

CBSE Class 12 History
Sample Paper 05 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.
- ii. **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- iii. **Section B:** Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- iv. **Section C:** Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. **Section D:** Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- vi. **Section E:** Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. **Section F:** Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section-A (Attempt any 15 Questions)

1. How many signs were used in the Harappan script?
2. Who were Gotama and Vashishtha? Which earlier rulers gotra's names were taken by their names? Give examples.
3. What do you know about Shakas? Write in brief.
4. Consider the following statements regarding the export of cotton from India.
 - i. During the American civil war broke out. the Indian export of cotton to Britain

increased.

- ii. The cotton production expanded in Bombay Deccan.
- iii. By 1862 over 90 percent of cotton imports into Britain from India.
- iv. The ryots in the deccan villages given limited credit by the sahumars for short time.

Which of the above statement(s) is /are correct?

- a. During the American civil war broke out. the Indian export of cotton to Britain increased is correct.
- b. iv and i
- c. iii and ii
- d. i, ii, and iii

5. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:

- i. Chahar Taslim: Etiquette
- ii. Shab-i -Barat: Dark night without moon
- iii. Zaminbos: Kissing the ground
- iv. Jharoka: Jewelled throne
- a. Shab-i-Barat: Dark night without moon
- b. Jharoka: Jewelled throne
- c. Zaminbos: Kissing the ground
- d. Chahar Taslim: Etiquette

6. Correct the following statement and rewrite it:

The land revenue settlements had made the landholders, both big and small happy and foreign commerce had helped artisans and weavers to grow.

7. Those who engaged in Tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of the_____
- a. Traditions
 - b. Vedas
 - c. Sacrifices
 - d. Rituals

8. Who was Cunningham? Mention any one account used by him to locate the early settlements of Harappan civilisation.

9. Identify the page and write the name from which this page is taken.



10. Assertion (A): In the end of December 1929, Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore.

Reason (R): A new pace was provided to the politic of Congress in unfree India under Britishers. Firstly, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of congress and resolution of Purna Swaraj or complete independence was passed.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
11. The dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti (a direct descendant of Baba Farid) was constructed in _____.
- Fatehpur Sikri
 - Firozabad
 - Lucknow
 - Agra
12. Fill in the blanks:

_____, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi.

13. Mention any two strategies evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms about the ideal occupations for all the four varnas contained in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
14. Duryodhana and his brothers were known as
- Pandavas
 - Nishada
 - Malechhes
 - Kauravas

15. Which of these was the cause of the decline of Harappan civilisation?

- a. All of these
- b. Deforestation
- c. Floods
- d. Climatic Change

16. Mughal court chronicles were written in which language?

- a. Sanskrit
- b. Persian
- c. Arabic
- d. Urdu

Section B

17. Study the given pictures carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:



- i. Which of the following relates to a given picture?
 - 1. Coins
 - 2. Seals
 - 3. Querns
 - 4. Both (a) and (c)
- ii. The _____ is possibly the most distinctive artifact of the Indus valley civilisation.
 - a. Beads, weights, blades
 - b. Harappan seal
 - c. Saddle querns
 - d. A faience pot
- iii. Imagine a bag of goods being sent from one place to another. Its mouth was tied with rope and on the knot was affixed some wet clay on which one or more seals were

pressed. If the bag reached with its sealing intact, it meant that _____.

- a. it was sent from Palaces and kings
- b. it had not been tampered with.
- c. it had been tampered with.
- d. both (a) and (c)

iv. Complete the table:

Ajanta Caves	Harrapan Seals
Sculpture, wall murals, and ceiling paintings	(?)

- a. Signs and alphabets
- b. Words and inscriptions
- c. Animal motifs and signs from a script
- d. None of these

18. **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions:**

Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib near the river Ravi in the predominantly Muslim Punjab. He trained to be an accountant and studied Persian. He was married at a young age but he spent most of his time among Sufis and bhaktas. He also travelled widely. The message of Baba Guru Nanak is spelt out in his hymns and teachings. These suggest that he advocated a form of Nirguna bhakti. He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims. For Baba Guru Nanak, the Absolute or "Rab" had no gender or form. He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by remembering and repeating the Divine Name, expressing his ideas through hymns called "Shabad" in Punjabi, the language of the region. Baba Guru Nanak would sing these compositions in various ragas while his attendant Mardana played the rabab. Baba Guru Nanak organised his followers into a community. He set up rules for congregational worship (Sangat) involving collective recitation. He appointed one of his disciples, Angad, to succeed him as the preceptor (guru), and this practice was followed for nearly 200 years.

i. Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Baba Guru Nanak, preach the Absolute or "Rab" had no gender or form.

Reason (R): Baba Nanak advocated a form of Nirguna bhakti. He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him. He rejected sacrifices, ritual

baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. R is correct but A is wrong.

ii. Which of the following is not true?

- a. The fifth preceptor, Guru Arjan, alone compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns.
- b. Hymns, called "Gurbani", are composed in various languages.
- c. Baba Guru Nanak was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib.
- d. Only (b) and (c)

iii. Which of the following is the tenth Guru of Sikhism?

- a. Guru Tegh Bahadur
- b. Guru Gobind Singh
- c. Baba Farid
- d. None of the above

iv. Which of the following is not a part of the Khalsa Panth (army of the pure)?

- a. Uncut hair and a dagger
- b. A pair of shorts
- c. A comb
- d. All of the above

19. **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions:**

'We are not just going to copy'

We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic. Now, some friends have raised the question: "Why have you not put in the word 'democratic' here." Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past, is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously, we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter? The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not

have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution. Others might take objection to this Resolution on the ground that we have not said that it should be a Socialist State. Well, I stand for Socialism and, I hope, India will stand for Socialism and that India will go towards the Constitution of a Socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way.

- *Constituent Assembly Debates (Cad), Vol.I*

- i. Which of the following basic feature(s) of the constitution is given in the above passage?
 - a. Independent
 - b. Sovereign
 - c. Republic
 - d. All of these
- ii. It was _____ who presented Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on _____.
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru, 13th December 1946
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi, 15th August 1947
 - c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 13th November 1950
 - d. B. R. Ambedkar, 26th January 1950
- iii. **Assertion (A):** Nehru did not mention the word democratic in the resolution.
Reason (R): It was thought by the makers of the constitution that the word 'republic' contains that word.
 - a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.

iv. Consider the following statements:

- A. Nehru was a supporter of Socialism and he said that India would stand for socialism, where every citizen would be provided equal opportunities for growth and development.
- B. Nehru stresses the idea of socialism with the socialist idea of economic justice. There would be economic democracy and economic justice.

Choose the correct option:

- a. Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- b. Only (b) is correct.

Section C

- 20. How did British Disposes Taluqdars of Awadh during 1857? Explain with examples.
- 21. Analyze Akbar's religious policy.
- 22. Why was Khwaja Muinuddin's Dargah very popular? Give two reasons.
- 23. Who devised the Subsidiary Alliance? Explain the terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance.

Section D

- 24. How do modern historians explain the development of Magadha as the most powerful Mahajanapada? Explain.

OR

Discuss the use of Brahmi and Kharosthi script and the method to decipher it.

- 25. What do you think was the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanavami Dibbal?

OR

Why was the South-Western part of Vijayanagara settlement designated as Royal centre? Explain.

- 26. Why were the dialogues at the Round Table Conference inconclusive?

OR

Describe Gandhi's march to Dandi.

Section E

27. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rules for monks and nuns:

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka: When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then " unless he has been authorised by the bhikkhus - it is to be forfeited and confessed.

In case, a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here. Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha - or having had it set out - and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

Questions:

- i. What is the importance of Vinaya Pitaka?
 - ii. Why do you think men and women joined sangha? Give two reasons.
 - iii. What was the Bodh sangha?
28. **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Nobles at court

The Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate, the resident at the court of Akbar, noticed: In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

- i. Examine the relationship between Akbar and his nobles.

- ii. How do you think that the nobility was an important pillar of the Mughal State?
- iii. Explain the observation of the Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate regarding this relationship.

29. Read source given below and answer the questions which follow:

**“The British element is gone, but they
have left the mischief behind”**

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said:

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in, Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say its forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon.

They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not? CAD, VOL.V.

Questions:

- i. Who was Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel?
- ii. Why did he speak these words?
- iii. What was one of serious impact of separate electorate?
- iv. Write any two argument put forward by patel against separate electorate.

Section F

30. i. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following:
- a. Goa, under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb.
 - b. Lucknow, a city under British control in 1857.
 - c. Nasik
- ii. On the same outline map, three places have been marked as A, B, C which are Distribution of Ashokan inscription. Identify them and write their correct names on the marked near them.



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Solution

Section-A (Attempt any 15 Questions)

1. Somewhere between 375 and 400 signs were used in the Harappan script.
2. Gotama and Vashishtha were Vedic seers.
Gotras of Satvahana kings were taken by their names like:
 - i. Raja Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani.
 - ii. Raja Vasithi-puta (Sami) Siri Pulumayi.
3. The Greeks were followed by Shaker (Shakas) who controlled over the larger part of India than the Greeks had. Shakas were a group of nomadic Iranian people who historically inhabited the northern and eastern Eurasian steppe and Tarim basin. There were five branches of shakas with their seats of power in different parts of India and Afghanistan. They came to western India and over-ran Sindh and Saurashtra. They finally settled in Kathiawar and Malwa. Ruderman was their famous ruler who ruled from 130-150 CE. His most significant achievement was that he got Sudarshana Lake repaired, which was built earlier by Chandra Gupta Maurya. They successfully checked the expansion of the Satvahanas north of the Narmada but failed to check their power to the north.
4. (d) i, ii, and iii
Explanation: Ryots were access to limitless credits for long term loans
5. (c) Zaminbos: Kissing the ground
Explanation: Ritual started by Shah Jahan.
6. The land revenue settlements had dispossessed the landholders, both big and small and foreign commerce had driven artisans and weavers to ruin.
7. (b) Vedas
Explanation: Those engaged in Tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of the Vedas
8. Cunningham was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. Cunningham used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who visited in the subcontinent between the 4th and 7th century CE to locate early settlement. He collected,

documented and translated inscriptions found during his surveys.

9. A page from a fourteenth-century Jaina manuscript.
10. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: In the Lahore session of 1929, the decision was taken to elect Jawaharlal Nehru as president and resolution of Puran Swaraj was passed.
11. (a) Fatehpur Sikri
Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri
12. James Prinsep
13. **The Brahmanas adopted the policies for the obedience of the rules of the Varna system were as follows:**
- They told the people that the Varna system was a divine system.
 - They advised the kings to ensure compliance with the rules of the Varna system.
 - They also tried to convince the people that their prestige depended on their birth. In other words, they persuaded the people that their status was determined by their birth.
14. (d) Kauravas
Explanation: Kauravas
15. (a) All of these
Explanation: The Aryan invasion was believed to be a major reason for the decline of Harappan.
16. (b) Persian
Explanation: Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian.

Section B

17. i. (b) Seals
ii. (b) Harappan seal
iii. (b) it had not been tampered with
iv. (c) Animal motifs and signs from a script
18. i. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
ii. (b) Hymns, called "Gurbani", are composed in various languages.
iii. (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur
iv. (b) A pair of shorts
19. i. (d) All of these
ii. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru, 13th December 1946

- iii. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- iv. (a) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

Section C

- 20.
 - i. The British destroyed the forts of taluqdars in order to eliminate them from awadh.
 - ii. Taluqdars armed forces were dismantled so that no security threat arose.
 - iii. Their Theodore was snatched.
 - iv. The demand of revenue was increased nearly to the equal of what was given in actual which generated a sense of anger among the taluqdars.
 - v. They lost their power and respect due to the loss of their land.
- 21. Akbar is known for his liberal ideas and liberal religious policy. He adopted a policy of mutual understanding and reconciliation among followers of different faiths and equality of all religions. He tried to harmonize the relations. He founded a new religion known as 'Din-i-Ilahi' based on the common points of all religions. Of course, in this endeavour, he was not successful.

Main steps taken for religious harmony were:

- i. Equal treatment with subjects of all faiths.
 - ii. Abolition of 'jizya' and other taxes imposed on the Hindus.
 - iii. Matrimonial alliances with Hindu families.
 - iv. Employment of Hindus at higher posts.
 - v. Freedom of worship to all.
 - vi. Founding a new religion based on the common points of all religions.
- 22. **The Dargah of Khwaja Muinuddin was very popular because of the following reasons:**
 - i. People visited because of the austerity and kindness of the Shaikh. He was a great spiritual successor.
 - ii. Shrine was situated on the route linked to Delhi with Gujarat. People who passed these routes either going for trade or for other reasons came for paying obeisance.
 - iii. Akbar visited Dargah many times during his reign. It also created an impression on the minds of common people.
- 23. British introduced many policies of annexation in India. One of them was subsidiary alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. The terms and conditions of this system were :-
 - a. The native rulers had to accept British supremacy in return they will protect the king

from outside attack.

- b. The native king has to station a British troops in his army.
- c. The maintenance of that troops was the responsibility of the king as well as salaries.
- d. The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.

Section D

24. Historians explained the reason behind the emergence of Magadha as the most powerful Mahajanapada in the following ways:

- Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive. Magadha included the modern Patna and parts of the Shahabad district. This state made commendable progress during the reign of Bimbisara. He strengthened his position by establishing marital relations with other states. He prepared himself for expansion towards the west. However, he was assassinated by his own son, Ajatasattu who himself took charge of the state. After Ajatasattu, the state was governed by Uddayan who defeated the king of Koshala. Thereafter, the reign of the Shishunag dynasty started. The kings of this dynasty defeated Avanti.
- After the reign of the Shishunag dynasty, the rule of the Nand dynasty started. They enhanced the power of Magadha by winning Kalinga. During the time of an attack by Alexander, Magadha was ruled by Mahapadam Nanda. The strength of Alexander was even acknowledged by the soldiers of Mahapadam Nanda. After the decline of the Nand dynasty, Magadha was reigned by the Mauryas. The kings of this dynasty enhanced the glory of Magadha and took it to the apex of glory and prestige.
- Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region. Also, the Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.

OR

Some of the most momentous developments in Indian epigraphy took place in the 1830s. This was when James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.

Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Arabic and Greek. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however, some, in the northwest, were written in Kharosthi. Most scripts used to write modern Indian languages are derived from Brahmi, the script used in most Asokan inscriptions. From the late eighteenth century, European scholars aided by Indian pandits worked backwards from contemporary Bengali and Devanagari (the script used to write Hindi) manuscripts, comparing their letters with older specimens. Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed these were in Sanskrit, although the earliest inscriptions were, in fact, in Prakrit. It was only after decades of painstaking investigations by several epigraphists that James Prinsep was able to decipher Asokan Brahmi in 1838. The story of the decipherment of Kharosthi, the script used in inscriptions in the northwest, is different. Here, finds of coins of Indo-Greek kings who ruled over the area (c. second-first centuries BCE) have facilitated matters. These coins contain the names of kings written in Greek and Kharosthi scripts. European scholars who could read the former compared the letters. For instance, the symbol for "UA" could be found in both scripts for writing names such as Apollodorus. With Prinsep identifying the language of the Kharosthi inscriptions as Prakrit, it became possible to read longer inscriptions as well.

25. The palace of the king of Vijayanagara was the largest of the enclosures but had not yielded definitive evidence of being a royal residence. It had two impressive platforms and Mahanavami Dibba was one of them. Mahanavmi Dibba was located on one of the highest points in the city. It was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq.ft to a height of 40 ft. It was supported by a wooden structure. The base of the platform was covered with relief carvings

Many rituals were associated with the Mahanavami Dibba. The Hindu Festival Mahanavami literally, the great ninth day of the ten days of Hindu festival during autumn in the months of September and October, known variously as Dushera, Durga puja in Bengal and Navaratri or Mahanavami in peninsular India were celebrated here. The rulers of Vijayanagara kings displayed their power, prestige, and suzerainty. On this occasion, several ceremonies were performed this included:

- i. Worship of the different gods and goddesses
- ii. Worship of the state horse.

- iii. The sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.
- iv. The main attraction of this occasion was:
 - a. Dances.
 - b. Wrestling matches.
 - c. Processions of horses, elephants, chariots, and soldiers.

Many ritual presentations were performed by the Nayakas and subordinate kings and before the king and his guests. These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings. On the last day of the festival, the king inspected his army as well as the Nayakas of the army. He also accepted a gift from the Nayakas.

OR

The Royal centre of Vijayanagara empire was located in the South-Western part of the settlement. It had more than 60 temples. The patronage of temples and cults were very important for the rulers. The rulers tried to establish and legitimise their authority through the association with deities in the temple.

The following points explain the importance of this location:

- i. **Royal centres:** The Royal centres had thirty palaces. These were large structures and were not associated with ritual functions. The main difference between the palaces and temples was that the temples were constructed entirely of masonry but the superstructure of the palaces was made of perishable materials.
- ii. **Palace of the King:** The king's palace was the largest complex of the royal centre. But there was no definite evidence to prove that it was a royal residence. The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls, with a street running between them. It has two platforms, viz.
- iii. **The Audience Hall:** It was a high platform with wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. It had a staircase, going up to the second floor, rested on closely spaced pillars. The pillars being closely spaced would have left little space and thus it was not clear for what purposes the hall was used.
- iv. **The Mahanavami Dibba:** It was located at the highest point of the city. It was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq ft to a height of 40 ft. It supported a wooden structure. Main ceremonies being performed in Mahanavami Dibba included worship of the image, worship of the state horse and the sacrifice of

buffaloes and other animals, dances, wrestling matches, royal processions, etc. The base of the platform was covered with relief carvings. The main ritual associated with Mahanavami Dibba was the tenth day of Hindu festival during autumn months of September and October known variously as Dusshera, Durga puja and Navratri or Mahanavami

- v. **Lotus Mahal:** The structure of Lotus Mahal was named by British travellers in the nineteenth century. While the name is certainly romantic, historians are not quite sure about the purpose of this building. One suggestion found in a map drawn by Mackenzie is that it may have been a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisers.
- vi. **Hazara Rama Temple:** This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family. The images in the central shrine are missing; however, sculpted panels on the walls survive. These include scenes from the Ramayana sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.

26. The British Government has had the policy to review the progress of self-rule in India and bring reforms after the gap of ten years. This began in 1910 with Morley Minto Reform and was followed in 1920 with Montague Chelmsford Report. Ten years later the British government invited Round Table Conference in London for the way forward.

The First Round Table Conference took place in November 1930. The Conference failed as the most important stakeholder of Indian Freedom Movement, the Indian National Congress was absent in the conference. The leaders of the Congress were behind bars due to the civil disobedience movement.

The Second Table Conference took place in February 1931. One month earlier Mahatma Gandhi was released from the jail. Hence, he participated in the conference. Gandhi Irwin pact was signed and the British government agreed to withdraw salt law partly. But the agreement came under criticism as it did not talk about complete independence of India.

Third and the most important Round Table Conference took place in the latter part of 1931. The new constitutional developments were not agreed upon. The main reason was that the other participants of the conference described Congress as representative of a small group of Indians and not the entire population. The major voice of dissent was, the Moslem League that claimed itself the sole representative of the Moslems in India, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar claimed himself the sole representative of the low castes in India and the

native rulers also claimed they would deal with the British independently and Congress could not have any say in that.

To conclude the divisive politics of Moslem League, Dr. Ambedkar and the attitude of the princely states are the main reasons for the failure of the round table conferences.

OR

Gandhiji felt that Purna Swaraj would not come on its own. It had to fight for achieving it. He was very much worried about government's Salt Law. In 1930, he decided to break this law. According to the law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent leaders of the freedom struggle thought that it was sinful to tax salt because it is an essential item of our food. Both the rich and the poor needed it equally. Gandhiji felt that his Salt March would become popular and would represent the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by all. On 6 April, 1930, Gandhiji along with his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi. Here, they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling seawater to produce salt. A large number of people including women participated in this historic march. The government tried to crush the movement through brutal action against peaceful satyagrahis. Thousands were arrested and sent to Jail. But the movement played a significant role in achieving freedom of India.

Section E

27.
 - i. It is one of the three holy texts of Buddhism. It contained the rule of life followed by the Buddhist monks.
 - ii. Men and women joined sangha due to the two reasons given below:
 - a. They wanted to live a simple life.
 - b. They wanted to leave the complexity of life in order to achieve salvation.
 - iii. Bodh sangha was an organisation of monks, who served as teachers of Dhamma. They lived a simple life and possessed only those essential goods which were required in daily routine life.

28.
 - i. **Relationship between Akbar and his nobles:**
 - a. The King would summon the nobles to the court and give them imperial

commands as though they were his slaves. This was to prevent the great nobles from becoming insolent through unchallenged enjoyment of power

- b. The King granted titles to men of merit and gave rewards for that noble. Awards were also given.
- c. Salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy: deeper prostration represented higher status.

ii. **Nobility an important pillar of Mughal state:**

- a. Nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups. This ensured no faction was large enough to challenge the authority of the state.
- b. The nobles participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the empire in the provinces.
- c. For members of the nobility, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and possibly the highest reputation.

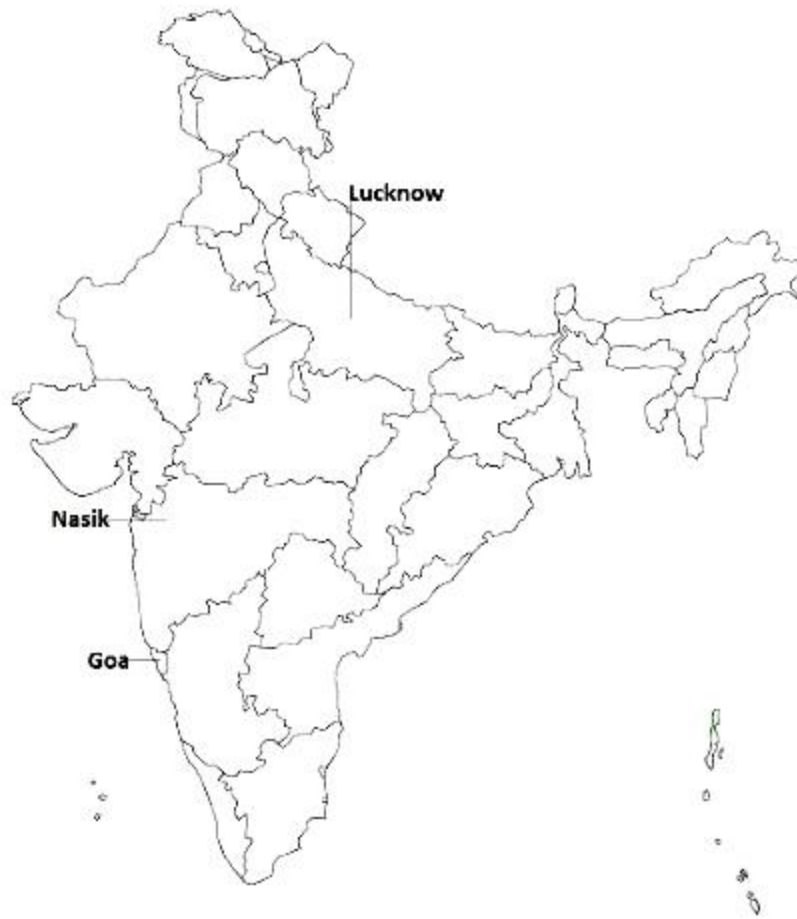
iii. **Observation of Father Antonio Monserrate:**

- a. High respect shown by Akbar towards the members of the Jesuit mission impressed them deeply. He found the hospitality of the Mughal empire was incomparable.
- b. They interpreted the Emperor's open interest in the doctrines of Christianity as a sign of his acceptance of their faith. Akbar showed interest in Christianity to learn but not to adopt it.
- c. This could be understood in relation to the intolerant religious atmosphere that existed in Europe at that time.

- 29. i. He was a famous member of the constituent Assembly.
- ii. He spoke these words because they sowed the seeds of separate electorate in India.
- iii. It laid the foundation of partition and finally India got divided into two separate nations: India and Pakistan.
- iv. a. It turned the two leading communities of India against each other.
- b. It laid the foundation stone of partition and caused bloodshed.

Section F

- 30. i.



- ii. A - Mathura
- B - Kushanas
- C - Puhar