

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions

- (i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A, question numbers 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part B, question numbers 4 to 14) should not exceed 100 words each.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part C, question numbers 15 and 16) should not exceed 500 words each.
- (v) Part D has questions based on three sources.
- (vi) Attach the maps with the answer scripts (Part E).
- (vii) Part B - Section I: Answer any three of question numbers 4 to 7.
- (viii) Part B - Section II: Answer any two of question numbers 8 to 10.
- (ix) Part B - Section III: Answer any three of question numbers 11 to 14.

Part A

1. What is the practice of polyandry ? Give one example from the text of Mahabharata.

2. How did the Chishtis accept donations and how did they use it ?

3. What do the architectural styles reflect at a given time ?

Part B - Section I

4. Describe briefly the ways in which the Harappans procured material for craft production.

5. Describe briefly the limitations of inscripational evidence for better understanding of the past.

6. Explain the role of Walter Elliot in discovering the remains of Amravati and the Western Gateway in 1854.

7. Explain how Duryodhan plotted to kill the Pandavas. How was his plan foiled ?

Part B - Section II

8. Why were the agricultural tracts incorporated within the fortified area in Vijayanagar ? Explain.

9. How was there a direct correlation between caste, poverty and social status at the lower strata of society ? Explain.

10. “Many considered Jalaluddin Akbar (1556 – 1605) the greatest of all the Mughal emperors for consolidation and expansion of empire.” Justify the statement.

11. Explain why the Permanent Settlement was rarely extended to any other region beyond Bengal.

12. Explain the changes that came during 1840's in the relations between the white officers and the sepoys.

13. "In Bengal the migration was even more protracted, with people moving across a porous border during Partition." Examine the statement.

14. "How were the rights of individual citizens to be defined?" Critically examine this question that arose during the Constituent Assembly debates.

Part C - Long Answer Questions

15. Explain what was the inspiration behind the choice of Vijayanagar as the best site for a capital. Examine its temple architecture also.

OR

15. How did the social factors and the spread of commercial agriculture bring changes in the lives of forest dwellers ? Explain.

16. Explain how the hill stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development.

OR

16. Explain why many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji's 'finest hour'.

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it :

Fatalists and materialists ?

Here is an excerpt from the *Sutta Pitaka*, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha :

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him :

“Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of *samsara* (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.”

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught :

“There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.”

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

17(i). Explain what had King Ajatshatru told Buddha about Makkhali Gosala.

17(ii). Explain what did the philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin tell the king.

17(iii). Examine the difference between the two teachers.

OR

17. Why kinfolk quarrelled

This is an excerpt from the *Adi Parvan* (literally, the first section) of the Sanskrit *Mahabharata*, describing why conflicts arose amongst the Kauravas and Pandavas :

The Kauravas were the ... sons of Dhritarashtra, and the Pandavas ... were their cousins. Since Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapura (see Map I) ... However, after the premature death of Pandu, Dhritarashtra became king, as the royal princes were still very young. As the princes grew up together, the citizens of Hastinapura began to express their preference for the Pandavas, for they were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas. This made Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, jealous. He approached his father and said “You yourself did not receive the throne, although it fell to you, because of your defect. If the Pandava receives the patrimony from Pandu, his son will surely inherit it in turn, and so will his son, and his. We ourselves with our sons shall be excluded from the royal succession and become of slight regard in the eyes of the world, lord of the earth !”

Passages such as these may not have been literally true, but they give us an idea about what those who wrote the text thought. Sometimes, as in this case, they contain conflicting ideas.

17(i). Explain why did the citizens of Hastinapur express preference for the Pandavas.

17(ii). Explain the reactions of Duryodhan against Pandavas.

17(iii). Explain the criteria of patrilineal succession.

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it :

Reverence for the Jogi

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by Aurangzeb to a Jogi in 1661 – 62 :

The possessor of the sublime station, Shiv Murat, Guru Anand Nath Jio !

May your Reverence remain in peace and happiness ever under the protection of Sri Shiv Jio !

... A piece of cloth for the cloak and a sum of twenty five rupees which have been sent as an offering will reach (Your Reverence) ... Your Reverence may write to us whenever there is any service which can be rendered by us.

18(i). Write the name of the deity worshipped by Jogi.

18(ii). Explain the religious policy of the Mughals in general and of Aurangzeb in particular.

18(iii). Describe your feelings about Aurangzeb after going through this source.

OR

18. How tanks were built

About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote :

The king made a tank ... at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill ... In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants ...

18(i). Explain the criteria of building tanks.

18(ii). Why and where were the tanks built by Krishna Dev Raya ?

18(iii). Describe one of the most prominent waterworks found among the ruins. Also mention who built them.

19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it :

“For quite a few years now, I have not met a Punjabi Muslim”

The researcher’s second story is about the manager of a youth hostel in Lahore.

I had gone to the hostel looking for accommodation and had promptly declared my citizenship. “You are Indian, so I cannot allot you a room but I can offer you tea and a story,” said the Manager. I couldn’t have refused such a tempting offer. “In the early 1950s I was posted a Delhi,” the Manager began. I was all ears :

“I was working as a clerk at the Pakistani High Commission there and I had been asked by a Lahori friend to deliver a *rukka* (a short handwritten note) to his erstwhile neighbour who now resided at Paharganj in Delhi. One day I rode out on my bicycle towards Paharganj and just as I crossed the cathedral at the Central Secretariat, spotting a Sikh cyclist I asked him in Punjabi, ‘Sardarji, the way to Paharganj, please ?’

‘Are you a refugee ?’ he asked.

‘No, I come from Lahore. I am Iqbal Ahmed.’

‘Iqbal Ahmed ... from Lahore ? Stop !’

“That ‘Stop!’ sounded like a brute order to me and I instantly thought now I’ll be gone. This Sikh will finish me off. But there was no escaping the situation, so I stopped. The burly Sikh came running to me and gave me a mighty hug. Eyes moist, he said, ‘For quite a few years now, I have not met a Punjabi Muslim. I have been longing to meet one but you cannot find Punjabi-speaking Muslims here.’”

19(i). Why did the manager of the hostel ask the researcher his citizenship ? Was he right ?

19(ii). Why was the manager ready to serve him tea ?

19(iii). How did Sardarji react when Iqbal Ahmed asked him the way to Paharganj ?

19(iv). Write some other such experience of partition that you have read in your text book.

OR

19. “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 the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, 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 such to 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 ...

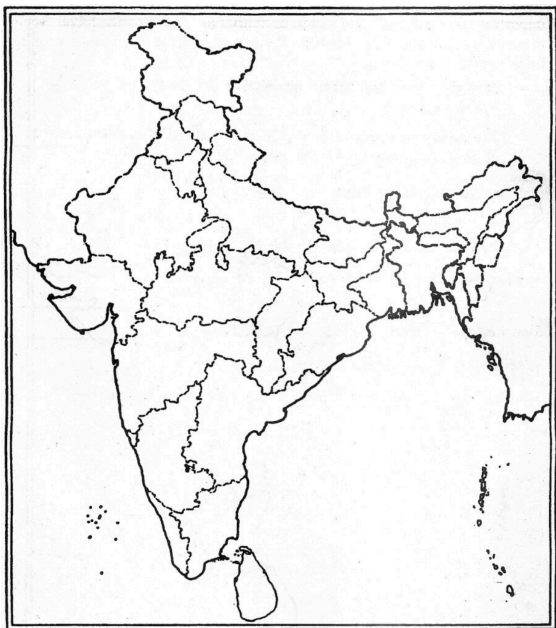
The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

19(i). Explain the views given by Govind Ballabh Pant against separate electorates for the minorities.

19(ii). “Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities ?” Explain.

19(iii). Explain your own views on the topic with reasons.

20.



On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following :

Mature Harappan sites :

Nageshwar, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Lothal, Banawali

OR

20. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following :

Golconda, Thanjavur, Kolar, Bidar, Agra

20-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding map question:

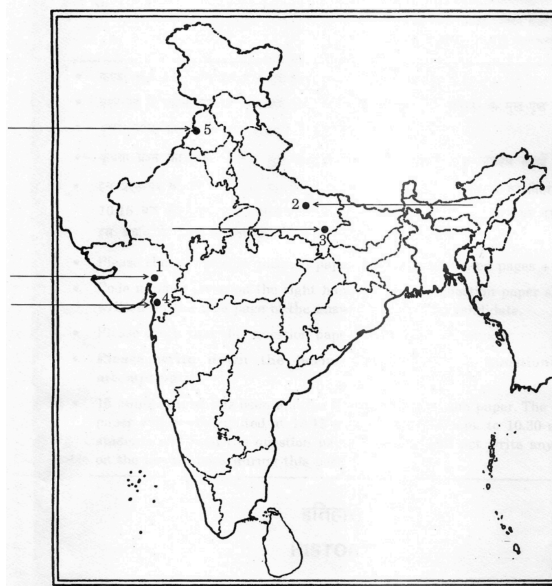
Mention any five Mahajanapadas.

OR

Mention five territories under Babar, Akbar and Aurangzeb.

21.

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



On the given political outline map of India five important centres of the Indian National Movement have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

21-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding map question:

Mention any five territories/cities under British control in 1857.

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