CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

HISTORY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 94

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **40 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 26** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **27 to 34** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **35 to 40** are long answer

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The orders of the king

Thus speaks king Devanampiya Piyadassi:

In the past, there were no arrangements for disposing affairs, nor for receiving regular reports. But I have made the following (arrangement). Pativedakas should report to me about the affairs of the people at all times, anywhere, whether I am eating, in the inner apartment, in the bedroom, in the cow

pen, being carried (possibly in a palanquin), or in the garden. And I will dispose of the affairs of the people everywhere.

(1) Who was referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Devanampiya Piyadassi refers to King Ashoka, who was known for his efforts to spread Buddhism and for his administrative reforms to ensure the welfare of his people.

Key Points: King Ashoka-Also known as Devanampiya Piyadassi-Emphasized welfare of people-Responsible governance

(2) How did Devanampiya's approach differ from past arrangements regarding the handling of affairs?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Devanampiya's approach differed significantly from past arrangements in that he established a system for constant reporting and communication about the people's affairs. Unlike before, there were no regular reports or arrangements to address issues, which meant that the king was often unaware of the people's needs. By allowing Pativedakas to report to him at any time and place, including during personal activities, he ensured that he remained informed and could respond promptly to the concerns of his subjects.

Key Points: Constant reporting by Pativedakas-Accessibility of the king-Active involvement in affairs

(3) In what way did Devanampiya receive reports and disposed of the affairs of the people?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Devanampiya received reports from the Pativedakas at any time and place. He emphasized that he could receive reports while he was eating, in his inner apartment, in the bedroom, in the cow pen, being carried, or in the garden. This demonstrates his commitment to being accessible and responsive to the needs of his people, allowing him to address their affairs promptly and effectively.

Key Points: Reports from Pativedakas at all times-Received in various locations-Emphasized accessibility and responsiveness

Question 2.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir :

Tell me, brother, how can there be

No one lord of the world but two?

Who led you so astray? God is called by many names:

Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat.

Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.

Isn’t it gold all the same?

Distinctions are only words we invent...

(1) How did Kabir describe the ultimate reality?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Kabir describes the ultimate reality as a singular force that is perceived in various forms and names. He emphasizes that despite the diverse names for God, such as Allah, Ram, and Hazrat, the essence remains the same, akin to gold that can take different shapes but is still gold.

Key Points: Ultimate reality is one; God has many names; Different names and forms do not change the essence.

(2) How does Kabir's philosophy contribute to a broader understanding of spiritualism?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Kabir's philosophy emphasizes the unity of God, transcending the distinctions of names and forms. He teaches that all spiritual paths lead to the same truth, which fosters a broader understanding of spiritualism that encourages inclusivity and respect for different beliefs. His metaphor of gold illustrates that regardless of the names we use for God, the essence remains the same.

Key Points: Unity of God-Transcending distinctions-Inclusivity in spiritual beliefs

(3) How has Kabir advocated an inclusive and compassionate view of humanity?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Kabir advocates an inclusive and compassionate view of humanity by emphasizing the oneness of God, irrespective of the different names attributed to Him. He illustrates that just as gold can take many forms but remains fundamentally the same, people may have different beliefs or identities but share a common humanity. This perspective encourages individuals to look beyond superficial differences and recognize the shared essence of all humans, promoting compassion and unity among diverse communities.

Key Points: Oneness of God-Different names for God-Unity in diversity-Shared humanity-Compassion

Question 3.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

charkha

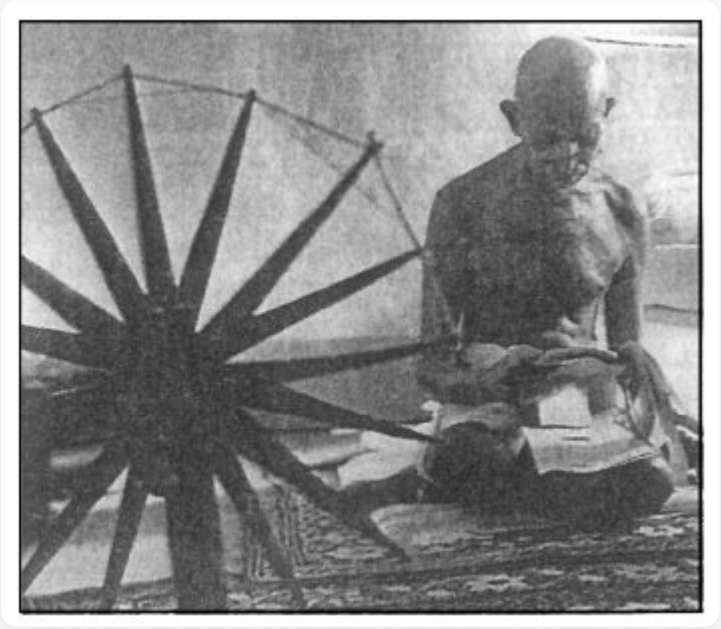
Charkha Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on “saving labour”, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH 1927



(1) Why was Gandhiji critical of machines?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Gandhiji was critical of machines because he believed that they enslaved humans, displaced labor, and led to unemployment and starvation for many. He feared that the obsession with labor-saving machinery prioritized efficiency for a few over the welfare of the masses, ultimately concentrating wealth in the hands of a small number of people instead of ensuring equality for all.

Key Points: Machines enslave humans; Displace labor; Concentration of wealth; Promotes unemployment; Encourages inequality

(2) Why was the wheel considered an exquisite piece of machinery?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The wheel, or charkha, was considered an exquisite piece of machinery because it was designed to serve the poorest individuals by enabling them to spin their own yarn at home. Unlike large industrial machines, the charkha promoted self-reliance and craftsmanship while respecting human labor. This embodiment of simple yet effective technology aligned with Mahatma Gandhi's vision of empowering communities and ensuring that machinery served humanity rather than enslaving it.

Key Points: Serves the poorest, promotes self-reliance, aligns with Gandhi's vision, embodies simple effective technology

(3) How did Gandhiji glorify charkha?

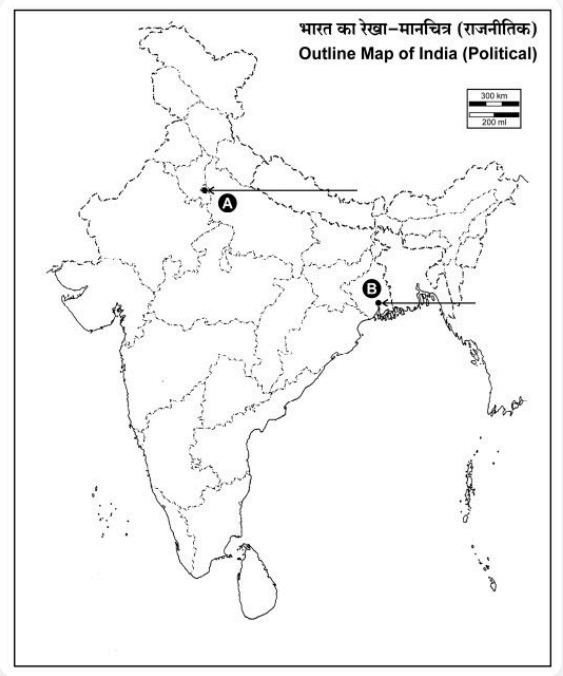
[2 Marks]

Answer: Gandhiji glorified the charkha as a symbol of self-reliance and a means to empower the poor. He emphasized its role in providing supplementary income to individuals, thus making them less dependent on machines and the capitalist system. Unlike modern machinery that enslaved humans, the charkha represented a way for people to sustain themselves and work from their homes, promoting dignity and independence. By advocating for the spinning wheel, Gandhiji sought to improve the lives of the masses by harnessing the craft of spinning as a pathway to economic independence.

Key Points: Symbol of self-reliance-Provides supplementary income-Contrasts with modern machinery

Question 4.

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate signs :



(1)

Amravati – Buddhist site

[1 Marks]

Answer: Amravati can be located on the political outline map of India in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is recognized as a significant Buddhist site, famous for its ancient stupas and sculptures that depict Buddhist teachings.

Key Points: Located in Andhra Pradesh - Major Buddhist site - Known for ancient stupas and sculptures

(2)

Varanasi – Ancient city

[1 Marks]

Answer: Varanasi, an ancient city, is located in the northern part of India in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the banks of the River Ganges and is known for its religious significance and cultural heritage.

Key Points: Location in Uttar Pradesh-River Ganges significance-Importance as an ancient city

(3)

Vijayanagara – An Empire of 14th century

[1 Marks]

Answer: Vijayanagara, located in present-day Karnataka, was marked on the political outline map of India as a significant historical empire established in the 14th century. It is symbolized with a triangle sign.

Key Points: Location in Karnataka-Triangle sign to denote empire-Historical significance in the 14th century

(4)

Orissa - Territory of 14th century

[1 Marks]

Answer: Orissa, in the 14th century, was primarily a coastal territory located in the eastern part of India. It was known for its maritime trade and culture. On the map, Orissa can be marked by using a triangle sign to indicate its location.

Key Points: Coastal territory-Triangle sign-Mark sea trade links

(5)

On the same political outline map of India two places related with the centres of revolt of 1857 one marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines marked near them.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The two places related to the centres of the revolt of 1857 are Meerut, marked as 'A', and Lucknow, marked as 'B'. These locations were significant during the revolt, representing key sites of resistance against British rule.

Key Points: Meerut; Lucknow; centres of revolt 1857

(6)

Mention any one Buddhist site of India.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One major Buddhist site of India is Sanchi.

Key Points: Sanchi is an important Buddhist site; it is known for its stupas and monuments; significant for the study of early Buddhism.

(7)

Name any one ancient city located in the central region of India.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One ancient city located in the central region of India is Ujjayini.

Key Points: Ujjayini is an ancient city; it was a major political center; it played a significant role during the Mauryan Empire.

(8)

Name any one neighbouring state of Vijayanagara empire.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara Empire was Kerala.

Key Points: Vijayanagara Empire-neighbouring states-Kerala

(9)

Name the capital city of Vijayanagara empire.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The capital city of the Vijayanagara empire is Vijayanagara, also referred to as the 'city of victory'.

Key Points: 1. Capital city: Vijayanagara 2. Also known as 'city of victory' 3. Founded in the 14th century

(10)

Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two prominent centres of the Indian National Movement were Bombay (now Mumbai) and Calcutta (now Kolkata). These cities were hubs for political activities and the organization of various movements aimed at achieving India's independence from British rule.

Key Points: Bombay (Mumbai) - hub of political activities; Calcutta (Kolkata) - significant for nationalist movements

Section B

Question 5. Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.)?

[1 Marks]

(A) S.N. Roy

(B) Daya Ram Sahni

(C) Alexander Cunningham

(D) John Marshall

Explanation: Alexander Cunningham is the correct answer because he was appointed as the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861, establishing the organization and its practices for archaeological research in India.

Question 6.

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following:

[1 Marks]

Column-I (Harappan Sites)	Column-II (Present region)
I. Manda	a. Gujarat
II. Rakhigarhi	b. Rajasthan
III. Nageshwar	c. Haryana
IV. Kalibangan	d. Jammu

(A) IV-b,II- d,III-c,I- a

(B) II-a,I- b, IV- d ,III-c

(C) I-d, II-c III-a,IV b

(D) I-c, IV-a,III- b,II- d

Explanation:

The correct matches are: I. Manda - d. Jammu, II. Rakhigarhi - c. Haryana, III. Nageshwar - a. Gujarat, IV. Kalibangan - b. Rajasthan. Therefore, the correct option is 'd c a b'. Manda is located in Jammu, Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Nageshwar in Gujarat, and Kalibangan in Rajasthan.

Question 7.

Arrange the following events in a chronological order and choose the correct option:

I. Beginning of Gupta rule

II. End of Mauryan Empire

III. Rise of Pallavas in Tamil Nadu

IV. Rise of Harshavardhana as a king of Kannauj

[1 Marks]

(A) II, I, III and IV

(B) IV, I, II and III

(C) III, IV, I and II

(D) I, III, II and IV

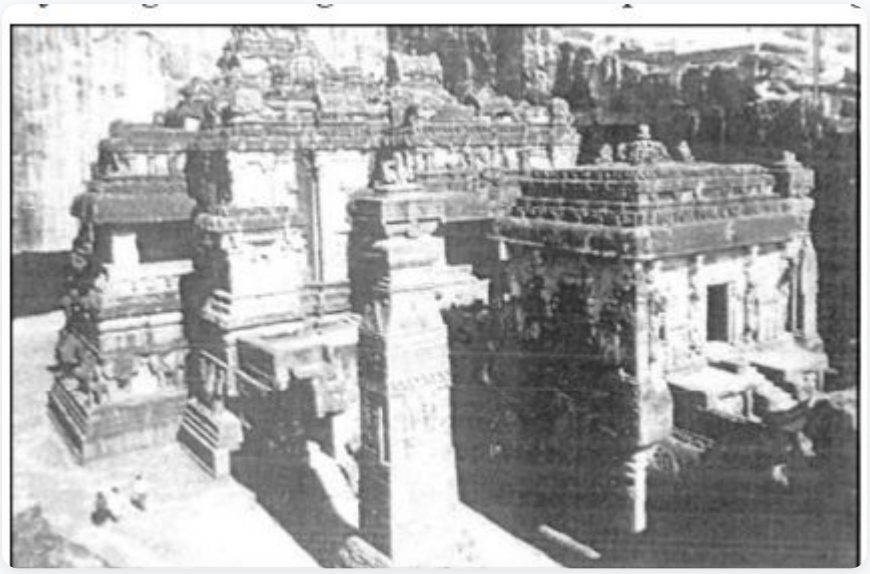
Explanation: The correct chronological order is II, I, III, IV. The End of the Mauryan Empire marked the beginning of a power vacuum that eventually led to the Beginning of Gupta rule. After the Guptas,

the Pallavas rose in Tamil Nadu, followed by Harshavardhana's rise as a king of Kannauj, which occurred later.

Question 8.

Identify the given image of ancient temple from the given options :

[1 Marks]



(A) Brihedeshwara Temple

(B) Kailashnath Temple

(C) Mahabalipuram Temple

(D) Deogarh Temple

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Brihedeshwara Temple' as it is a well-known ancient temple in India, famous for its grand architecture and historical significance. The other options, while also important temples, do not match the specific features associated with the image.

Question 9.

Who among the following ancient scholar belonged to Greece ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Zarathustra

(B) Lao-Tse-tung

(C) Aristotle

(D) Kang zi

Explanation: Aristotle is the correct answer because he was a seminal Greek philosopher and scientist, while Kang zi, Zarathustra, and Lao-Tse-tung are associated with other cultures and philosophical traditions.

Question 10.

Write the appropriate option from the given in your answer sheet. The first Sermon of the Buddha was delivered at _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) Sarnath

(B) Bodh Gaya

(C) Sanchi

(D) Amravati

Explanation: The correct answer is Sarnath, as it is historically recognized as the location where Buddha delivered his first sermon after attaining enlightenment.

Question 11.

Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information :

- He was the son of Bheema.
- He belonged to Rakshasa clan from maternal

[1 Marks]

(A) Duryodhan

(B) ghatotkach

(C) bheeshama

(D) abhimanyu

Explanation: The correct answer is Ghatotkach. He is the son of Bhima and Hidimba, who belonged to the Rakshasa clan. This context directly fits the clues provided in the question.

Question 12.

Assertion (A) : The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.

Reason (R) : This was an era associated with early states, cities, use of iron, development of coinage and growth of Buddhism and Jainism.

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) is not true but (R) is true.

(B) (A) is true but (R) is untrue.

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

(D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation:

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). The sixth century BCE marked significant socio-economic and cultural developments in India, including the emergence of early states and the rise of new religions like Buddhism and Jainism, which contribute to its classification as a major turning point in early Indian history.

Question 13.

Identify the name of a woman devotee of early Bhakti tradition with the help of information given below :

- She was a devotee of Lord Shiva.
- She adopted a path of extreme asceticism to attain her goal.

[1 Marks]

(A) Andal

(B) Mirabai

(C) Karraikal Ammaiyar

(D) Muktabai

Explanation:

The correct option is Karraikal Ammaiyar. She was a prominent woman saint in the early Bhakti tradition, known for her devotion to Lord Shiva and her extreme ascetic practices in her pursuit of spiritual goals.

Question 14.

Which one of the following option is NOT correct regarding the contemporaries of Vijayanagara empire ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Establishment of the Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa

(B) Emergence of Sultanates of Bijapur

(C) Establishment of the Sultanates of Malwa

(D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka' because the Chalukyas were earlier rulers and their rise occurred before the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire, making this statement incorrect in the context of contemporaries.

Question 15.

Choose the correct statement from the following options with reference to Vijayanagara empire :

[1 Marks]

(A) This empire was founded by the rulers of Saluva dynasty.

(B) This empire became powerful after the death of Krishnadeva Raya.

(C) The battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagara empire

(D) Their land revenue system was taken from Mansabdari system.

Explanation: The correct statement is 'The battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagara empire.' This event marked a significant defeat for Vijayanagara in 1565, leading to the decline of their power, while the other options either misrepresent historical facts or are incorrect.

Question 16.

Match Column-I with Column-II regarding Vijayanagara empire and choose the correct option :

[1 Marks]

Column-I (Travellers who visited Vijayanagara Empire)		Column-II (Country they belonged)	
I.	Nicolo de Conti	a.	Persia
II.	Abdur Razzak	b.	Portugal
III.	Duarte Barbosa	c.	Italy
IV.	Afanasi Nikitin	d.	Russia

(A) I-c ,II-a, III-b, IV-d

(B) I-b, II-d, III-a, IV-c

(C) I-a, II-c, III-d, IV-b

(D) I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a

Explanation:

The correct matches are: I-c (Nicolo de Conti - Italy), II-a (Abdur Razzak - Persia), III-b (Duarte Barbosa - Portugal), IV-d (Afanasi Nikitin - Russia). Nicolo de Conti was an Italian traveler, Abdur Razzak hailed from Persia, Duarte Barbosa was from Portugal, and Afanasi Nikitin was from Russia.

Question 17.

Which one of the following was not a major factor that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture in the Mughal state ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Availability of labour

(B) Abundance of land

(C) Mobility of peasants

(D) Availability of tractors

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Availability of tractors'. During the Mughal era, agriculture expansion was primarily driven by factors such as the mobility of peasants, abundance of land, and availability of labor. Tractors were not available at that time, thus this option does not correlate with the historical context of agricultural expansion in the Mughal state.

Question 18.

With reference to the land revenue system of the Mughals, match Column-I with that of Column-II :

[1 Marks]

Column-I		Column-II	
I.	Jama	a.	The amount actually collected
II.	Khet Batai	b.	After cutting the crops, putting it in heaps and divided equally
III.	Lang Batai	c.	Field is divided when it is sown for levying revenue
IV.	Hasil	d.	The amount of revenue assessed

(A) I-b, II-a, III-c, IV-d

(B) I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b

(C) I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c

(D) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a

Explanation:

The correct options are I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a. 'Jama' refers to the total amount of revenue assessed (d), while 'Khet Batai' describes the process where crops are cut and divided equally after harvesting (c). 'Lang Batai' involves the division of fields at the time of sowing for revenue purposes (c). Finally, 'Hasil' is the actual amount collected (a).

Question 19.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1 Sufi teachers Location of Dargah

[1 Marks]

Sufi teachers		Location of Dargah
(A)	Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti	– Ajodhan (Pakistan)
(B)	Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	– Agra
(C)	Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	– Delhi
(D)	Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar	– Ajmer

(A) D

(B) B

(C) C

(D) A

Explanation:

The correct pair is (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya – Delhi because he is renowned as one of the most famous Sufi saints in India and his dargah is located in Delhi, which is widely visited by devotees.

Question 20.

Who among the following proposed a ‘Policy of Pacification’ with the Paharias in 1770 in Bhagalpur ?

[1 Marks]

(A) William Hodge

(B) George Chinray

(C) Augustus Cleveland

(D) Captain C

Explanation: The correct answer is Augustus Cleveland, who is known for proposing the 'Policy of Pacification' as a strategy to manage relations with the Paharias in 1770, aiming to reduce conflict and establish better governance in the region.

Question 21.

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. Limitation Law passed by the British

II. Starting of Permanent Settlement in Bengal

III. Santhal Rebellion

IV. Ryotwari settlement in Bombay Deccan

[1 Marks]

(A) II, III, I and IV

(B) II, IV, III and I

(C) III, IV, I and II

(D) I, II, III, and IV

Explanation: The correct chronological order is II, IV, III, and I. The Permanent Settlement in Bengal was introduced in 1793, followed by the Ryotwari settlement in the early 19th century. The Santhal Rebellion occurred in 1855-56, and the Limitation Law was passed later, in 1859. Therefore, the sequence is II (Starting of Permanent Settlement in Bengal), IV (Ryotwari settlement in Bombay Deccan), III (Santhal Rebellion), I (Limitation Law passed by the British).

Question 22.

Select the significance of 26 November, 1949 in relation to the Constituent Assembly from the following options :

[1 Marks]

(A) Formation of the Drafting Committee

(B) Commencement of the Constituent Assembly

(C) Signing of Constitution by the Constituent Assembly.

(D) Designing of the National Flag of India

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Signing of Constitution by the Constituent Assembly'. On this date, the Constituent Assembly formally adopted the Constitution of India, marking a significant milestone in India's transition to a sovereign democratic republic.

Question 23.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

[1 Marks]

List-I (Regions)	List -II (Leaders of the Revolt of 1857)
(A) Kanpur	– Kunwar Singh
(B) Bihar	– Gonoo
(C) Lucknow	– Birjis Qadr
(D) Singhbhum	– Nana Saheb

(A) C

(B) A

(C) B

(D) D

Explanation:

The correct option is (C) Lucknow – Birjis Qadr. Birjis Qadr was a key leader during the Revolt of 1857 in Lucknow, while Kunwar Singh was primarily associated with Bihar and not Kanpur, Gonoo is not widely recognized in this context, and Nana Saheb's significant activities were mainly in Kanpur, not Singhbhum.

Question 24.

Which of the following terms is used to describe Gandhiji's philosophy of 'Non-violence' ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Swaraj

(B) Sarvodaya

(C) Boycott

(D) Satyagraha

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Satyagraha,' which is a term coined by Gandhiji to describe his philosophy of non-violent resistance. Satyagraha emphasizes the power of truth and the need for passive resistance against injustice without resorting to violence.

Question 25.

Identify the name of a British official from the information given below.

- He adopted policies of reforming Indian society by introducing western education.
- He established laws to abolish Sati system.
- He permitted remarriage of Hindu widows

[1 Marks]

(A) Lord Ripon

(B) Lord William Bentinck

(C) Lord Wellesley

(D) Lord Mountbatten

Explanation: The correct answer is Lord William Bentinck. He was the British Governor-General of India who implemented significant social reforms, including the abolition of the Sati system and allowed the remarriage of Hindu widows, while promoting western education.

Question 26.

On whose advice among the following did Gandhiji attempt to visit British India and learn about the land and its people ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Lala Lajpat Rai

(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(C) Bipin Chandra Pal

(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Gandhiji was greatly influenced by Gokhale's views on the importance of understanding India's socio-political conditions, which led him to travel and learn about the people and their issues.

Section C

Question 27. Explain how did archaeologists identify the centres of craft production of the Harappan age

[3 Marks]

Answer: Archaeologists have identified centres of craft production in the Harappan age through various methods, including excavations, material analysis, and the study of site distribution. Excavations at sites like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa revealed specialized workshops for bead-making, pottery, and metallurgy. The presence of tools and raw materials, such as semi-precious stones and copper, indicates areas dedicated to craft production. Additionally, the uneven distribution of certain artifacts across the region points to hubs of specialized craftsmanship that catered to trade both locally and with distant lands.

Key Points: excavations at specific sites-specialized workshops-tools and raw materials-

distribution of artifacts-indicators of trade

Question 28. The most distinctive feature of Harappan cities was carefully planned drainage system. Explain the statement

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Harappan civilization, known for its advanced urban planning, had a remarkably sophisticated drainage system. Each city featured a grid layout with houses built on platforms to prevent flooding. The drainage system included covered drains that ran alongside streets, constructed of brick, clay, and stone, which allowed for effective wastewater management. This not only maintained hygiene but also reflected the importance placed on cleanliness in Harappan society. The presence of wells and soak pits further enhanced the drainage network, showcasing the engineering prowess of the Harappans and their ability to adapt to their environment. Such meticulous planning indicates that drainage was prioritized, reflecting a level of civic responsibility unprecedented in their time.

Key Points: Advanced urban planning - Grid layout of cities - Houses on platforms - Covered drains alongside streets - Effective wastewater management - Importance of cleanliness - Engineering prowess - Adaptation to environment - Civic responsibility

Question 29. According to Jaina teachings, the birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma. Explain the statement

[3 Marks]

Answer: In Jaina philosophy, karma is viewed as a fundamental force that influences the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (samsara). Each action, whether good or bad, creates karma that binds to the soul. The nature of a person's future births, including their circumstances and experiences, is determined by the cumulative karma accumulated from past lives. Good deeds lead to favorable rebirths, while bad actions can result in suffering and inferior rebirths. The ultimate goal in Jainism is to achieve liberation (moksha) from this cycle by purifying the soul and shedding all karma through right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct. Therefore, understanding how karma shapes one's existence is crucial in Jain teachings, influencing adherents to lead a life of compassion and self-discipline.

Key Points: Karma as a binding force; Influence on birth and rebirth; Good deeds lead to favorable outcomes; Bad actions lead to suffering; Aim for liberation (moksha); Importance of right conduct, knowledge, and faith.

Question 30. Analyse how the ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by Colin Mackenzie

[3 Marks]

Answer: Colin Mackenzie played a pivotal role in rediscovering the ruins of Hampi in 1800. A British surveyor and antiquarian, he was tasked with mapping the Deccan plateau and stumbled upon

Hampi's extensive ruins. Recognizing their historical and archaeological significance, Mackenzie meticulously documented the site through sketches and notes. His work was instrumental in raising awareness about these remnants of the Vijayanagara Empire, leading to further studies. Mackenzie also collaborated with local historians, which provided deeper insights into the cultural context of Hampi. His efforts laid the foundation for future archaeological work and preservation of the site, making Hampi a focal point for historians and visitors alike.

Key Points: Colin Mackenzie's role as a British surveyor; discovery and documentation of Hampi's ruins; historical significance of the ruins; collaboration with local historians; impact on future archaeological studies and preservation.

Question 31. Explain why were women considered an important resource in agrarian society during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

[3 Marks]

Answer: During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, women were regarded as crucial assets in agrarian societies for several reasons. Firstly, their participation in agriculture was significant; women often engaged in planting, weeding, and harvesting crops, contributing to family sustenance and economic stability. Secondly, women managed household responsibilities, including food preparation and childcare, which allowed male members to focus on labor-intensive farming tasks. Additionally, women's traditional knowledge of plants and local farming techniques enhanced agricultural productivity. Furthermore, in many societies, women were involved in trade and barter, enhancing local economies and community resilience. Thus, their holistic contributions were pivotal for agrarian societies in promoting agricultural success and household management.

Key Points: Women's participation in agriculture- Household management and childcare- Knowledge of plants and farming techniques- Involvement in trade and local economies

Question 32. Analyse how Santhals settled in the periphery of Raj Mahal hills in the beginning of nineteenth century

[3 Marks]

Answer: In the early nineteenth century, the Santhals began settling in the periphery of the Raj Mahal hills as part of a wider migration pattern driven by agricultural expansion and socio-economic aspirations. The region provided fertile land suitable for rice cultivation, which attracted these agrarian communities. The Santhals, being skilled farmers, utilized traditional farming techniques to cultivate crops effectively. Additionally, the hills offered natural resources, such as timber and medicinal plants, which were vital for their daily lives. The Santhals settled in small, self-contained villages that maintained their cultural identity while engaging in trade with neighboring communities. Their presence significantly impacted the demographic and cultural landscape of the region, leading to increased inter-community interactions and conflicts over land-use. Furthermore, the beginning of colonial rule during this period would later introduce new challenges regarding land rights and resource management, which shaped their settlement patterns.

Key Points: Migration for agricultural expansion - Fertile land for rice cultivation - Traditional farming techniques - Natural resources for livelihood - Formation of self-contained villages - Impact on demographic landscape - Trade and inter-community interactions - Challenges from colonial rule

Question 33. How did the rumours play a role in moving the people to revolt against the British during 1857? Explain

[3 Marks]

Answer: During the revolt of 1857, rumours played a critical role in inciting discontent and mobilizing the masses against British rule. One of the key rumours was related to the new Enfield rifle, which was said to be greased with animal fat from cows and pigs, offending both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. This sparked outrage among sepoys, leading to widespread distrust and anger. Additionally, the rumour that the British planned to convert Indians to Christianity further inflamed religious sentiments. The rapid spread of these stories through oral communication, combined with existing grievances such as economic exploitation and social injustices, created a climate ripe for rebellion. Ultimately, these rumours acted as catalysts, unifying diverse groups towards a common cause - the fight against British oppression, culminating in the revolt. Thus, the power of rumours significantly influenced public sentiment and actions during the 1857 resistance.

Key Points: Role of rumours in inciting discontent-Impact of the Enfield rifle rumour-Religious sentiments and conversion fears-Public sentiment and unity in rebellion-Consequences of economic and social grievances

Question 34. Why were the British so keen to acquire Awadh? Explain

[3 Marks]

Answer: The British were eager to acquire Awadh for several strategic and economic reasons. Firstly, Awadh was a fertile region, essential for agriculture and revenue generation, making it lucrative for the British. Control over Awadh would enhance British tax revenue and boost trade in cash crops. Secondly, its geographical location was pivotal as it served as a gateway to northern India, facilitating further territorial expansion. Additionally, the British aimed to consolidate their control over the Indian subcontinent by integrating Awadh into their colonial rule, eliminating the independent rule of the Nawabs. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 was justified by the British under the pretext of misgovernment, which showcased their imperialistic ambition for a unified India under British dominance.

Key Points: Fertile agricultural land-endless revenue generation-strategic geographical location-northern India gateway-British consolidation of control-justification through misgovernment

Section D

Question 35. In the ancient India, the Kingship was not only with Kshatriyas but also with Non-Kshatriyas. Explain the statement with examples.

[8 Marks]

Answer: In ancient India, the concept of kingship extended beyond the Kshatriyas, who were traditionally recognized as the warrior class. Several examples illustrate how non-Kshatriyas attained kingship. One notable example is the Maurya Dynasty, founded by Chandragupta Maurya, a man of humble origins. Another instance is that of the Gupta Empire, where rulers like Chandragupta I gained power through alliances and strategic marriages, reflecting a shift from hereditary claims to ability and merit. The rise of Buddhist kings, like Ashoka, who, although a Kshatriya by birth, emphasized dharma and governance for all, illustrates that kingship was sometimes based on ethical governance rather than mere lineage. Additionally, regional states often had rulers from different backgrounds, such as the rulers of the Deccan, who were sometimes from merchant or tribal origins. This indicates that kingship was not limited to Kshatriyas but included a diverse range of leaders depending on their abilities to manage and unite their subjects. Thus, governance in ancient India was characterized by a blend of tradition, merit, and opportunity, allowing for a more inclusive approach to leadership.

> **Key Points: Kingship not limited to Kshatriyas; Chandragupta Maurya's rise; Gupta Empire's merit-based rule; Ashoka's emphasis on governance; regional rulers from varied backgrounds.**

Question 36. In the ancient Indian subcontinent there were populations beyond the influence of Brahminical idea of four Varnas. Explain this statement with examples.

[8 Marks]

Answer: In the ancient Indian subcontinent, the Brahminical idea of four Varnas categorizes society into Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. However, there were several populations and communities that existed outside this framework. One prominent example is the tribal societies in areas like the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. These tribes, such as the Gonds and Santhals, had their own social structures, customs, and belief systems that were fundamentally different from the Varnashrama principles. They lived in relative autonomy, often adhering to their indigenous practices rather than Brahminical norms. Additionally, various local deities worshipped by these tribes illustrated a different spiritual landscape that coexisted alongside Brahmanical traditions. Furthermore, communities like the Buddhists and Jains, who emphasized egalitarian principles and challenged the caste hierarchy, also represented populations outside the Varnic system. The emergence of such groups demonstrates that the sociocultural landscape of ancient India was not homogenous and that the Brahminical model was just one of many systems present. Thus, it is critical to understand the diversity in ancient Indian society, as these populations contributed to the rich tapestry of cultural and social dynamics, illustrating that not all social groups aligned with the Brahminical order.

Key Points: Brahminical varnas; tribal societies (Gonds, Santhals); indigenous practices; different social structures; Buddhists and Jains challenging caste; cultural diversity in ancient India; non-homogenous social landscape

Question 37. Examine Bernier's description of Crown ownership of land and lack of private property during Mughal India.

[8 Marks]

Answer: Bernier's observations during his travels in Mughal India provide crucial insights into the land ownership system of the time. He described how land was primarily owned by the Crown, indicating that the emperor held ultimate sovereignty over all agricultural land. In this system, the idea of private property was virtually absent; individuals did not possess land in the way we understand today. Instead, the lands were granted to different officials, including zamindars, who acted as intermediaries between the state and the peasantry. This meant that peasants worked the land under a system of temporary rights, often with the constant threat of eviction. Bernier noted that the Crown's control over land was essential for maintaining the empire's revenue through taxation. The lack of private property rights led to a fluidity in land tenure, which sometimes resulted in conflicts and instability within rural society. Overall, Bernier's accounts highlight a distinctive aspect of Mughal governance, where the state's interests in land ownership overshadowed individual rights, fostering a unique economic environment governed by state authority rather than private enterprise.

Key Points: Bernier's observations; Crown ownership of land; lack of private property; zamindars as intermediaries; peasants' temporary land rights; taxation and revenue generation; conflicts and instability; state authority over individual rights.

Question 38. Examine Ibn-Battuta's views on Delhi & Daulatabad during his travels.

[8 Marks]

Answer: Ibn Battuta, the famous Moroccan traveler, provided extensive insights into his observations of Delhi and Daulatabad during his journeys in India. In Delhi, he was impressed by the city’s grandeur, highlighting the architectural marvels, vibrant marketplaces, and the cultural diversity that thrived within its walls. He noted the wealth of the Sultanate and the sophistication of its court, which were indicative of a flourishing civilization. However, he also remarked on the political instability and the challenges faced by the rulers. Moving on to Daulatabad, Battuta expressed mixed feelings; he admired the strategic location of the fort and its impressive defenses. However, he found the climate harsher and somewhat less hospitable than Delhi. Moreover, he critiqued the decision to shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad, considering it a move that caused unnecessary hardships to the populace. Battuta's accounts reflect not only geographical transitions but also the socio-political environment of 14th-century India, emphasizing the complexities involved in ruling and administering such diverse regions. His detailed observations contribute significantly to our understanding of the historical context of both cities during his time.

Key Points: Ibn Battuta's impressions of Delhi's grandeur and wealth - the political instability and challenges faced by rulers - his admiration for Daulatabad's strategic location - critique of capital relocation from Delhi to Daulatabad - observations of socio-political complexities in 14th-century India

Question 39. Why did some members of Constituent Assembly argue for a strong Centre? Explain.

[8 Marks]

Answer: During the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, various members emphasized the necessity of a strong Centre for multiple reasons. Firstly, they believed that a strong central government was crucial for maintaining national unity and integrity, particularly in a country as diverse as India, which is marked by numerous languages, religions, and cultures. Secondly, a powerful central authority was seen as essential for effective governance, especially for implementing uniform laws and policies catering to the developmental needs of all regions. Additionally, members were concerned about the potential for regional conflicts and the fragmentation of political power among states, which could jeopardize the country's stability. They also noted the importance of having a central framework to manage economic disparities and ensure equitable distribution of resources. Furthermore, a strong Centre was viewed as vital for international relations, defense, and security, enabling India to project a unified front in global affairs. Consequently, to prevent regionalism and ensure cohesive national policies, many members argued firmly in favor of a strong Centre.

Key Points: 1. National unity and integrity; 2. Effective governance and uniform laws; 3. Prevention of regional conflicts; 4. Management of economic disparities; 5. Importance for international relations and security.

Question 40. Explain the important role played by some members in the Constituent Assembly.

[8 Marks]

Answer: The Constituent Assembly of India, formed in 1946, played a pivotal role in framing the Indian constitution, and several key members contributed significantly to this historic process. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as the chairman of the Drafting Committee, was instrumental in shaping the constitution's framework, incorporating principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. His advocacy for the rights of the marginalized communities and his emphasis on social justice were foundational. Another notable figure, Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, contributed through his vision of a secular and democratic India, particularly in articulating the goals and aspirations of a newly independent nation. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the Iron Man of India, played a crucial role in unifying the princely states and emphasizing the importance of national integrity within the constitutional framework. Additionally, the contributions of other members like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who advocated for a secular state, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who later became the first President of India, were also significant in ensuring a balanced representation of diverse interests. Their collective efforts led to a democratic Constitution that reflects India's pluralism and commitment to liberty and equality.

Key Points: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's role as chairman of the Drafting Committee; Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of a secular democracy; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's emphasis on national integrity; contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in advocating for secularism; Dr. Rajendra Prasad's leadership; the collective efforts leading to a democratic Constitution.