C. Intermediate level executives and legislatures to be set up. <p>(Any two points, Pg 389, Book III)</p>	2
Part B- Section I		
Q4	<p>Five evidences that reflect the decline and abandonment of the Mature Harappan sites by 1800 BCE.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of population into new settlements in Gujarat, Haryana and Western UP. Disappearance of distinctive artefacts . Writing disappeared. Long distance trade disappeared. Craft specialization disappeared. Standardized weights disappeared. House construction techniques deteriorated. Large public structures were no longer produced. A rural way of life emerged. Climatic change. Floods. Deforestation. Shifting/drying up of rivers. Overuse of landscape. End of Harappan state like set up. 	5

	(Any five points, Any Other Point , Pg 17, Book I)	
Q5	<p>The philosophy of ahimsa and renunciation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The entire world is animated; even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects. The principle of ahimsa, emphasized within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking. The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world. Monastic existence is a necessary condition for salvation. Jaina monks and nuns, took five vows: to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy; and to abstain from possessing property. <p>(Any five points, Any other Point, Page 88, Book1)</p>	5
Q6	<p>Mahabharata is a good source to study the kinfolk's values of ancient times.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Family ties were regarded as 'natural' and based on blood. People of one family share food, resources, work, perform rituals together. Patrilineal system was followed. Cousins were seen as blood relations. It also gives two contrasting social norms in the relationship between the mother and son e.g...relationship between the Pandavas and their mother and the relation between the Kauravas and their mother Exogamy was practiced in marriages. Caste system was hierarchically organized. Parents and relatives were respected. Patriliney was important. Polyandry was practised. Gotra system was followed. Polygamy was practised. <p>(Any five points, Any other Point ,Pg 55, Book2)</p>	5
Q7	<p>Buddha's philosophy of life.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> World is transient and constantly changing. It is soulless. Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence. A path of moderation to be followed between severe penance and self-indulgence to rise above worldly troubles. Existence of God is irrelevant. Emphasis on ahimsa. Individual agency and righteous action emphasized. Opposed caste system. Advised kings and others to be humane and ethical. <p>(Any five points, Any other Point , Pg 91-92, Book I)</p>	5
	Part B- Section II	
Q8	<p>Accounts of Ibn Battuta and Bernier provide us with tantalizing glimpses of the life of women during 16th and 17th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ibn Battuta's account tells us about female slaves in service of the sultan as musicians and dancers. Female slaves were bought and sold in markets and exchanged as gifts. Ibn Battuta enjoyed their performance at the wedding of the Sultan's sister. Female slaves were employed by the Sultan to keep a watch on his nobles. Female slaves were employed as domestic labour. Prices of domestic female slaves was very low. 	5

	<p>g. Rich families employed at least one or two female slaves.</p> <p>h. Bernier describes the practice of sati.</p> <p>i. Some women embraced sati willingly and others were forced to die.</p> <p>(Any five points, Any other Point , Pg 135, Book II)</p>	
Q9	<p>The daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court convey the power of the Mughal emperor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The emperor began his day at sunrise with personal religious devotions and prayers. He appeared on a small balcony, for jharokha darshan, in the morning. A crowd of people (soldiers, merchants, craftsmen, peasants, women with sick children) waited for the, darshan of the emperor. Akbar introduced this practice of jharokha darshan. The emperor walked to the public hall of audience (diwan-i am) to conduct the primary business of his government. State officials presented reports and made requests. The emperor was in the diwan-i khas to hold private audiences and discuss confidential matters. High ministers placed their petitions before him in diwan-i-khas. Tax officials presented their accounts in diwan-i-khas. Reputed artists presented their work . Building plans of the architects were viewed by the emperor. Forms of address, courtesies, speech and etiquette in the court was well defined. Forms of salutations to the ruler indicated a person's status in the hierarchy. An ambassador to the court was to observe certain protocols and expected to offer an acceptable form of greeting. The spatial proximity of a courtier to the king determined his status in the court. The physical form of the throne was represented as Axis Mundi. On special occasions such as the anniversary of accession to the throne, Id, Shab-i-barat and Holi, the court was full of life. Mughal rulers celebrated three festivals a year – the solar and lunar birthdays of the king and nauroz. The king was weighed against the commodities, on his birthdays, and they were distributed in charity. Perfumed candles set in rich holders and palace walls festooned with colourful hangings made a tremendous impression on visitors. Emperors adopted high sounding and rhythmic titles which were announced by ushers in the court and they created an atmosphere of awe in the audience. <p>(Any five points, Any other Point Pg – 237-241, Book2)</p>	5
Q10	<p>The features of Islam that contributed to its spread through the subcontinent-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Believers of Islam accepted in principle, the five "pillars" of the faith. There is one God, Allah, and Prophet Muhammad is his messenger {shahada} They offered prayers five times a day (namaz/salat); Believed in giving alms (zakat); Fasting during the month of Ramzan (sawm); Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca {hajj}. Kings played an important role in spreading Islam. Sufi saints also played an important role. The Arab traders who had settled in the Malabar Coast adopted local languages, malayalam and the local customs. The architectural features of mosques were influenced by regional (local) traditions. The Khojahs, a branch of the Ismailis-(a Shi'a sect), developed new modes of communication, spreading ideas from the Qur'an through indigenous literary genres. <p>(Any five points, Any Other Point,Pg151, Book2)</p>	5

PART-B SECTION III

Q11	<p>Impact of American Civil war on the cotton imports of British.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three fourths of the raw cotton imports into Britain came from America. British manufacturers were worried about their dependence on American supply. The Cotton Supply Association and Manchester Cotton Company was formed to encourage cotton production all over the world. Cotton production was encouraged in India. India had suitable soil, climate and cheap labour required for cotton production. American Civil war started in 1861, as a result cotton supply was greatly reduced. Indian cotton exports to Britain increased. Cotton export merchants in Bombay gave advances to sahuakars who in turn extended credit to rural moneylenders to finance cotton production. The ryots in the Deccan villages now had the opportunity to take credit from the sahuakars who were willing to extend long term loans. Cotton production in Bombay Deccan expanded. 90% of the cotton imports into Britain came from India. It resulted in a period of cotton boom. <p>(To be assessed as a whole, Pg 279-281, Book III)</p>	5
Q12	<p>Different kinds of sources available to the historians for reconstructing the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the nationalist movement :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Private scripts public voices Autobiographies Official records Newspapers and Journals Gandhiji's journals like 'Harijan' Police records Fortnightly reports Letters Interviews. <p>(Any five points, Any Other Point to be explained Pg – 367, Book3)</p>	5
Q13	<p>Colonial cities reflected the mercantile culture of the new rulers in the mid 19th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political power shifted to the East India Company. Indians worked as interpreters, traders, middlemen, suppliers and had an important position in the new cities. There was a lot of economic activity in the city and therefore a number of offices came up. Godowns, offices of merchants, insurance companies, shipping, transport companies, banks etc. came up. British also had their own administrative buildings such as The Writer's Building in Calcutta. European merchants and agents lived in bungalows built in the European style. Some of them lived in garden houses in the suburbs. Racially exclusive clubs, race courses, theatres etc. were built in these cities. New public places like parks, cinema halls, schools, colleges, libraries came up. Indian agents and merchants lived in large traditional houses in the black town near the bazaars. They threw lavish parties during festivals to impress the British. They built temples. 	5

	<p>m. The poor people worked in the European and rich Indian households as cooks, coachmen, guards, porters etc.</p> <p>n. The poor people lived in huts.</p> <p>o. New urban spaces called civil lines were set up. The whites lived here.</p> <p>p. Cantonments were developed as safe enclaves, separate but attached to Indian towns.</p> <p>q. Civil lines and cantonments had broad streets, bungalows with gardens, parade grounds and church.</p> <p>r. The white areas were clean and hygienic.</p> <p>s. The black areas symbolized chaos, anarchy.</p> <p>t. The public health and sanitation was poor in black areas. Epidemics were frequent.</p> <p>u. New towns had underground piped water supply, sewerage and drainage systems.</p> <p>v. New transport facilities like horse drawn carriages, buses were available.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole, Pg 325-327, Book III)</p> <p>(The children may also write examples from Madras, Bombay and Calcutta discussed in the same chapter)</p>	
	PART-B SECTION IV (Value based Question)	
Q14	<p>a) People bemoaned and showed the emotional upheaval due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allegation of misrule and maladministration on Nawab Wajid Ali Shah 2. Nawab was removed. 3. Dissolution of court and culture. 4. They were in grief because Nawab was overthrown. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p>b) Human values revealed in the passage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affection for the nawab. 2. Respect for the ruler. 3. Patriotic feelings for the region. 4. Integrity and feeling of oneness. 5. Loyalty to the ruler. 6. They felt bad about the treatment given to the ruler. 7. People were angry with the British. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points, Pg – 296, Book3)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3+2 = 5</p>
	PART-C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
Q15 a	<p>Partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started in the opening decades of the 20th century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Separate electorates given by the British to Muslims in 1909 and expanded in 1919. b) Sectarian slogans used and favours distributed on the basis of religion in the 1920s. c) Tabligh and Shuddhi movements. d) Music before Mosque, cow protection movement etc. e) Communal tensions and riots deepened the differences between the two communities. f) Outcome of 1937 elections. g) Muslim league demanded a joint government in UP and was rejected by INC. h) Jinnah's demand that the league should be recognised as the sole spokesman of the muslims and other developments. i) Demand for communal veto in the executive council by Jinnah. j) Provincial elections of 1946. k) Cabinet Mission Plan. l) Direct Action Day. m) Partition of India and Communal riots. 	10

	n) Role played by Gandhiji. (To be assessed as a whole, Pg 383, Book3) Page – 383	
Q15 b	<p>The constitution of India protects the rights of the central government and the state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The rights of the Central and state governments was debated vigorously in the Constituent Assembly. b. J.L Nehru argued for a strong centre. c. The draft constitution provided for three lists of subjects: Union, State, and Concurrent. d. The subjects in the first list were to be the preserve of the Central Government, the second list for state government and third were for Centre and state . e. Article 356 gave the centre the powers to take over a state administration on the basis of the recommendation of the Governor. f. The Constitution mandated for a complex system of fiscal federalism. g. K.Santhanam defended the rights of the states and demanded a reallocation of powers. h. His argument was that if the Centre was overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function effectively. i. Several other arguments were put forward for the effective functioning of the federation. j. The argument for greater power to the provinces provoked a strong reaction in the Assembly. It was felt that the powers of the Centre had to be greatly strengthened to enable it to stop the communal frenzy. k. Balakrishna Sharma, reasoned strong centre could plan for the well-being of the country, mobilize the available economic resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country against foreign aggression. l. Ambedkar also wanted a strong united centre. m. Gopaldaswami Iyengar wanted the same. n. After the partition, nationalists felt that political pressure for a decentralised structure was no longer there and in fact the violence of the times gave a push to centralisation. o. Therefore, the constitution showed a distinct bias towards the rights of Union Of India over the states. <p>(To be assessed as a whole Page – 423, Book3)</p>	10
Q16 a	<p>Abdur Razzak, a Persian ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire and mentioned seven lines of forts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They encircled not only the city but also the agricultural hinterland and forests. b. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. c. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. d. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. e. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. f. Most significant was its enclosed agricultural tracts. These have been corroborated by archaeologists. g. He noted that" between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses". h. There were large granaries within fortified areas. i. Rulers protected the agricultural area. j. A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by walls. k. The fort was entered through well-guarded gates, which linked the city to the major roads. 	10

	<p>l. Gateways were distinctive architectural features that defined the structures to which they regulated access.</p> <p>m. Architecture in the fortification reflected the turkish influence.</p> <p>n. Roads connecting within and outside the city have been identified by archaeologists.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole Page – 177, Book2)</p>	
Q16 b.	<p>Mughal village Panchayats and headmen regulated the rural society</p> <p>a. Panchayat was an assembly of elders.</p> <p>b. People with hereditary right over property entered the Panchayat.</p> <p>c. The panchayat represented various castes and communities.</p> <p>d. People of very low castes were not represented in the Panchayats.</p> <p>e. The decisions made by the panchayats were binding on the members.</p> <p>f. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal. Some sources suggest that the headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and ratified by the zamindar.</p> <p>g. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders.</p> <p>h. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, and was assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat.</p> <p>i. The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.</p> <p>j. Funds were used for community welfare activities.</p> <p>k. The panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were maintained.</p> <p>l. In eastern India, marriages were held in the presence of a Mandal.</p> <p>m. Panchayats had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community.</p> <p>n. Jati panchayats also had a lot of power in villages.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole Pg – 202-203, Book2)</p>	10
	PART-D (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)	
Q17 a	<p>a. The advice given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By assigning them work according to their strength. 2. By supplying them with food and wages. 3. By tending them in sickness. 4. By sharing delicacies with them. 5. By granting leave at times. <p>(Any three points, Any other)</p> <p>b. List the instructions given by Buddha to the clansmen for Samanas & Brahamanas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By affection in act and speech and mind. 2. By keeping open house to them 3. Supplying their worldly needs. <p>c. According you what suggestion Buddha would have advocated regarding parents and teachers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be respectful towards them. 2. Affection in action and speech. 3. Love and care for them. <p>(Any two, Any other Page – 91, Book2)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>
Q17 b	<p>a. Rigveda describes the sacrifice of Purusha as all the elements of the universe and all the four social categories, were supposed to have emanated from his body.</p> <p>b. According to Rigveda the elements of universe and four social categories emanate from his body. The Brahmana was his mouth, -his arms were made the Kshatriya. -His thighs became theVaishya –off his feet the Shudra was born.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>

	<p>c. The Brahmanas enforce these norms in the following ways :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assert that the varna order was of divine origin. 2. Advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. 3. They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth . <p>(Page - 61, Book1)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>
Q18 a	<p>a) The kind of injustice experienced by the ryots</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The moneylenders refused to give loans. ii. Violation of customary norms by moneylenders. iii. A high rate of interest charged by the money lenders . iv. Moneylenders forced ryots to sign another bond. v. Moneylenders were insensitive. vi. Money lenders were seen as devious and deceitful. vii. Moneylenders forged and manipulated laws and accounts viii. Deeds and bonds seen as symbols of oppression. <p>b) 1. The harvest was taken by the money lenders and why it was not credited to the peasant's account.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. They were insensitive towards their plight 3. They were powerful 4. They were devious, manipulative and deceitful. 5. They had the support of the police and the government. 6. Peasants were illiterate. <p>c) The commission that investigated petitions and grievances of the concerned people</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It was called the Deccan Riots Commission. ii. It was supposed to investigate the causes and petitions of ryots. iii. The commission held inquiries in the district where riots spread. iv. They recorded the statement of the ryots and eyewitnesses. v. The commission compiled statistical data . <p>(Any two , Any other point, Pg - 282, Book3)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3+3+2=8</p>
Q18 b	<p>a. The city of Delhi during the months of the 1857 revolt</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There was the breakdown in the routine activities. ii. People were facing shortages of vegetables, only rotten vegetables were available iii. Water facilities were poor. iv. Corruption was rampant. v. No jobs were available. <p>(Any two points)</p> <p>b. People lived through those months of tumult.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They complained about their issues like non availability of vegetables only rotten ones were available. ii. Poor and middle class could not afford it. iii. Non availability of water. iv. Corruption was rampant. v. No jobs were available. vi. Disease, death and decay in the city. <p>(Any three points)</p> <p>c. The routine activities disturb the people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Corruption was rampant. ii. People were not able to earn. iii. There was disease, death and decay in the city. iv. They could not get water. 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>

	<p>v. There was a scarcity of food items like vegetables.</p> <p>vi. Water carriers had stopped carrying water.</p> <p>(Any three points, Pg 290 & 305, Book3)</p>	2+3+3=8
Q19	<p>a. Abul Fazl was one of the courtiers of emperor Akbar.</p> <p>1. He wrote Ain-i-Akbari, Akbarnamah</p> <p>2. Abul Fazl was the son of Mubarak</p> <p>b. The sources he used to compile his work.</p> <p>i. Collected records and narratives of king's action</p> <p>ii. Interrogated the royal family members and servants</p> <p>iii. Studied Royal commands</p> <p>iv. Gathered the details of many events</p> <p>c. Two administrative and literary projects compiled by him at the order of Emperor Akbar</p> <p>i. Ain-i-Akbari.</p> <p>ii. Akbarnamah</p> <p>The students may write about the five books that were compiled to make the Ain-i-Akbari.</p> <p>(Pg .219, Book2)</p>	2 4 2 2+4+2= 8
Q19 b	<p>a. The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara was Krishnadeva Raya because</p> <p>i. He followed an expansionist policy.</p> <p>ii. He consolidated his empire.</p> <p>iii. He organized a large army.</p> <p>iv. He built some fine temples.</p> <p>v. He ensured peace and prosperity in the empire.</p> <p>vi. He maintained good relations with the traders.</p> <p>vii. He founded cities like Nagalapuram.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p> <p>b. The name and theme of the work compiled by him.</p> <p>i. Amuktamalyada was written by him.</p> <p>ii. It was a work on state craft.</p> <p>c. The king was interested in encouraging trade</p> <p>i. To encourage import of elephants, gems, pearls etc.</p> <p>ii. So that elephants, horses etc. do not reach the enemies.</p> <p>iii. Trade was a status symbol.</p> <p>iv. Revenue from trade contributed to the prosperity of the state.</p> <p>(Any three points, Pg – 173, Book2)</p>	3 2 3 3+2+3=8
	PART-E	
Q20	MAP	5

Q21	MAP	5
Q20	<p>(Answers to BLIND CANDIDATES questions)</p> <p>Names of five important Mahajanapadas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kuru,2. Magadha3. Avanti4. Panchala5. Gandhara6. Kosala7. Kashi8. Vajji <p>(Any five)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Five important centres of national Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Champaran2. Kheda3. Ahmedabad4. Benaras5. Amritsar6. Chauri Chaura7. Lahore <p>(Any five)</p>	5
Q21	<p>Five centres of Revolt of 1857 are -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Delhi2. Meerut3. Jhansi4. Lucknow5. Kanpur6. Azamgarh7. Calcutta8. Benaras9. Jabalpur10. Agra <p>(Any five)</p>	5

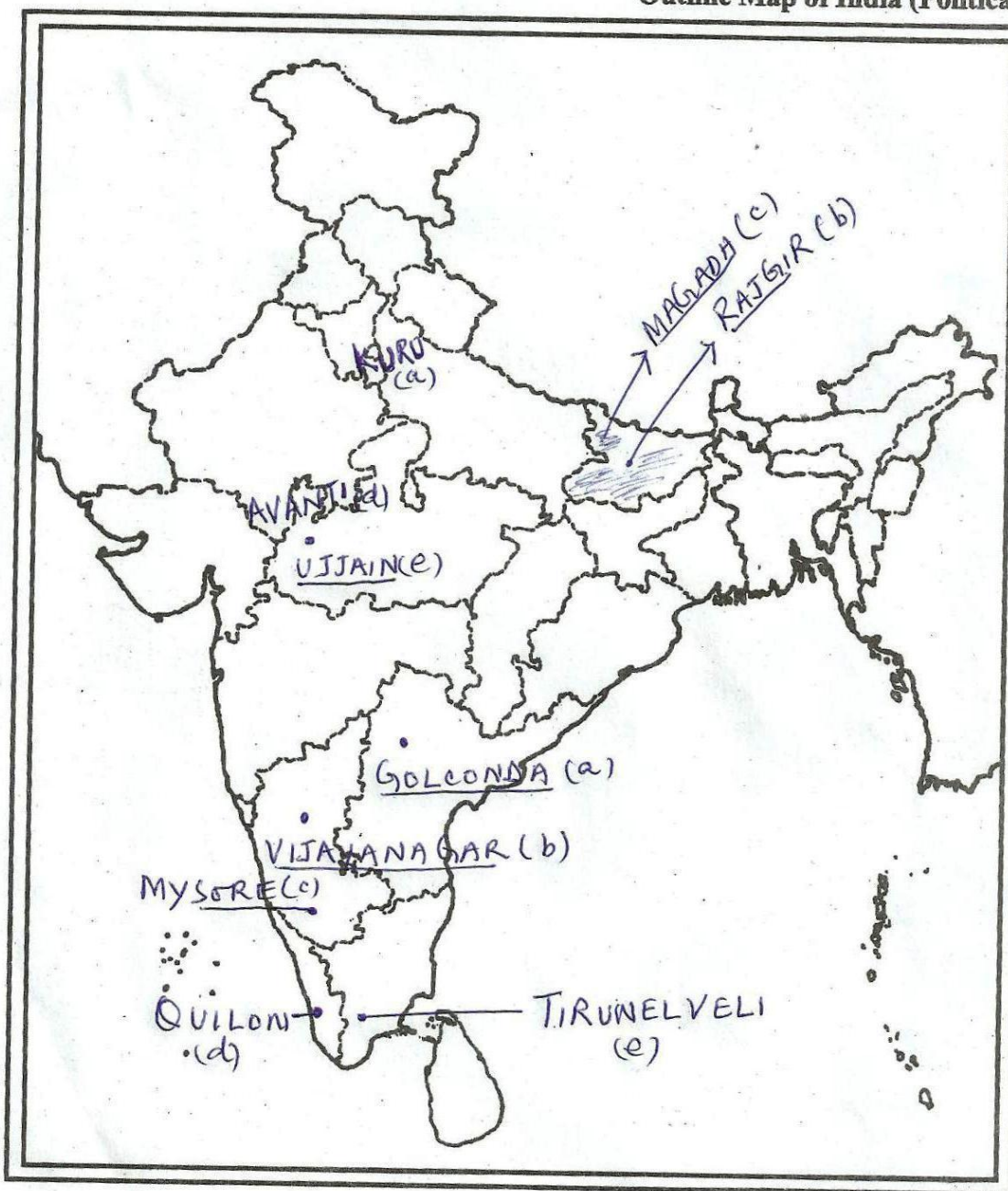
61|1|1

61|1|2

61|1|3

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 20

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

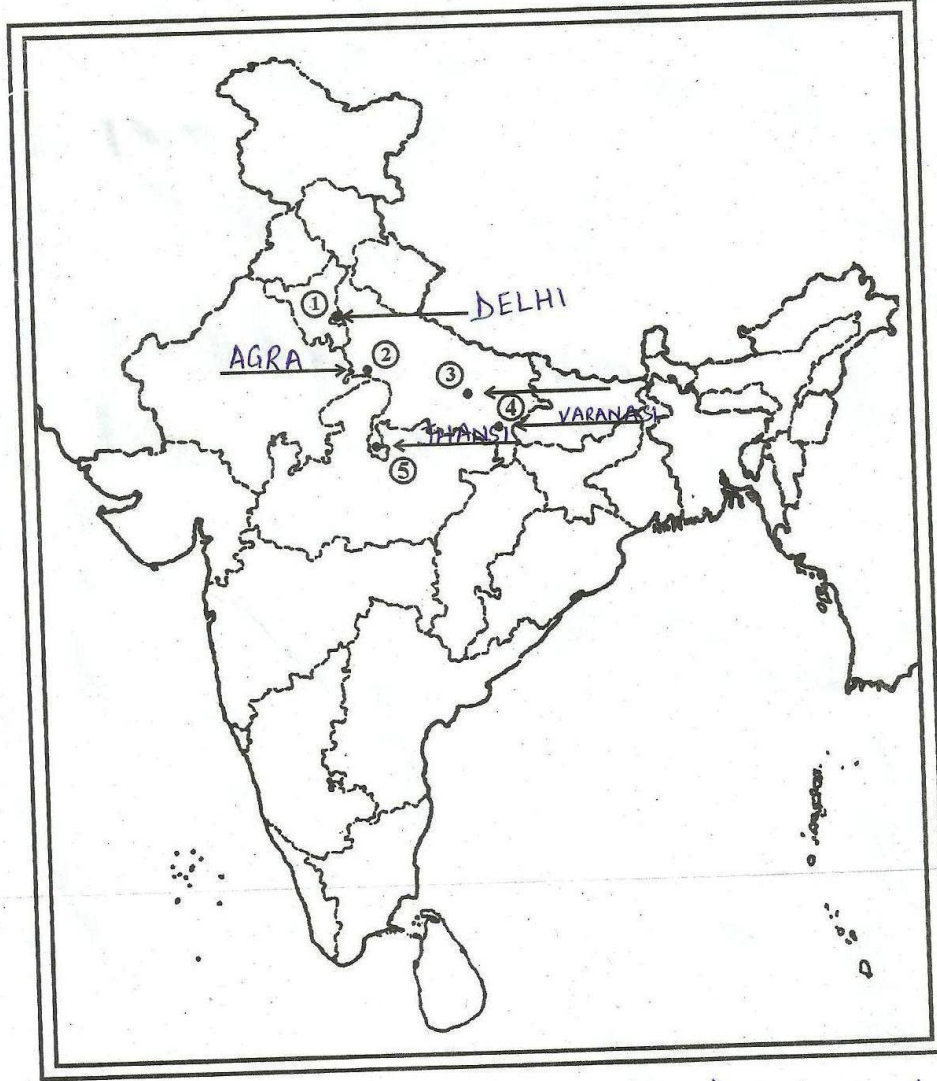


Map Question No. 21

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 21

61/1/1
61/1/2
61/1/3

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



FOR LOCATION 3 - LUCKNOW, AWADH and
AZAMGARH may be treated
15 as correct.

4 - VARANASI
5 - JHANSI