

CBSE Class 12 History
Sample Paper 08 (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. Who are known as Lal, Bal, and Pal?
2. Which thinkers emerged in the world during the mid-first Millennium BCE.?
3. Mention any two objectives of the Moderates.
4. 24 great teachers of Jainism are known as _____.
 - a. Vardhmanas
 - b. Tirthankars

- c. Jinas
 - d. Jataks
5. At this shrine, Akbar visited fourteen times?
- a. Shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin
 - b. Shrine of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 - c. Shrine of Shaikh Nasiruddin
 - d. Shrine of Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar
6. Correct the following statement and rewrite it:
In 1751 Governor-General Lord Mountbatten described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”.
7. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:
- i. Ottomans: Abhram
 - ii. Safavids: Osman
 - iii. Chaghtai Turks: Ghengiz khan
 - iv. Jews: Prophet Muhammad
- a. Chaghtai Turks: Ghengiz khan
 - b. Safavids: Osman
 - c. Ottomans: Abraham
 - d. Jews: prophet Muhammad
8. What was the Limitation Law? Why was this considered as a symbol of oppression against the ryot of 19th century? Give three reasons.
9. Identify a given image and write its name.



10. Assertion (A): Gandhi Ji spent part of each day working on the charkha and encouraged others to do likewise.

Reason (R): The act of spinning wheel allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.

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

11. _____ played important roles in elevating women to the status of legally wedded wives.

- a. Compassion and Loyalty
- b. Power and Authority
- c. Love and motherhood
- d. Responsibility and Motherhood

12. Fill in the blanks:

The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by _____.

13. What is the constitution?

14. The most Splendid stupa was at _____.

- a. Amravati
- b. Bhoomra
- c. Shahjidheri
- d. Sanchi

15. Sanchi was discovered in

- a. 1818 C.E
- b. 1758 C.E
- c. 1820 C.E
- d. 1810 C.E

16. The word Mughal is derived from which word.

- a. Magadhi
- b. Mongol
- c. Magh
- d. Massai

Section B

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

A.



B.

†	क
d	च
C	ढ
‡	द
४	म
।	र

- i. Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed these were in _____, although the earliest inscriptions were, in fact, in _____.
 - a. Sanskrit, Prakrit
 - b. Prakrit, Sanskrit
 - c. Devanagari, Pali
 - d. Pali, Devanagari
- ii. The picture in "A" depicts which of the following?
 - a. An Asokan pillar
 - b. An Asokan manuscript
 - c. An Asokan inscription
 - d. None of these
- iii. Who was able to decipher Asokan Brahmi in 1838?
 - a. Colonel Mike
 - b. James Philip
 - c. James Prinsep
 - d. John Marshal
- iv. What is the picture in "B" depicting?

- a. Asokan Devanagari with Brahmi equivalents
- b. Asokan Brahmi with Devanagari equivalents
- c. Asokan Prakrit with Sanskrit equivalents
- d. Asokan Sanskrit with Pali equivalents

18. Read the following passage and answer any three questions that follow:

Ambedkar On Separate Electorates

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote: Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life. In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity ...

i. _____ was nominated as a delegate of the oppressed classes for the _____ Round table conference.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi, Second
- b. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Second
- c. Rajendra Prasad, First
- d. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, First

ii. Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Dr Ambedkar felt that separate electorates were essential.

Reason (R): The Hindu religion instead of giving them an honourable place, finds them unfit for ordinary interactions.

- 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.
- iii. Here are three suggestions of the students on some other ways to provide an honourable position to depressed classes.
Student A: Education should be made free for them so that they can compete equally with other castes.
Student B: There should be equality in behaviour, equality in society and equality in the profession and economic opportunities.
Student C: Intermixing and inter-dining with other castes should not be allowed.
Which of the following student is not correct?
 - a. Student A and C
 - b. Student A
 - c. Student A and B
 - d. Student C
- iv. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding Dr B. R Ambedkar?
 - a. He was an exponent of the Indian Constitution and a supporter of the rights of the marginalized groups.
 - b. He was an Indian jurist, economist and social reformer.
 - c. He campaigned against social discrimination towards higher caste Hindus.
 - d. He was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution.

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

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his powers, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself and declared her love for Bhima. She told Kunti, "I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man...whether you think me a fool or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband." Ultimately, Yudhishthira agreed to the marriage on one condition that they would spend the day together, but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the

world during the day. In due course, Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then, the mother and son left the Pandavas.

Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

Some historians suggest that the term rakshasa is used to describe people whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts.

i. **Complete the given sentence:**

The Pandavas were sent to the forest due to the _____.

- a. Conspiracy led by their cousin Karna against them
- b. Conspiracy led by their cousin Duryodhana against them
- c. Conspiracy led by their cousin Bhima against them
- d. Conspiracy led by Karna, Duryodhana and Bhima against them

ii. Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Hidimba's clan considered uncivilized in the Sanskrit text.

Reason (R): They were not influenced by brahminical ideals and were even like animals.

Options:

- 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.

iii. The marriage and conjugal life of Bhima and Hidimba is unique example of _____.

- a. polygamy
- b. exogamy
- c. endogamy
- d. both (a) and (c)

iv. Consider the following statements:

A. Man eating Rakshasha got the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to marry them.

B. Hidimba gave up her friends, kin and dharma for the sake of her love for Bhima. Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage of Hidimba with Bhima by seeing the love of Hidimba for Bhima.

Choose the correct option:

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

Section C

- 20. Why did Taluqdars and Sepoys of Awadh join the Revolt of 1857? Explain.
- 21. Describe the process of manuscript production in the Mughal court.
- 22. The keeping of the exact and detailed records was the major concern of Mughal administration. Support the statement with examples.
- 23. Examine how Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation created dissatisfaction amongst the people of Awadh.

Section D

- 24. The archaeological records provide no immediate answer to the Harappa's central authority. Analyse different views given in the same.

OR

Early Harappan archaeologists thought that certain objects which seem unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance. Substantiate.

- 25. Explain how the fortification and road in the city of Vijayanagara were unique and impressive.

OR

Describe the various causes responsible for the downfall of the Vijayanagara Empire.

- 26. Explain how the biography of the saint poetess Mirabai has been primarily constructed. How did she defy the norms of society?

OR

Read any five of the sources included in the chapter **Bhakti Sufi Traditions** and discuss the social and religious ideas that are expressed in them.

Section E

27. How could men and Women acquire Wealth?

For men, the Manusmriti declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people. For women, there are six means of acquiring wealth what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession or as a token of affection and what she got from her brother, mother or father.

She could also acquire wealth through any subsequent gift and whatever her 'affectionate' husband might give her.

- i. Explain the means of how men could acquire wealth, according to Manusmriti?
- ii. Explain the means of acquiring wealth by women.
- iii. Explain the result of having different ways of acquiring wealth by men and women.

28. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law:

On 5th April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-Violence that power is universally felt. The government wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, or it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not dare to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed regarding this party. What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

- i. Why did Gandhiji start Dandi March?

- ii. Why was the salt march notable?
- iii. The power of peace and non-violence are universally felt. Why did Gandhiji say so?

29. **“I Believe Separate Electorates will be Suicidal to the Minorities”**

During the debate on 27th 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 forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustrations will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is 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.

- i. Why were some Muslims, like Begum Aizaz Rasul against it?
- ii. What are separate electorates?
- iii. Why did GB Pant feel separate electorate would be suicidal for the minorities?
Delhi 2008
- iv. Do you think that seats should be reserved for Muslims and other minorities in educational institutions? Give one argument for or against it.

Section F

30. i. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- a. Dholavira, a mature Harappan site.
 - b. Azamgarh, a centre of Revolt of 1857.
 - c. Amritsar
- ii. On the same outline map three places have been marked as ABC which are territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.



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Solution

Section-A (Attempt any 15 Questions)

1.
 - i. **Lal:** Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab).
 - ii. **Bal:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra).
 - iii. **Pal:** Bipin Chandra Pal (Bengal).

2. The Mid-first Millennium BCE. is often regarded as a turning point in world history.it saw the emergence of thinkers such as Zarathustra in Iran, Kong Zi in China, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece, Mahavira and Gautama Buddha, among many others in India.

3. **Two objectives of the Moderates were:**
 - i. The moderates were to lay the foundation of the secular, democratic, national movement and to instil among the people the feeling that they belonged to one nation.
 - ii. They also wished to train people in the art of political agitation and expose before them the evil effects of British rule.

4. (b) Tirthankars
Explanation: Tirthankars

5. (a) Shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin
Explanation: Akbar visited the tomb of Khwaja Muinuddin's dargah, Ajmer fourteen times, to seek blessings for new conquests.

6. In 1851 Governor-General Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day".

7. (a) Chaghtai Turks: Ghengiz khan
Explanation: Chaghtai Turks were the descendants of Ghengiz khan.

8. In 1859, the British passed the Limitation Law which stated that the loan bond signed

between moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only three years. This law was meant to check the accumulation of interest over time. **However, this law was considered as a symbol of oppression due to the following reasons:**

- i. Moneylenders forced the ryots to sign a new bond every three years and turned the law around.
- ii. When a new bond was signed, the unpaid balance was changed by the moneylenders.
- iii. Moneylenders refused to give a receipt when loans were repaid, entered fictitious amounts to cheating the peasants.

9. A part of the northern gateway.

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

Explanation: Gandhi ji used charkha and other things which amalgamated the gap between the people.

11. (c) Love and motherhood

Explanation: Love and motherhood played important roles in elevating such women to the status of legally wedded wives.

12. Harishena

13. A constitution is a body of well-defined laws or rules to govern a state which determines the right of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should govern.

14. (a) Amravati

Explanation: Amravati

15. (a) 1818 C.E

Explanation: 1818 C.E

16. (b) Mongol

Explanation: The name Mughal is derived from Mongol.

Section B

17. i. (a) Sanskrit, Prakrit

ii. (c) An Asokan inscription

- iii. (c) James Prinsep
 - iv. (b) Asokan Brahmi with Devanagari equivalents
- 18.
- i. (b) Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Second
 - ii. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - iii. (d) Student C [Explanation: Intermixing and inter-dining with other castes should be allowed. They should be given access to public places.]
 - iv. (c) He campaigned against social discrimination towards Hindus. [Explanation: He campaigned against social discrimination towards lower caste and untouchables (Dalits).]
- 19.
- i. (b) Conspiracy led by their cousin Duryodhana against them
 - ii. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - iii. (b) exogamy [Explanation: Exogamy refers to marriage outside the unit. Here, Hidimba belonged to the rakshasa class and Bhima belonged to the Kshatriya class. Their marriage and conjugal life is a unique example of exogamy.]
 - iv. (b) Only (B) is correct. [Explanation: Man-eating Rakshasha got the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them.]

Section C

20. The Taluqdars and sepoy joined the Revolt of 1857 due to their grievances. In their own different ways, they came to identify "firangi raj" with the end of their world the breakdown of things they valued respected and held dear. The annexation by the British not only displaced the Nawab but also the Taluqdars of the Awadh who for many generations had controlled land power in the countryside. The British revenue policy further undermined the position and authority of the Taluqdars. The British started the summary settlement of 1856 and established their control over land through force and fraud. The taluqdars/zamindars resented this loss, even more, when they were replaced by other ranks. In areas where taluqdars/ zamindars remained beneficiaries because of heavy assessment, they were on the brink of bankruptcy and at the mercy of creditors.
21. **A large number of people were involved in the creation of the manuscript. They included the following:**
- i. Paper-makers who prepared the folios of the manuscript.
 - ii. Scribes or calligraphers who copied the texts.

- iii. Guilders who illuminated the pages of the manuscript.
- iv. Painters who illustrated scenes from the text.
- v. Book-binders who gathered the individual folios and set them within ornamental covers.

In the end, all these manuscripts were considered very precious and invaluable. They were a work of beauty and intellectual wealth.

22. The keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of Mughal administration as:

- i. Mir Bakshi supervised the court writers who recorded all applications and documents presented to the court and all imperial orders. In addition agents of nobles and regional rulers recorded the entire proceedings of the court with the date and time of the court session.
- ii. The Akhbarat contained all types of information such as attendance at the court, the grant of offices and titles, diplomatic missions, presents received, or the enquiries made by the emperor about the health of an officer.
- iii. News reports and important official documents travelled across the length and breadth of the regions under Mughal rule by imperial post. The report reached the empire from all provinces.
- iv. Agents of nobles posted outside of the capital and Rajput princes and tributary rulers all assiduously copied these announcements and sent their contents by messengers back to their masters.

23. Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation created dissatisfaction amongst the people of Awadh as:

- i. The dissolution of the court and its culture led many people to lost heir livelihood. There was a widespread sense of grief and loss.
- ii. Beloved Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's ruler of Awadh was dethroned.people of Awadh were emotionally broken and emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material loss.
- iii. The new land revenue system introduced by the British imposed high taxes and was unpopular. The dissatisfaction resulted in a popular revolt.

Section D

24. **If we want to analyse the concept of the central authority of Harappan civilisation, the archaeological findings provide no immediate answer.**

In support of these, some reasons have given by some archaeologists:

- i. At the site of Mohenjodaro, a large building was found labelled as a palace by archaeologists but there was no such specific evidence which could have any association with it.
- ii. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king".
- iii. Ritual practices were not well understood yet nor were there any means of knowing whether those who performed them also held political power.
- iv. Others feel there was no single ruler but several, that Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another, and so forth.
- v. Even some scholars argued that there was a single state which is evident from the similar artefacts, the planned settlements, the standardised bricks and near the source of raw material.
- vi. Early archaeologists thought that certain objects which seem unusual or unfamiliar may have had a religious significance example, terracotta figurines of women, heavily jewelled they termed them as "Goddess".
- vii. Archaeologists also thought that we did not know anything about the form of state and economic institutions in Harappan civilization.

OR

The Harappan archaeologists were not able to find any concrete material evidenced which may point towards the religious beliefs and practises of the people. Thus, the archaeologists thought that certain objects which seem unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance.

- i. **Religious customs:** Archaeologists found certain objects which may have had a religious significance These include terracotta figurines of women, heavily jewelled, some with elaborate head-dresses. People believe that Harappan people might consider it as the goddess of the fertility of the land.
- ii. **Male Gods of Indus Valley:** One seal has been found, in excavation, depict a male

God. Three horns are shown on his head. It has been shown seated cross-legged in a 'Yogic' posture, sometimes surrounded by animals. One buffalo and two deer are also shown nearby this picture. This may be the depiction of Pashupati (Lord Shiva). Many seals with pictures of 'Linga' and 'Togi' have been found over there. Maybe people started to worship them at this age.

- iii. **Worshipping Trees and Animals:** One seal found here, depicts one God between the branches of Teepal' tree which shows that people of Indus region worshipped trees as well. One bull has also been shown on one of the seals.

25. Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador in the court of Devaraja-II was much impressed by the fortification of the Vijayanagara Empire. He mentioned the seven lines of forts. These encircled not only the city but also the agricultural hinterland and forests. In the construction of the fortification of walls, no cementing agent was used. The wedge-shaped stone block which held them in place and the inner portion of the wall was earth packed with rubble. The fortification started with the enclosing of agricultural tracts. The objective of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years. Normally rulers tried to be prepared for such situations by building large granaries within the fortified area. The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborated strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. The enclosure had its own features. Abdur Razzaq further elaborates that between the first, second and third walls lie the cultivated fields, gardens and houses. According to Paes, "From this first circuit until you enter the city there is a great distance, in which field they saw rice and have many gardens and much water, in which water comes from two lakes." The second fortification was done around the inner core of the urban complex while the third was around the royal centre. In it, most of the important buildings were encircled by the high walls that were well-guarded gateways were constructed here to enter the fort. These gateways were constructed in Indo-Islamic style. The arch on the gateway leading into fortified settlements as well as some over the gate is regarded as architecture introduced by Turkish sultans. These gateways were linked to city and roads. These roads have been identified by the archaeologist by tracing paths through gateways as well as by finds of pavements. These roads were mainly built in valleys avoiding rocky terrain. The most important roads were extended from temple gateways. Bazaars were also situated on both sides of the roads.

OR

The following were the factors responsible for the downfall of Vijayanagara:

- i. **The weakness of the Central Government:** The Central Government of the Vijayanagara Empire was weak, provincial governments had many powers. They were responsible for maintaining the army, minting coins and issuing them. Thus, all this proved harmful to the central government.
- ii. **Incapable successors:** The successors of Krishnadeva Raya proved very weak and incompetent. They failed to establish their control over the vast empire. Under such circumstances, the fall of the empire was inevitable.
- iii. **The luxurious lifestyle of the people:** The abundance of wealth made the life of the people very luxurious. Contemporary sources tell that prostitutes were plenty especially in the rest houses. As a result of this prone to debauchery, the downfall of such a society was not surprising.
- iv. **Rule of the different dynasties:** Four Different dynasties ruled over the Vijayanagara empire one after the other. As a result, the kingdom became the centre of the conspiracies. These conspiracies to occupy the throne shook the foundation of the Empire.
- v. **Responsibility of the Army:** The army of the Vijayanagara Empire too played a significant role in bringing the fall of the empire. The rulers of the Vijayanagara empire relied on the Provincial governors for their army. Thus, the army was more loyal to the lord as compared to the emperor. It proved fatal for the empire.
- vi. **The continuous struggle against the Bahamani Empire:** The ruler of Vijayanagara remained in a prolonged struggle with the ruler of the Bahamani Empire. It had a deep effect on the economy of the Vijayanagara Empire as well as on the army.
- vii. **Battle of Talikota:** After the death of Krishna Deva Raya, Achyut Raya sat on the throne. He became the puppet of Prime Minister Rama Raya. Rama Raya with his aim to expand the empire started invading the Muslim rulers of Southern India and committed atrocities on the Muslim. As a result of this, the Muslim Kingdoms of the South-Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar jointly attacked the

Vijayanagara Empire. A terrible battle was fought and in the battlefield of Talikota in 1563, the army of the Vijayanagara Empire was defeated.

26. Mirabai was the best-known woman poet within the bhakti tradition. Biographies have been reconstructed primarily from the bhajans attributed to her, which were transmitted orally for centuries.
- i. **Reconstruction of Mirabai's Biography:** The reconstruction of biographies of Mirabai has been done from the bhajans composed by herself (transmitted orally for centuries).
 - ii. **Royal affiliations of Mirabai:** From the bhajans, it has been reconstructed that she was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar. She was married to a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar, Rajasthan, which had been done against her wishes so she defied her husband. She even refused to submit to the traditional role of wife and mother.
 - iii. **Recognition of Krishna as a lover:** She recognised Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu, as her lover. Because of her behaviour, her in-laws once tried to poison her, but she managed to escape from the in-laws home and preferred to live as a wandering saint and composing the songs of bhakti and love for the Krishna. Her compositions are known for the intense expression of her emotion.
 - iv. **Defiance of social barriers:** In some traditions, Mirabai has been mentioned as a disciple of Raidas, a leather-worker. It indicates that she did not recognise the bonds of the caste system and the practices of society. For her intense love of Krishna, she rejected all the comforts of her husband's palace and donned the saffron robe of the renouncer or the white robe of a widow.
 - v. **A popular source of inspiration:** Mirabai, nowadays recognised as the source of inspiration instead of attracting a sector or group of followers. Still, she and her songs are popular among the poor or 'low caste' of the population in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

OR

The following are the explanations of some of the sources:

- i. Robert Redfield coined two terms great and little traditions. It shows that the cultural practices of peasants societies. The peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories including priests and rulers.
- ii. Order(Farman) issued by Akbar in 1598 for the construction of the church. He gave the holy notice that Padris (fathers)of the holy society of Jesus wished to build a house of prayer in the city of Kambayat in Gujarat. He ordered that the dignitaries of the city of Kambayat should in no case stand in their way but should be allowed them to build the church. This incidence gave a clear picture of the social setup formed in the Mughal empire under Akbar. He gave respect and opportunities to all the religions and their followers.
- iii. A description is given in Vachanas given by Basavanna in which he exposed the reality of the material world that people worshipped and attached great concerns with the images and sculptures of god. They feed the non-living creatures in the form of images or structures but, if they appeared in real they don't give them the same importance they received in non-living form. He gave the example of a serpent.
- iv. A Letter was written by Aurangzeb to the Jogi in 1661-62. He expressed his respect towards Jogi and asked about the offering send by him also he asked about any other requirements which he needs. It shows the tolerance of Aurangzeb towards the religion and also the concern he shows towards the needs of Jogi.
- v. Appar described the relevance and significance of gotra and kula in his verse. He said, who created these Distinctions about kulas and gotra. Who decided which kula and gotra were highest and lowest. In his description, he challenged and checked the self-created images of brahmins and their tools for exploiting society.

Section E

27. i. According to Manusmriti, men could acquire wealth in seven ways by inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people etc.
- ii. Women could acquire wealth by six means what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession or as a token of affection and what she got from her brother, mother or father and also as a gift from her affectionate husband.

- iii. The following are the result:
 - a. The gender access to the property leads to a low economic and social position of women.
 - b. Women were dependent on the husband for every decision of her life because she was financially dependent on him.
- 28.
- i. He started Dandi March to break the salt law. Salt law gave the British government monopoly to manufactured salt and its sale. The state monopoly was very unpopular and by breaking a salt law Gandhiji hoped to mobilised people against British rule.
 - ii. It was notable because for the first time European and American press started following Indian National Movement and for the very first time a large number of women participated in the movement.
 - iii. Gandhiji believed that he had come to Dandi along with a large number of fellow Indians to break salt law only because of peace and non-violence. Therefore, he said peace and non-violence are universally felt.
- 29.
- i. Not all Muslims supported the demand for separate electorates. Begum Aizaz Rasul felt that separate electorates were self-destructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority.
 - ii. It was political arrangements where the seats were reserved for minority candidates. Means Muslim candidates in the election would be voted by only Muslim members. This was done to give representation to Muslims in the governance of the country.
 - iii. Views put forward by GB Pant against the system of separate electorates were:
 - a. It would be suicidal to minorities and would tremendously harm them.
 - b. It would be difficult for them to be an integral part of a nation and as such guide and control their destinies.
 - c. They would have to always be dependent upon others.
 - d. In this way, if they were returned by separate electorates, they could never have an effective voice.
 - iv. In my opinion, there should not be any reservation for Muslims and other minorities because it will make the minorities being isolated which will cripple them from the beginning.

Section F

30. i.



- ii. A - Panipat
- B - Ajmer
- C - Goa