

Class 12

History

Set 1 with Solutions

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Question paper comprises five Sections- A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Section A – Question no. 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.

Section C – Question no. 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.

Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

Section E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section- A (21 Marks)

Question 1.

Identify the ruler of the Satvahana dynasty with the help of following information: [1]

He claimed to be both a unique Brahmana and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas.

He also claimed to have ensured that there was no intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas.

- (A) Gotami-puta Siri-Vijaya-Satakani
- (B) Gotami-puta Siri Satakani
- (C) Gotami-puta sami-Siri-Yana-Satakani
- (D) Vasithi-puta (sami-)Siri Pulumayi

Answer:

- (B) Gotami-puta Siri Satakani

Explanation: The best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty, Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani, claimed to be both a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana) and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas. He also claimed to have ensured that there was no intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas. At the same time, he entered into a marriage alliance with the kin of Rudradaman.

Question 2.

Who among the following had issued the first gold coins in the first century CE? [1]

- (A) The Yaudheyas
- (B) The Parthians
- (C) The Guptas
- (D) The Kushanas

Answer:

- (D) The Kushanas

Explanation: The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE. The Kushanas, however, issued the largest hoards of gold coins first gold coins c. first century CE. These were virtually

identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran, and have been found from several sites in north India and Central Asia.

Question 3.

Match the following and select the correct option [1]

List - I	List - II
Harappan Site	Famous for
1. Lothal	a. Specialised centres for making shell objects
2. Kalibangan	b. Near sources of carnelian
3. Dholavira	c. Evidence of ploughed field found
4. Nageshwar	d. Water reservoirs found.

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d , 4-a

(B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c , 4-b

(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d , 4-a

(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b , 4-c

Answer:

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d , 4-a

Explanation:

Lothal was dockyard of the Indus Valley Civilization and presently located in the state of Gujarat near sources of carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat).

Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.

Dholavira (presently in Gujarat) have yielded the evidences of water reservoirs that may have been used to store water for agriculture.

Nageshwar and Balakot were settlements located near the coast and were specialised centres for making shell objects.

Question 4.

Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of 'Endogamy'? [1]

(A) Marriage outside a kin group.

(B) Marriage within a kin group.

(C) A woman having several husbands.

(D) A man having several wives.

Answer:

(B) Marriage within a kin group.

Explanation: Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit, say a kin, a caste or a group living together in same locality.

Question 5.

Identify the given image from the following options: [1]



- (A) Sculpture of a Gupta king
- (B) Sculpture of a Maurya king
- (C) Sculpture of a Kushana king
- (D) Sculpture of a Chola king

Answer:

- (C) Sculpture of a Kushana king

Question 6.

“Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation.”

Identify the essence of the words of Buddha from the options given below: [1]

- (A) One should connect to inner being
- (B) One should live life of brahmacharya
- (C) One should focus and express feelings
- (D) One should spread religion everywhere.

Answer:

- (A) One should connect to inner being

Explanation: The given statement was, according to the Buddhist scriptures, were the last words of the Lord Buddha to his followers emphasizing the importance of the inner connect.

Question 7.

Which one among the following dynasties built the Hiriya canal? [1]

- (A) Sangama dynasty
- (B) Tuluva dynasty
- (C) Saluva dynasty
- (D) Aravidu dynasty

Answer:

- (A) Sangama dynasty

Explanation: Hiriya canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra and irrigated the cultivated valley that separated the “sacred centre” from the “urban core”. This was apparently built by kings of the Sangama dynasty.

Question 8.

Fill in the blank :

The local merchants of the Vijayanagara empire who participated in the trade of horses were called _____.

[1]

- (A) Gajapati
- (B) Mahanayakas
- (C) Kudirai Chettis
- (D) Narapati

Answer:

- (C) Kudirai Chettis

Explanation: As warfare during these times depended upon effective cavalry, the import of horses from Arabia and Central Asia was very important for rival kingdoms. This trade was initially controlled by Arab traders. Local communities of merchants known as kudirai chettis or horse merchants also participated in these exchanges.

Question 9.

Find out the correct chronological order of 'the Chishti Silsila' from the following options : [1]

- (I) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (II) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj - Shakar
- (III) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i Delhi
- (IV) Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi

- (A) I, II, III & IV
- (B) II, III, IV & I
- (C) III, II, I & IV
- (D) IV, II, I & III

Answer:

- (A) I, II, III & IV

MAJOR TEACHERS OF THE CHISHTI SILSILA

SURI TEACHERS	YEAR OF DEATH	LOCATION OF DARGAH
Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi	1235	Ajmer (Rajasthan)
Khwaja Qutbuddin bakhtiyar kaki	1235	Delhi
Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar	1265	Ajodhan (Pakistan)
Shaikh Zizamuddin Auliya	1325	Delhi
Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirgah-I Delhi	1356	Delhi

Question 10.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic.

Reason (R): The Harappan script remains undeciphered till date. [1]

- (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 not correct
- (D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Answer:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Question 11.

Complete the following with the correct option

Kitab ul Hind : Al-Biruni , Rihla _____ : [1]

- (A) IbnHawqal
- (B) Ibn Jubayr
- (C) Ibn Qalaqis
- (D) Ibn Battuta

Answer:

- (D) Ibn Battuta

Explanation: Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century.

Question 12.

Who was the political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi? [1]

List-I

CENTRE

(A) Delhi

(B) Kanpur

(C) Arrah

(D) Lucknow

(A) M.G. Ranade

(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(C) Pherozeshah Mehta

(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer:

- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Question 13.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the rocky upper part of Rajmahal Hills.

Reason (R): The British perceived Paharias and Santhals as ideal settlers [1]

- (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 not correct
- (D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Answer:

- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct

Explanation: The British did not perceive Paharias as the ideal settlers.

Question 14.

Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option: [1]

- I. Francois Bernier was closely associated with the Prince Dara Shukoh.
- II. Bernier travelled to several parts of the country, and wrote accounts
- III. He dedicated his major writing to the king of France and Aurangzeb.

(A) II & III

(B) II & III

- (C) I & II
- (D) I & III

Answer:

- (C) I & II

Explanation: Francois Bernier, a Frenchman, was a doctor, political philosopher and historian. Like many others, he came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities. He was in India for twelve years, from 1656 to 1668, and was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, and later as an intellectual and scientist, with Danishmand Khan, an Armenian noble at the Mughal court.

Question 15.

From which of the following regions Ahom rulers belonged to? [1]

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Orissa
- (C) Ajmer
- (D) Assam

Answer:

- (D) Assam

Question 16.

Which one of the following metallic coins was more prevalent during the Mughal Empire.? [1]

- (A) Gold
- (B) Copper
- (C) Bronze
- (D) Silver

Answer:

- (D) Silver

Explanation: The period between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries was also marked by a remarkable stability in the availability of metal currency, particularly the silver rupyia in India. This facilitated an unprecedented minting of coins and die circulation of money in the economy as well as the ability of the Mughal state to extract taxes and revenue in cash.

Question 17.

Who among the following introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal? [1]

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Irwin
- (D) Lord Bentinck

Answer:

- (A) Lord Cornwallis

Explanation: Charles Cornwallis was the commander of the British forces during the American War of Independence and the Governor General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793.

Question 18.

Which of the following options is correct? [1]

- (A) Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1930.
- (B) Gandhiji gave his first speech in Champaran
- (C) Gandhiji worked as radical nationalist leader
- (D) Gandhi considered G.K. Gokhale as his political mentor

Answer:

(D) Gandhi considered G.K. Gokhale as his political mentor

Explanation: Quit India Mission was started by Gandhi ji in 1942. Gandhi Ji was a nationalist who believed in principles of non-violence and satyagraha.

Question 19.

Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched: [1]

- (A) Lord Wellesley: Subsidiary Alliance
- (B) Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse
- (C) Lord Henry Hardinge: Introduced the Enfield rifles
- (D) Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act

Answer:

(D) Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act

Explanation: Religious Disabilities Act was passed 1850 during the reign Lord Dalhousie to stop forced conversion in order to inherit property of ancestors.

Question 20.

Who among the following was the President of Constituent Assembly? [1]

- (A) Jawahar Lai Nehru
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Rajendra Prasad
- (D) VallabhBhai Patel

Answer:

(C) Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly, where he had to steer the discussion along constructive lines while making sure all members had a chance to speak.

Question 21.

Which one of the following languages was favored by Gandhiji as the national language? [1]

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Hindustani
- (D) English

Answer:

(C) Hindustani

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand. Hindustani- a blend of Hindi and Urdu- was a popular language of a large section of the people of India, and it was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures.

Section- B (18 Marks)

Question 22.

Describe any three sources to know about Harrapan civilization.

OR

Describe any three features of Harrapan drainage system. [3]

Answer:

The Harappan seal

Distinctive Artefact

Beads, Weights, Blades

Terracotta Bull

Copper Tools

Reservoir At Dholavira

Faience Pots

A Terracotta Figurine

“Priest-King” Stone Statue

Any other relevant point

OR

Harappan cities had the carefully planned drainage system. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate “grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles. Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them. Drainages were made with burned bricks. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to dean the drains. Lime stones were used as cesspits. Any other relevant point

Question 23.

“Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanpada ‘. Examine the statement [3]

Answer:

Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. Elephants, an important of the army, were found in forests in the region. Ambitious kings, of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their polides vi. Any other relevant point.

Question 24.

Analyze the concept of the Asiatic mode of production as stated by Karl Marx. [3]

Answer:

The idea of Bernier based on differences between Mughal India and Europe on the lack of private property was further developed by Karl Marx as the concept of the Asiatic mode of production . Marx argued that in India (and other Asian countries), before colonialism, surplus was appropriated by the state.

This led to the emergence of a sodety that was composed of a large number of autonomous and egalitarian village communities. The imperial court presided over these village communities, respecting their autonomy as long as the flow of surplus was unimpeded. This was regarded as a stagnant system. Any other relevant point

Question 25.

Describe the features of water resources of Vijayanagar empire. [3]

Answer:

The natural basin of Vijayanagar was formed by the river Tungabhadra. A number of streams flow down to the river from these rocky outcrops. Embankments were built along the streams to create reservoirs. Elaborate arrangements were made to store rainwater. The most important tank was Kamalapuram tank.

One of the most prominent waterworks was the Hiriya canal. The canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra. Water resources irrigated the cultivated valley that separated the “Sacred Centre” from the “Urban Core” . Any other relevant point.

Question 26.

“The power of the Jotedars was more effective than that of the zamindars. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

Answer:

Jotedars were located in the villages unlike zamindars. Jotedars exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village. They prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties. They mobilised ryots who were dependent on them. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. Jotedars were often amongst the purchasers in the auction of land. Any other relevant point

Question 27.

“Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857.” Explain with examples from Indian perspective.

OR

Rumours and prophecies played an important role in the Revolt of 1857/ Explain the statement with example [3]

Answer:

The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle. It helped in rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule. Heroic poems were written about the valour of Lakshmi Bai Rani fought for the freedom of her motherland. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last.

In popular prints Rani Lakshmi Bai is usually portrayed in battle armor, with a sword in hand and riding a horse – a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan wrote: “Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi”. Any other relevant point.

OR

Cartridges of the Enfield rifles -Bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. Flour-According to rumors the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market. Chapattis -Reports came from various parts of North India that chapattis were being distributed from village to village.

Lota and khalasi issue- khalasi from a lower caste asked a Brahmin sepoy to give him some water from his container of water. The sepoy refused to give him his container saying that touch by a lower caste would pollute the water. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained with example

Section - C (24 Marks)

Question 28.

Describe the familial relationship observed during Mahabharat era.

OR

Describe the Social implications of access to Resources during Mahabharat period. [8]

Answer:

Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives/ kinfolk. People belonging to the same family share food, resources, work, and live together and perform rituals together. Familial ties were often regarded as “natural” and based on blood. Rules about patriliney-The Mahabharata shows patriliney. It describes a feud over land and power between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. Most ruling dynasties followed patrilineal with little variations.

In very exceptional circumstances, women such as Prabhavati Gupta exercised power. Rules of marriage- There were two systems of marriage Endogamy and Exogamy. Marriages-Girls were married at the “right”

time and to the “right” person, ix. Kanyadana or the gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.

There are three types of marriage- Monogamy, polygamy or Polyandry. Marriage norms were compiled in Dharmasutras, Dharmashastras and Manusmriti. These texts recognized as many as eight forms of marriage. The Gotra rules for women- Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants.

Two rules about gotra were particularly important:

(a) women were expected to give up their father’s gotra and adopt that of their husband on marriage and (b) members of the same gotra could not marry. Some of the Satavahana rulers were polygynous. Importance to mothers. Any other relevant point.

OR

Gendered access to property: According to the Dharmashastras the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the Father, with a special share for the eldest. Women could not claim a share of these resources. Women were allowed to retain stridhana. This could be inherited by their children, without the husband having any claim on it. Wealthy women such as the Vakataka queen Prabhavati Gupta had property including lands.

Epigraphic and textual evidences suggest that upper-class women had access to resources, land, cattle and money. Varna and access to property-There were criterion for regulating access to wealth was vama. While a variety of occupations were listed for varnas. Poems included in the Tamil Sangam anthologies often illuminate social and economic relationships, while there were differences between rich and poor, those who controlled resources were also expected to share them. Any other relevant point.

Question 29.

Analyze the importance and limitations of A-i-Akbari as a source of Akbar’s reign.

OR

Examine the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated Mughal rural society. [8]

Answer:

IMPORTANCE

The Ain gives detailed accounts of the organization of the Mughals

It included court, administration and army, the sources of revenue and the physical layout of the provinces of Akbar’s empire.

It included the literary, cultural and religious traditions of the people

It mentioned descriptions of provinces (subas) of the empire

Ain gives us intricate quantitative information of Mughal provinces.

Description of diverse customs and practices prevailing across extensive territories.

The Ain is therefore a mine of information about Akbar’s reign.

Any other relevant point

LIMITATIONS

Numerous errors in totaling have been detected

Ain is the somewhat skewed nature of the quantitative data

While the fiscal data from the subas is remarkable for its richness, some equally vital parameters such as prices and wages from these same areas are not as well documented.

The detailed list of prices and wages is mainly derived from data pertaining to areas in or around the imperial capital of Agra.

Ain is therefore of limited relevance

Any other relevant point Any four points from each section.

OR

The village panchayat was an assembly of elders with hereditary rights over their property. The panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body. An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities iv. The decisions made by panchayats were binding on the members. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal vi.

The headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and this choice had to be ratified by the zamindar. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat.

The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool. Panchayat ensured that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld. Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. Any other relevant point.

Question 30.

Explain the importance of Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Explain the significance of Civil Disobedience Movement [8]

Answer:

Gandhiji coupled non-cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule. These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India. Indians did not cooperate with government at any level. Boycott of schools, college and law courts. National schools, colleges were opened Nonpayment of taxes.

Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the government viii. This movement changed the course of Indian history. poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined movement. Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause. Many officials resigned from their posts. Meetings were attended by all sections of people. Women participated in large number. It was training for self-rule. Any other relevant point.

OR

Gandhiji organized Civil Disobedience Movement against Salt Law. Salt law gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. The state monopoly on salt was deeply unpopular as in every Indian household salt was indispensable and the people were forbidden for making salt even for domestic use. Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule and started Dandi March.

At Dandi he broke the salt law. Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country. Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests. Factory owners went on strike. Lawyers boycotted British courts. Students refused to attend educational Institutions and schools run by government. Indians were arrested. Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve untouchables.

Flindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause. Many officials resigned from their posts. Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people. Women participated in large number. Dandi March brought Gandhi to world attention. The March was covered by European and American press. Salt march made British realized that they would have to devolve some powers to Indians. Any other relevant point.

Section- D (12 Marks)

Question 31.

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

Sanchi in the nineteenth century

The most wonderful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera, a small village under the brow of a hill some 20 miles north-east of Bhopal which we visited yesterday. We inspected the stone sculptures and statues of the Buddha and an ancient gateway. The ruins appear to be the object of great interest to European gentlemen.

Major Alexander Cunningham .stayed several weeks in this neighborhood and examined these ruins most carefully. He took drawings of the place, deciphered the inscription, and bored shafts down these domes. The results of this investigations were described by him an English work. FROM SHAHJAHAN BEGUM, NAWAB OF BHOPAL, (rules 1868-1901), Taj-ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal (A History of Bhopal), translated by H.D. Barstow, 1876.

- (i) Why was Sanchi an interest to Alexander Cunningham?
- (ii) How was Sanchi related with the Buddhism?
- (iii) How did Shahjahan Begum conserve Sanchi stupa? [4]

Answer:

(i) Cunningham Was supposed to prepare illustrated reports on the stupa. Sanchi draw lies both in it being a center of Buddhist heritage and an important part in the history and archaeology of India. Any other relevant point.

(ii) Sanchi is one of the oldest Buddhist monuments contain the relics of the Buddha. The domed shape of the stupa represent Buddha seated in meditation. Any other relevant point.

(iii) The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site. John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where John Marshall lived. She also funded the publication of the volumes written by John Marshall. Any other relevant point.

Question 32.

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

This is part of a song attributed to Mirabai:

I will build a funeral pyre of sandalwood and aloe;

Light it by your own hand

When I am burned away to cinders;

Smear this ash upon your limbs.

let flame be lost in flame.

In another verse, she sings:

What can Mewar's ruler do to me?

If God is angry, all is lost,

But what can the Rana do?

- (i) Examine the reason of calling Meera Bai as an ascetic figure.
- (ii) Analyze Meera Bai's relation with Mewar.
- (iii) How was Mirabai unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement. [4]

Answer:

(i) Meera Bai led the life of asceticism and became a devotional and mystic poet. She stood against the conventions of her times. She showed her spiritual devotion for Krishna. Any other relevant point.

(ii) Mira Bai was married to crown prince of Mewar but after few years Rana of Mewar died.

(iii) Mirabai was unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement owing to her socio-economic background as well as her gender. Born a princess, she opted for the life of a saint. She lived a life of austerity. She showed absolute devotion to her beloved Krishna. Any other relevant point.

Question 33.

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

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 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 completely democratic.

We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain in democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called of government we may establish here must fit in with 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 the content, if I may 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.

(i) Explain the term sovereignty

(ii) How has democracy been related with sovereignty in the passage?

(iii) How did the Constitutional framers highlighted the need of economic democracy? [4]

Answer:

(i) Sovereign: It means people have the supreme right to take decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

(ii) It showed that India going to be a sovereign state, not under dominion of another country. Not being subject to the control of any other State or external power. It was related to "Republic" indicating a government by the people and for the people. Any other relevant point.

(iii) Indian Constitutional framers strived to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which social, economic and political justice should be provided to all. They wanted India to be a socialist

state. They tried to frame policies through which inequalities to be minimized in income and status. Any other relevant point.

Section - E (5 Marks)

Question 34.

(i) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (a) Amravati- A Stupa
- (b) Rakhigarhi- Indus Valley Site
- (c) Agra-Territory Under the Control of Mughals

OR

Vijayanagar- Capital of Vijayanagar empire.

(ii) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Revolt of 1857 Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]



Answer:

