



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULUM REGION

FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION [2018]

HISTORY [XII]

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) Answer all questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answer to questions no. 4 to 10 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt only six questions in this section.
- (iv) Answer to questions no. 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks with internal choice should not exceed 350 words each.
- (v) Questions no. 14 to 16 are source based questions carrying 7 marks have no internal choice
- (vi) Map question 17 carrying 5 marks includes identification and location. Attach the map with the answer -book.

PART A

Answer all the questions given below:

1. What is Agrahara? [2]
2. What were the barriers faced by Al-Biruni in understanding Indian culture? [2]
3. Why did the British East India Company introduce Permanent Settlement in India [2]

PART B

Answer any six of the following:

4. Mention the causes of the end of the Harappan Civilisation [4]
5. How occupational structure is reflected through Dharma sutras and Dharmashastras in the ancient society? [4]
6. Identify the relationship of the Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu with the State from the eighth to the eighteenth century. [4]
7. "Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation". Explain [4]
8. Why was Awadh one of the main centres of the Revolt of 1857? [4]
9. What were the problems faced by East India Company while collecting the census during colonial rule? [4]
10. Who presented the Objectives Resolution? What were the ideals expressed in it? [4]

PART C

Long Answer Questions

11. Why is mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history?
Explain the main teachings of Buddha. 4+4 = [8]

OR

Trace out how stupas were built. Explain why the stupa at Sanchi survived, but not at Amravati? 4+4=[8]

12. Explain how court procedure was followed during Mughal period? [8]

OR

Explain the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire. [8]

13. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement? Explain

any two reasons that led to the beginning of Non Cooperation Movement 4+4= [8]

OR

“The Salt March was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention”
Elaborate the statement with suitable examples. [8]

PART D

Source Based Questions

14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

What the king's officials did

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes:

Of the great officers of state, some ... superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that everyone may have an equal supply of it. The same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

- (14.1) Explain the duties of the great officers of state 3
(14.2) Explain the role of sub committees for coordinating military activities 2
(14.3) What similarity does Megasthenese tell us about the officials of Egypt and this empire? 2

15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Ain on land revenue collection :

Let him (the *amil-guzar*) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, *kankut*: in the Hindi language *kan* signifies grain, and *kut*, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling and the inferior, and the hesitation should be removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisalment, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, *batai*, also called *bhaoli*, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, *khet-batai*, when they divide the fields

after they are sown. Fourthly, *lang batai*, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

- (15. 1) Name the two forms of paying the land revenue 2
(15. 2) Name the four methods of paying the land revenue 2
(15. 3) Which method according to you is best suited? Why? 3

16. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

What "recovering" women meant.....

Here is the experience of a couple, recounted by Prakash Tandon in his *Punjabi Century*, an autobiographical social history of colonial Punjab:

In one instance, a Sikh youth who had run amuck during the Partition persuaded a massacring crowd to let him take away a young, beautiful Muslim girl. They got married, and slowly fell in love with each other. Gradually memories of her parents, who had been killed, and her former life faded. They were happy together, and a little boy was born. Soon, however, social workers and the police, labouring assiduously to recover abducted women, began to track down the couple. They made inquiries in the Sikh's home-district of Jalandhar; he got scent of it and the family ran away to Calcutta. The social workers reached Calcutta. Meanwhile, the couple's friends tried to obtain a stay-order from the court but the law was taking its ponderous course. From Calcutta the couple escaped to some obscure Punjab village, hoping that the police would fail to shadow them. But the police caught up with them and began to question them. His wife was expecting again and now nearing her time. The Sikh sent the little boy to his mother and took his wife to a sugar-cane field. He made her as comfortable as he could in a pit while he lay with a gun, waiting for the police, determined not to lose her while he was alive. In the pit he delivered her with his own hands. The next day she ran high fever, and in three days she was dead. He had not dared to take her to the hospital. He was so afraid the social workers and the police would take her away.

- (16.1) Describe the tragic experience of the Sikh youth who persuaded the killers to let him take the girl with him 3
(16.2) Why did the social workers and the police want to recover the Muslim girl? 2
(16.2) Explain the relation between both the Muslim girl and Sikh youth 2

PART E
(Map Questions)

- 17.1. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols 2
A) Buddha Gaya
B) Nazik
- 17.2. On the same political outline map of India three centres have been marked as **A, B & C** with indications. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn on the map. 3
A) One of the main cities of Mughal Empire
B) A port city of Harappan period
C) A place from where one of the ancient Buddhist stupas located.

INDIA STATE - POLITICAL


