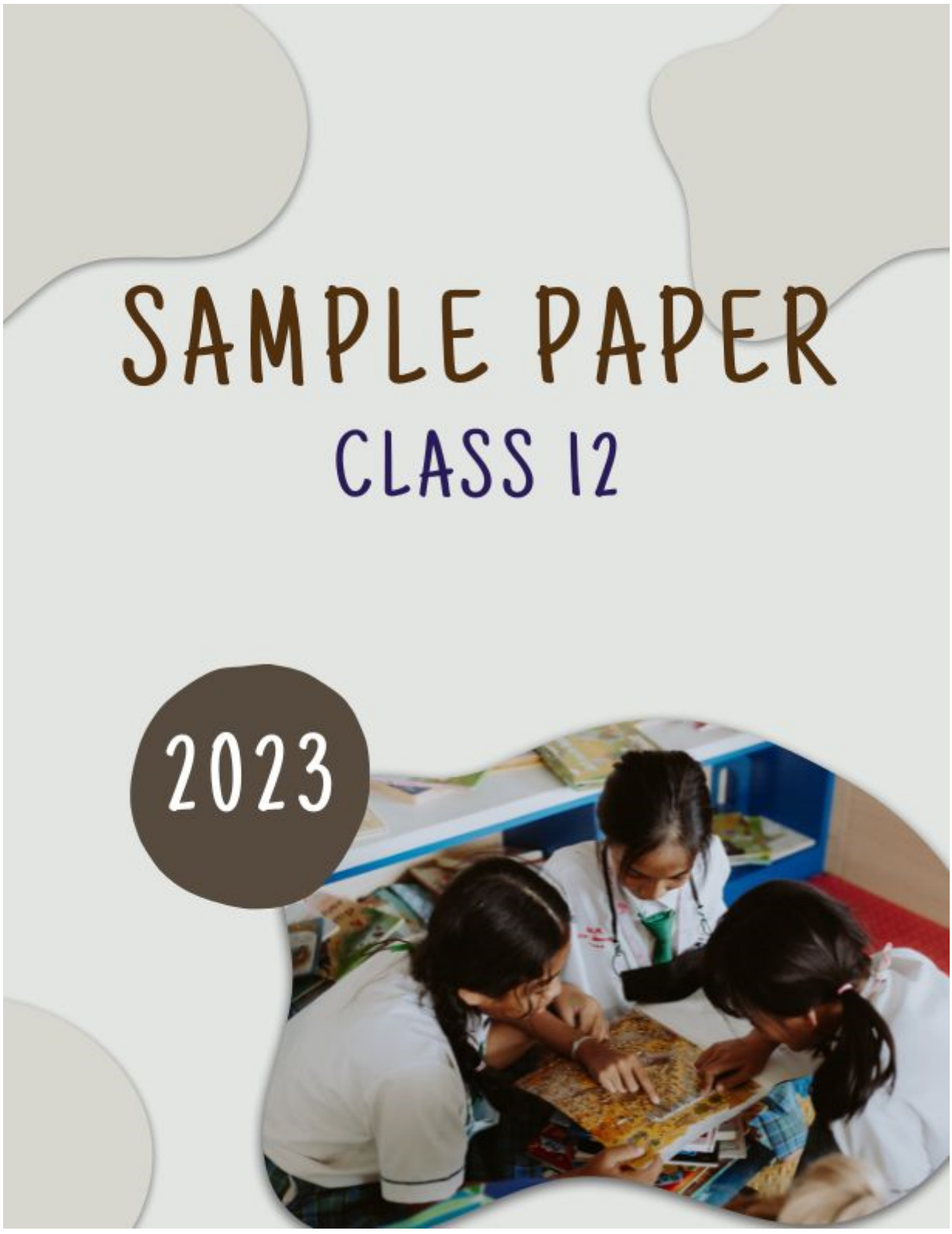
Class 12 Sample Paper 2023 Solution



Practice Questions - MARKING SCHEME
Session 2022-2023)
CLASS-XII

HISTORY (027)

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum marks: 80**

VALUE POINTS/ANSWERS

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>SECTION A (1x21=21)
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Q.1</td><td>Historians study ancient textual traditions to learn more about who wrote what and for whom.
Accordingly, what does the above line <u>MOST LIKELY</u> suggest about historical text/inscriptions?

A. They comment on social situations and practices.
B. They were written from the perspective of some social categories.
C. They highlight the authority that the kings enjoyed over their subjects.
D. The language used in such sources was used by locals and royals of that era.

ANSWER: B. They were written from the perspective of some social categories.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.2</td><td>Which of the following is reinforced by inscriptions that describe the kingdoms which ruled the Indian subcontinent between 600 BCE & 600 CE?

A. locals lived in mud houses
B. some people learned to read
C. high violence against women
D. seals were used for international trade

ANSWER: B. some people learned to read</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.3</td><td>Match the following and select the <u>CORRECT</u> option.

<table><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr><tr><td>1. Mature Harappan settlement</td><td>a. Magan (Oman)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Early Harappan settlement</td><td>b. Lothal (Gujarat)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Copper</td><td>c. Cemetery H (Punjab region - India and Pakistan)</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

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4. Late Harappan occupation	d. Kalibangan (Rajasthan)	

A. 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d
B. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c
C. 1- b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c
D. 1- d, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 – a

ANSWER: B. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 – c

Q.4 **Which of the following would describe the marriage between Ratna Mohanty, an Odia woman, and Raghbir Rathod, a man from Rajasthan?** 1

A. Polygyny
B. Exogamy
C. Polyandry
D. Endogamy

ANSWER: B. Exogamy

Q.5 **Given below is an image of Rajgir which is located in present-day Bihar and used to be known as Rajagaha during the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE.** 1



Source: NCERT

Which of the following statements about Rajgir may be said to be <u>TRUE</u> based on the image?

A. It was a place that was strategically important to defend from enemy attacks.
B. It was a place that was specifically designated for poor people to live.
C. It was located on a land where farming could be done by people easily.
D. It was a place where walls were made of clay bricks and mortar.

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	ANSWER: A. It was a place that was strategically important to defend from enemy attacks **NOTE: The following question is for visually impaired candidates in lieu of an image question.** **Who among the following would DEFINITELY be the poorest in a village which existed during King Ashoka's rule?** A. landless labourers B. small peasants C. untouchables *D. gahapati* **ANSWER: A. landless labourers**	
Q.6	**'Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.'** *Source: NCERT* **Accordingly which of the following is <u>ESSENTIALLY</u> desirable to attain salvation in Jainism?** A. being forgiving to other fellow human beings B. live a free life from possessions and ties C. follow the path of non-violence and truth D. concentrate on performing karma **ANSWER: B. live a free life from possessions and ties**	1
Q.7	**Which among the following was used in warfare by the Vijayanagara Empire during the 14th century?** A. musket B. cannon C. sword D. stone **ANSWER: C. sword**	1
Q.8	**Fill in the blank:** **In the Vijayanagara Empire, Nayakas and Amar Nayakas were regarded as powerful because both _____.** A. owned the most fertile land in the kingdom B. had friendly relations with the Sultans C. managed and controlled the temples D. offered military support to the King **ANSWER: D. offered military support to the King**	1

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Q.9	**Given below are the places in which the Bhakti movement originated and spread across the country.** **Arrange them in the correct chronological order.** i. Assam ii. Karnataka iii. Tamil Nadu iv. Maharashtra **Options:** A. i, iv, iii, ii B. ii, iii, i, iv C. iii, ii, iv, i D. iv, i, ii, iii **ANSWER: C. iii, ii, iv, i**	1
Q.10	**There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.** **Assertion (A):** The Harappan civilization declined gradually and slowly rather than abruptly. **Reason (R):** Harappa witnessed many climatic changes, deforestation, excessive floods, and overuse of the landscape before collapsing. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A. **ANSWER: D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.**	1
Q.11	**Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta, and Francois Bernier came from vastly different social and cultural environments. Hence, they were more attentive to everyday activities and practices.** **Accordingly, which of the following would such travellers <u>MOST LIKELY</u> include in their writings?** A. poetry that praised the emperor B. weapons that were used in a war C. people's participation in choosing their local leader D. customs that were followed during wedding celebrations **ANSWER: D. customs that were followed during wedding celebrations**	1
Q.12	**The names of some notable individuals linked to the Indian uprising of 1857 are listed below.** **Which among the following is <u>CORRECTLY</u> matched?**	1

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	A. Lord Dalhousie - Viceroy of India B. Wajid Ali Shah - Mughal Emperor C. Shah Mal - rebel leader of the Kol tribals D. Nana Saheb - successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II **ANSWER: D. Nana Saheb - successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II**	
Q.13	**There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.** **Assertion (A):** Rich *ryots* and village headmen – *jotedars* and *mandals* – wanted the Z*amindars* to be in trouble. **Reason (R):** The greater part of rural credit was supplied by the *jotedars*, not by the *Zamindars* who administered rural territory than owning land. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A. **ANSWER: C. Both A and R are true and R explains A**.	1
Q.14	**Al-Biruni depended mainly on the works of Brahmansa and often quoted from the Vedas, the Puranas, the Bhagavad Gita, the works of Patanjali, and the Manusmriti.** **From the above line, which of the following can be inferred?** A. He understood the oppression that untouchables faced in Indian society. B. He read extensively about the existence of different religions in India. C. He had a clear understanding of state diplomacy and administration. D. He learned a lot about Indian society by reading ancient texts. **ANSWER: D. He learned a lot about Indian society by reading ancient texts.**	1
Q.15	**Consider the working conditions of the following farmers:** **P**: He owns a small piece of land in his village which he cultivates with his wife. **Q**: She is a farmer who cultivates outside of her village as she earns more there. **R**: He owns a large size land in his village and hires farmers to work in his fields. **S**: He is a farmer who works on land outside of his village on a contractual basis. **Who among these would have been considered *khud-kashta* peasants in 17th-century India?**	1

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	A. both P and Q B. both R and S C. both P and R D. both Q and S **ANSWER: C. both P and R**	
Q.16	**Why did most people work in the agriculture sector during medieval India?** A. The Mughals and other princely states during that time paid farmers the highest salaries. B. There were plenty of cultivable lands where food and non-food crops could be produced. C. According to caste rules, all members of the society needed to produce their own food. D. Unlike other professions at the time, farming was done by both men and women. **ANSWER: B. There were plenty of cultivable lands where food and non-food crops could be produced.**	1
Q.17	**Why did the British favour the Santhals more than the Paharias?** A. Paharias were a nomadic group whereas the Santhals were a civilised settled population. B. Paharias refused to practice shifting agriculture which the Santhals agreed to do. C. Santhals agreed to collect *mahua* from the forests which the Paharias denied. D. Santhals were ready to clear forests and plough which the Paharias refused. **ANSWER: D. Santhals were ready to clear forests and plough which the Paharias refused.**	1
Q.18	**Which among the following actions were adopted by followers of Gandhian Nationalism?** A. encouraging people to learn English B. giving hate speech against the Indian minorities C. mobilising people to form an army against the British D. breaking unfair laws that the British had imposed on Indians **ANSWER: D. breaking unfair laws that the British had imposed on Indians**	1
Q.19	**Which of the following sources from the 19th century will <u>NOT</u> provide facts surrounding the events of the sepoy mutiny?** A. articles from the Delhi Urdu Akhbar	1

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	B. coins and jewellery used by people C. images from the Punch Magazine D. the Azamgarh Proclamation **ANSWER: B. coins and jewellery used by people**	
Q.20	**After discussion among the constituent assembly members, which of the following was added to the Indian Constitution?** A. reserving one-third of the seats for women in local governments B. having separate electoral seats for the Dalits and the Adivasis C. granting the right to vote to all adult citizens of India D. reserving seats for Muslims in government bodies **ANSWER: C. granting the right to vote to all adult citizens of India**	1
Q.21	**Why did the argument for greater power to the provinces provoke a strong reaction among the members of the Assembly?** A. They feared that decentralisation will stall the economic development of the nation. B. They feared that people would be more loyal to the province than the nation. C. They wanted Indians to be under one nation - one government model. D. They wanted to follow the British unitary system of governance. **ANSWER: A. They feared that decentralisation will stall the economic development of the nation.**	1
	SECTION B (3x6=18) **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**	
Q.22	Give three examples that demonstrate complicated decision-making took place in the Harappan society. **ANSWER:** i. settlements were strategically set up in specific locations ii. uniformity of Harappan artifacts such as pottery, seals, weights, and bricks iii. labour was mobilised for making bricks and for the construction of massive walls and platforms (Award 1 mark each to the above or any other relevant points) OR Explain how archaeologists classified Harappan artefacts to reconstruct their history. **ANSWER:**	3

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	i. Archaeologists classify the artefacts in terms of material, such as stone, clay, bone, ivory, etc. ii. Another classification archaeologists make is to decide whether an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something for meant for ritual use. iii. Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found- in a drain, in a grave, in a kiln or in a house. (Award 1 mark each to the above or any other relevant points)	
Q.23	'One means of claiming high status was to identify with a variety of deities.' (a) What do the above lines imply about the new notions of kingships? (1) (b) Give two examples of what the states did to establish the new style of kingships between 200 to 300 AD.(2) **ANSWER:** (a) Many chiefs and kings including the Satavahanas, and the Shakas, the Kushanas, once they acquired power believed that their power would increase if they project themselves as divine gods who cannot be questioned. (b) i. The Kushanas believed the strategy of installing colossal statues would present them in front of their subjects as godlike. ii. Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title *devaputra*, or "son of god" iii. Gupta rulers commissioned poets to write *prashastis* which were composed in praise of kings. (Award 1 mark each for any two of the above points or any other relevant points)	3
Q.24	Give three reasons why Ibn Battuta's travel accounts differ greatly from Al Biruni's travel accounts. **ANSWER:** i. Ibn Battuta travelled to more countries compared to Al Biruni, so his travel account would have extensive details about multiple countries making it diverse. ii. Ibn Battuta provided details about India in the 14th century whereas Al Biruni's work was from the 11th century, so Ibn Battuta's work was more contemporary than Al Biruni's.	3

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	iii. Ibn Battuta extensively recorded details about the cities their opportunities, architecture, and market some of which still can be referred to to understand life in contemporary urban centers whereas Al Biruni centered a lot more on understanding caste in India. (Award 1 mark each to the above or any other relevant points)	
Q.25	'In the constant struggle for power, forts and fortified settlements of the Vijayanagara Empire played a significant role in resisting invasions.' Discuss. **ANSWER:** - The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire created the cities with the main object of protection against invasions. They created first level of Fortification that encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. The second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex. A third line surrounded the royal center, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by its own high walls. - The goal of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders to death. These sieges could last for several months, if not years. Typically, rulers attempted to prepare for such situations by constructing large granaries within fortified areas but the rulers of Vijayanagara through fortification managed to protect themselves through many attacks. - Visitors to the city, irrespective of their guilds and intentions had to travel through heavily fortified and protected environs before reaching the main urban core, passing through so much fortification also acted as a deterrent for those who conspired to invade the Vijayanagara empire. (to be assessed as a whole)	3
Q.26	'The East India Company commissioned Buchanan with specific instructions about what he had to look for and what he had to record.' Justify the above statement with three suitable arguments. **ANSWER:** - Buchanan during his travel was always accompanied by specialists who helped in collecting data about the place and people. The East India Company required him to collect data so that decisions about where to invest and how to make a profit out of these places could be made. - The company looked for natural resources it could control and exploit and Buchanan observed stones, rocks, different strata, and layers of soil. He searched for minerals that were commercially valuable. All the data Buchanan collected about natural resources helped the East India Company make profits.	3

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	- When Buchanan wrote about a landscape he explained extensively how it could be transformed and made more productive like what crops could be cultivated, which trees to cut down, and which ones should be grown. All such information that the East India Company sought in order to make profits Buchanan with his observation and data collection was able to provide. -any other relevant point	
Q.27	'The sepoys were the makers of their own rebellion.' Give three examples in support of the above statement. **ANSWER:** i. Charles Ball noted that panchayats were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur sepoy lines. Where Sepoy regularly planned and decided the actions that needed to be taken collectively for the rebellion to be successful. ii. To fight the British, leadership and organisation were required so the rebels turned to those who had been leaders before the British conquest. Like the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar which shows it was the rebels who were planning the rebellion and worked to make it successful. iii. After the 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry had refused to accept the new cartridges in, they wrote to the 48th Native Infantry that "they had acted for the faith and awaited the 48th's orders". Sepoys or their emissaries moved from one station to another and it establishes that there was communication between the sepoy lines of various cantonments which helped them to attack the British systematically. (Award 1 mark each to above or any other relevant point) OR 'The national movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857.' Write the three learnings that the leaders of the 20th century freedom movement received from the events of 1857. **ANSWER:** i. to fight the British complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims was necessary ii. participation was required from different groups of the society like the poor, peasants, and zamindars all of whom were involved in attacking the British rule iii. the revolt failed to spread to all areas which eventually helped the British to repress the rebellion. (Award 1 mark each to above or any other relevant point)	3

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	SECTION C (8x3=24) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	
Q.28	Elaborate through examples on how inequality and human suffering were facts of life in the Mahabharat era. **ANSWER:** 1) Members of the same gotra could not marry. 2) Women had no claims to the resources of their father's household post-marriage. 3) The parental property was divided amongst sons after the death of parents with a special share for the eldest. 4) Women were expected to take up the gotra of their husbands upon marriage and gave up their father's gotra. 5) Social differences between men and women were increased because of the differences in access to resources. So women compared to men had a lower status in society. 6) In places that followed the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras status was supposedly determined by birth which ensured that Shudras and Dalits could never improve their social status in society. 7) The kingdoms that followed Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal "occupations" of the four categories or varnas. Hence people were not allowed to take up any occupation according to their ability and interest. 8) The Kingdoms that followed Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras considered some social categories as "untouchable". Those who were untouchables were made to do activities that were polluting like handling corpses and dead animals. they were also made to live outside the village, use discarded utensils, and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron. (Award 1 mark each to the above or any other relevant points) OR List the non-Kshatriya Kings and write about their policies that challenged the Brahmanical ideas of society. **ANSWER:** 1) Brahmanical texts prescribed exogamy, but the Satavahanas practiced endogamy.	8

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	2) The Satavahana kings worked towards destroying Kshatriya's pride within their kingdom. 3) The immediate successors of the Mauryas were Shungas and Kanvas who were Brahmans. 4) The Shaka and Kushan rulers were known to be Mlechchas but were aware of Sanskrit traditions. 5) The Shaka and Kushan rulers who came from Central Asia were supposed to be belonging to the Mlechchas caste group. 6) The Satavahana entered into marriage alliances with people who were considered Mlechchas or untouchables as per Brahmanical order. 7) The Satavahana King Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani claimed to be of Brahmin background although as per Brahmanical order only a Kshatriya was allowed to be king. (to be answered as a whole)	
Q.29	Discuss the various aspects of overseas trade that occurred between the 16th and 18th centuries in India and its impact on the economy. **ANSWER:** i. In some areas trade involved an exchange of commodities through barter. ii. Food crops and commercial crops like cotton, and sugarcane were also traded for money. iii. The Mughals had trading relations with the Ming (China), Safavid (Iran), and Ottoman (Turkey). iv. An expanding trade brought huge amounts of silver bullion into India which was paid for goods procured from India. v. In this period there was an unprecedented expansion of the minting of coins and the circulation of money in the economy. vi. The period was also marked by remarkable stability in the availability of metal currency, particularly the silver *rupya* in India. vii. The Mughals were able to extract taxes and revenue in cash as people were paid silver when they were trading internationally. viii. Lohanis in Punjab were engaged in overland trade, between India and Afghanistan, and in the town-country trade in Punjab itself. (Award 1 mark each to above or any other relevant points) OR Explain the caste and gender-based inequalities that existed in India during the 16th -18th century AD.	8

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	ANSWER: **i.** Despite the abundance of cultivable land, certain caste groups were assigned menial tasks and thus relegated to poverty. **ii.** In Muslim communities, menials like the halalkhoran (scavengers) were housed outside the boundaries of the village. **iii.** Mallahzadas (literally, sons of boatmen) in Bihar were comparable to slaves. **iv.** In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body. An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. **v.** Menstruating women, for instance, were not allowed to touch the plough or the potter's wheel in western India **vi.** Menstruating women were not allowed to enter the groves where betel leaves (paan) were grown in Bengal. **vii.** There were high mortality rates among women – owing to malnutrition, frequent pregnancies, death during childbirth **viii.** Women were kept under strict control by the male members of the family and the community. They could inflict draconian punishments if they suspected infidelity on the part of women (Award 1 mark each to above or any other relevant points)	
Q.30	Describe the major events that took place after Quit India movement that ultimately resulted in India's partition. **ANSWER:** i. After the British suppressed the Quit India movement, many Congress leaders were arrested. ii. Muslim League worked consistently during the 1940s at expanding its influence in areas of Punjab and Sind. iii. Early in 1946 fresh provincial legislatures elections Congress swept the "General" category, but in the seats specifically reserved for Muslims, the League won an overwhelming majority. iv. A Cabinet Mission sent in the summer of 1946 failed to get the Congress and the League to agree on a federal system that would keep India together while allowing the provinces a degree of autonomy. v. After the talks broke down, Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day" to press the League's demand for Pakistan. vi. On 16th August 1946 communal riots broke out in Calcutta which later spread to rural Bengal, Bihar, then across the country to the United Provinces and Punjab. vii. In February 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten who called one last round of talks. viii. The last round of talks called by Lord Mountbatten also proved to be inconclusive then it was announced that British India would be freed, but also divided.	8

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	OR List the various sources Rita may use to make a project about the major events of the Indian National Movement. **ANSWER:** i. Autobiographies of key leaders of the various Indian National Movement ii. Speeches of Gandhi and other key leaders of the various Indian National Movement iii. Images - posters about freedom fighters, and national leaders published in popular mainstream media during the early 1900s. iv. Photographs that were taken by people of different protests, events, and meetings during the freedom struggle. v. Government records maintained by British officials on Indian protest events and meetings of the Indian national movement leaders. vi. The writings like private letters of Mahatma Gandhi and his contemporaries, including both his associates and his political adversaries. vii. Books by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and his contemporaries during the early 20th century especially before India gained independence. viii. Search on the internet to find research articles on Indian national movements. (Award 1 mark each to the above or any other relevant points)	
	SECTION D (4x3=12) **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**	

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Q.31	**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.** **The Therigatha** This unique Buddhist text, part of the *Sutta Pitaka*, is a collection of verses composed by *bhikkhunis*. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a *dasi* or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him. The following are versescomposed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana: I am a water carrier: Even in the cold I have always gone down to the water frightened of punishment Or the angry words of high class women. So what are you afraid of Brahmana, That makes you go down to the water (Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold? The Brahmana replied: I am doing good to prevent evil; anyone young or old who has done something bad is freed by washing in water. Punna said: Whoever told you You are freed from evil by washing in the water?… In that case all the frogs and turtles Would go to heaven, and so would the water snakes and crocodiles! (Instead) Don't do that thing, the fear of which leads you to the water. Stop now Brahmana! Save your skin from the cold … **34.1 The poem highlights the treatment meted out to the slaves in ancient India. Illustrate with one example. (1)** **ANS -** The slave seems to be scared of the abuses and punishments she may receive from the high-class women. It shows caste hierarchy and harsh treatment of the lower castes.	4

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	34.2 Compare the teachings of Brahmanism and Buddhism that the poem tries to emphasise. (1) **ANS –** The Brahmana was shown to have been following the scriptural canon of morning ablutions to wash off his sins whereas the slave woman spoke about the Buddhist teaching of abstaining oneself from doing sins. **34.3 The poem finds mention in the Sutta Pitaka which literally means 'Basket of Discourse'. What does it say about the main content of this canon of Buddhist writings? (2)** **ANS –** The entire verse is part of a story written in the Sutta Pitaka. It may be deduced that the Pitaka consists of Buddhist teachings based on stories and events.	
Q.32	**Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow.** **The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara, 1643** The following is an excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled *Munis* al *Arwah* (The Confidant of Spirits): After praising the one God … this lowly faqira (h u m b l e soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer … I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer … For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees. On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb … With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times… Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of *itar* on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb ...	4

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32.1 Chishti devotionalism was expressed through *ziyarat* and *qawaali*. Identify what Jahanara performed. (1)

ANS – She performed *ziyarat* by paying a visit to the tomb.

32.2 Explain why Jahanara referred to herself as a '*faqira*' at the tomb. (1)

ANS – Humility and asceticism are two important aspects of Sufism. Since Muinuddin Chishti was referred to as 'Garib Nawaz', Jahanara preferred to address herself as 'faqir' or one who lives a life of asceticism.

32.3 Illustrate with four examples Jahanara's absolute devotion and reverence for the 'revered one'. (2)

ANS –

i. not sleeping on a leopard skin
ii. keeping her feet away from the direction of the sanctuary
iii. did not turn her back to the tomb
iv. spending days beneath the trees
v. rubbing the threshold dust on her face
vi. walking barefoot
vii. kissed the ground

(any four to be evaluated)

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Q.33	**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.** **"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"** During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as a such guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe…The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice. CAD, VOL.II **33.1 What is the idea of separate electorates that Ballabh Pant was opposed to? (1)** **ANS –** When people in a region are separated according to religion, caste or gender and vote for the representative in their electorate. **33.2 Why does Ballabh Pant call separate electorates as 'suicidal to minorities'? (1)** **ANS –** Separate electorates could be suicidal for minorities according to Pant because he believed that minorities will never be able to integrate with the country. **33.3 Explain the counter arguments in favour of separate electorates as B. Pocker Bahadur put forward. (2)** **ANS –** According to Bahadur, separate electorates were the only way for minorities to claim a place in a country and make a safe space for themselves.	4

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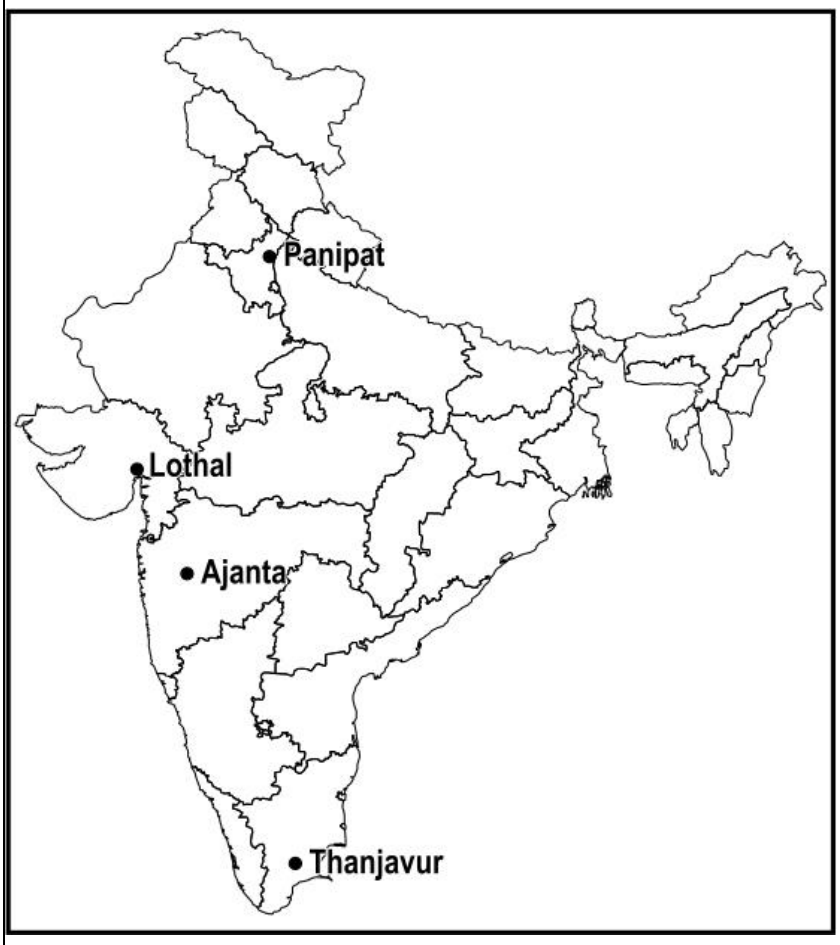
	SECTION E (1X5=5)	
Q.34	**34.1** On the given political map of India, locate and label the following: (a) Ajanta- a site of rock-cut cave monuments (b) Lothal- an Indus Valley site (c) Panipat - battle site between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi OR (d) Thanjavur- a centre of Nayaka power **ANSWER:**  **34.2** On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B which were under British control in 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	3

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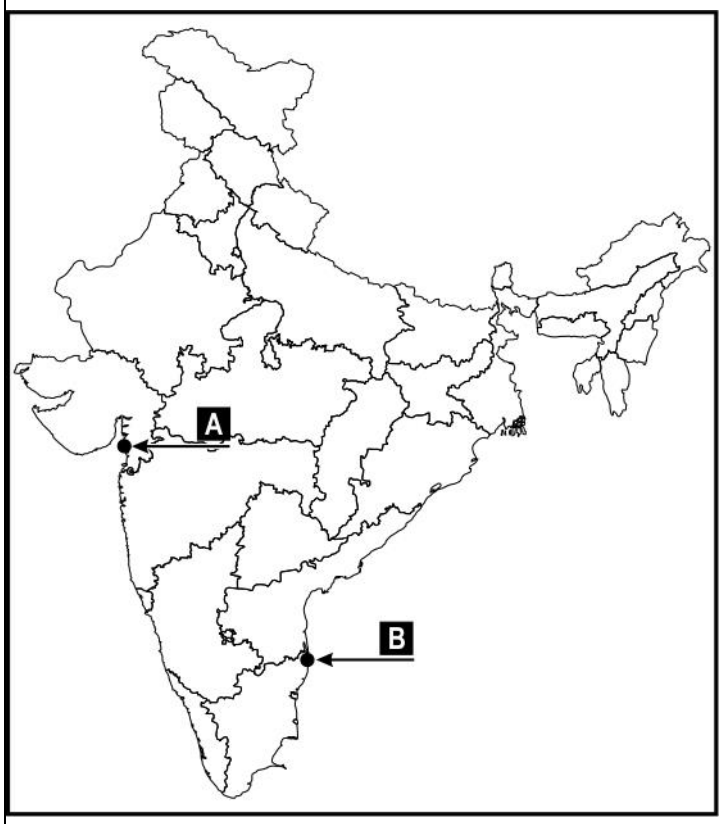

(2)

ANSWERS:

A – SURAT

B - MADRAS

<u>Note</u>: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.34

34.1 Mention any 2 mature Harappan sites that are in present-day Gujarat. (2)

ANS –

- Dholavira
- Lothal
- Nageshwar

(Award 1 mark each to any two of the points)

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	34.2 Mention any one important territory under the Mughal empire that is in present-day Pakistan. (1) **ANS -** Lahore OR Mention the centre of Nayaka power that has the Brihadishvara temple. **ANS –** Thanjavur **34.3** Mention two cities under British Control in 1857 that are on the western coast. (2) **ANS -** Surat and Bombay **(END)**	

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