

Series E1GFH/2



Set No. 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

61/2/3

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

## इतिहास HISTORY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages (Including Map).
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।	(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



61/2/3

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P.T.O.\*^

**सामान्य निर्देश :**

**निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :**

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ तथा ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड-क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 21 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड-ख – प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 27 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों की शब्द सीमा में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (v) खण्ड-ग – प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 30 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के आठ-आठ अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 300 से 350 शब्दों की शब्द सीमा में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-घ – प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न, जिनमें तीन उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड-ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित पाँच अंकों का प्रश्न है जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण, वस्तुओं की पहचान और स्थान शामिल हैं। इस मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

**General Instructions :**

***Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :***

- (i) *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **FIVE** Sections – Section **A, B, C, D & E**.*
- (iii) *In **Section A** – Question Nos. **1** to **21** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) type questions.*
- (iv) *In **Section B** – Question Nos. **22** to **27** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60 to 80** words.*
- (v) *In **Section C** – Question Nos. **28** to **30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying **8** marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **300 to 350** words.*
- (vi) *In **Section D** – Question Nos. **31** to **33** are Source Based questions with **three** sub questions are of **4** marks each.*
- (vii) *In **Section E** – Question No. **34** is Map based question, carrying **5** marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.*
- (viii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*
- (ix) *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

**खण्ड – क**

**(बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)**

**21 × 1 = 21**

1. निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : **1**

- I. संधाल विद्रोह
- II. दक्कन के गाँवों में दंगे
- III. बंगाल में इस्तमरारी बंदोबस्त
- IV. बॉम्बे दक्कन में पहला राजस्व बंदोबस्त

**विकल्प :**

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

2. निम्नलिखित में से संविधान सभा में किसने प्रस्तावित किया था कि 'भारत का राष्ट्रीय ध्वज समान अनुपात में केसरिया, सफेद और गहरे हरे रंग का क्षैतिज तिरंगा' होगा ? **1**

- (A) राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
- (B) जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- (C) महात्मा गांधी
- (D) के.एम. मुंशी

3. दी गई जानकारी को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से 1857 के नेता को पहचानिए : **1**

- अवध का नवाब
- उसको गद्दी से उतार कर कलकत्ता निर्वासित कर दिया गया ।
- अंग्रेजों ने उसे अलोकप्रिय शासक माना जो गलत था ।

**विकल्प :**

- (A) बिरजिस कदर
- (B) शाह आलम
- (C) वाज़िद अली शाह
- (D) बहादुर शाह

**SECTION – A**  
**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

**21 × 1 = 21**

1. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct order from the following options : 1

- I. Santhal Rebellion
- II. Riots in Deccan Villages
- III. Permanent Settlement in Bengal
- IV. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan

**Options :**

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

2. Who among the following in the Constituent Assembly proposed 'horizontal tricolour National flag of saffron, white and green in equal proportion' ? 1

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Rajendra Prasad | (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru |
| (C) Mahatma Gandhi  | (D) K.M. Munshi       |

3. Read the given information and identify the leader of 1857 Revolt from the following options : 1

- Nawab of Awadh
- Was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta
- British wrongly assumed him as unpopular ruler

**Options :**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Birjis Qadr    | (B) Shah Alam    |
| (C) Wajid Ali Shah | (D) Bahadur Shah |

4. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

1

**सूची-I**

**सूची-II**

**(मुगल साम्राज्य में भूमि)**

**(विशेषता)**

- |           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| i. पोलज   | a. सदैव खेती की गई जमीन            |
| ii. परौती | b. तीन या चार साल के लिए परती जमीन |
| iii. चचर  | c. एक साल के लिए परती जमीन         |
| iv. बंजर  | d. पाँच साल से खेती न की गई जमीन   |

**विकल्प :**

- |     | i | ii | iii | iv |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | a | c  | b   | d  |
| (B) | b | c  | d   | a  |
| (C) | c | d  | a   | b  |
| (D) | d | c  | b   | a  |

5. विजयनगर का नाम हम्पी क्यों पड़ा ? निम्नलिखित में से उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (A) यह नाम कृष्णदेव राय ने विजयनगर को दिया था ।
- (B) यह नाम कॉलिन मैकेन्जी, जो एक पुराविद् थे, द्वारा लिया गया था ।
- (C) यह नाम स्थानीय देवी पम्पादेवी से लिया गया था ।
- (D) यह नाम विठ्ठल और विरूपक्ष देवताओं को समर्पित था ।

6. मध्यकालीन भारत के नाथ सम्प्रदाय के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ?

1

- (A) नाथ सम्प्रदाय मुख्यतः कारीगर समूहों का था ।
- (B) यह सामान्य भाषा में अपने विचार रखते थे ।
- (C) ये भक्त लोग उत्तर भारत के थे ।
- (D) अमीर खुसरो इस सम्प्रदाय में से एक प्रमुख थे ।

4. Match the following :

1

**List-I**  
**(Lands in Mughal Empire)**

- i. Polaj
- ii. Parauti
- iii. Chachhar
- iv. Banjar

**List-II**  
**(Features)**

- a. Land always being cultivated
- b. Land fallow for three to four years
- c. Land fallow a year
- d. Land uncultivated for five years

**Options :**

- |     | <b>i</b> | <b>ii</b> | <b>iii</b> | <b>iv</b> |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (A) | a        | c         | b          | d         |
| (B) | b        | c         | d          | a         |
| (C) | c        | d         | a          | b         |
| (D) | d        | c         | b          | a         |

5. Why was Vijayanagar named as Hampi ? Select the appropriate option from the following :

1

- (A) This name was given by Krishnadeva Raya to Vijaynagar.
- (B) This name was derived by Colin Meckenzie, an antiquarian.
- (C) This name was derived from the local goddess named Pampadevi.
- (D) This name was devoted to Vithhla and Virupaksha deities.

6. Which of the following statements regarding 'Nath' sect of Medieval India is NOT correct ?

1

- (A) Nath sect mostly came from artisans groups.
- (B) They expressed themselves in common language.
- (C) They were the devotional people from north India.
- (D) Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.

7. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से 'दुआर्ते बारबोसा' संबंधित था ?

1

(A) रूस

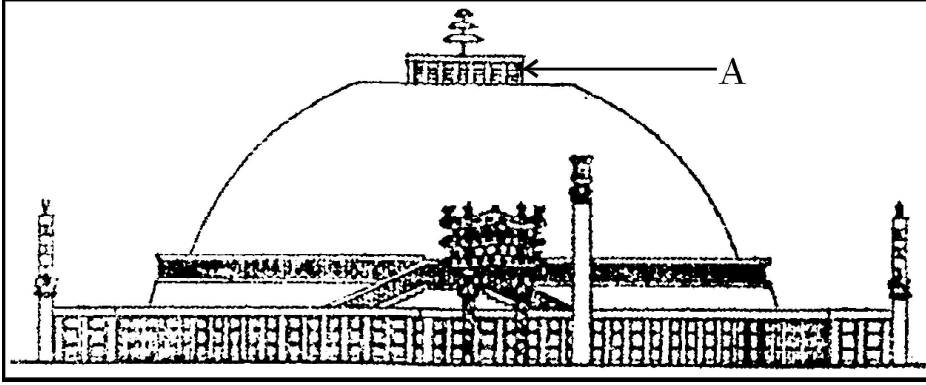
(B) पुर्तगाल

(C) स्पेन

(D) फ्रांस

8. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से साँची स्तूप की संरचनात्मक विशेषता जो A से अंकित की गई है की पहचान कीजिए :

1



(A) हरमिका

(B) अंडा

(C) यशित

(D) छतरी

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 8 के स्थान पर हैं :

निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश दिया ?

(A) लुम्बिनी

(B) सारनाथ

(C) कुशीनगर

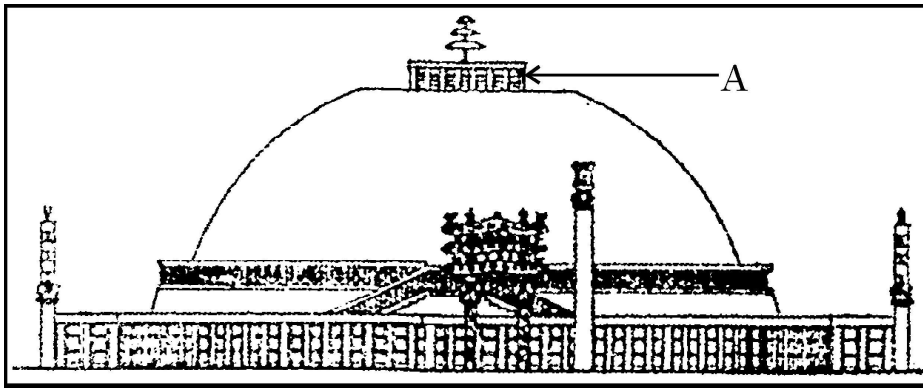
(D) बोधगया



7. Which of the following countries 'Duarte Barbosa' belonged to ? 1

- (A) Russia (B) Portugal  
(C) Spain (D) France

8. Look at the figure given below and identify the structural feature marked as 'A' of the Sanchi stupa from the following options : 1



- (A) Harmika (B) Anda  
(C) Yashti (D) Chhatri

**Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 8.**

In which of the following places Buddha gave his first Sermon ?

- (A) Lumbini (B) Sarnath  
(C) Kushinagar (D) Bodhgaya

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत के राजवंशों का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम है ? 1

- (A) कुषाण, मौर्य और गुप्त (B) मौर्य, गुप्त और शक  
(C) मौर्य, शक और गुप्त (D) गुप्त, शक और मौर्य

10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सही है ? 1

सूची-I

सूची-II

(हड़प्पा पुरास्थल)

(आज की अवस्थिति)

- i. मांडा – उत्तर प्रदेश  
ii. राखीगढ़ी – सिंध  
iii. नागेश्वर – गुजरात  
iv. कालीबंगा – राजस्थान

विकल्प :

- (A) ii और iv  
(B) i और iv  
(C) ii और iii  
(D) iii और iv

11. निम्नलिखित में से रानी प्रभावती किस राजवंश की थीं ? 1

- (A) गुप्त (B) मौर्य  
(C) कुषाण (D) वाकाटक

9. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of India ? 1

- (A) Kushans, Mauryas and Guptas
- (B) Mauryas, Guptas and Shakas
- (C) Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas
- (D) Guptas, Shakas and Mauryas

10. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
<b>(Harappan Site)</b>	<b>(Location)</b>
i. Manda	– Uttar Pradesh
ii. Rakhigarhi	– Sindh
iii. Nageshwar	– Gujarat
iv. Kalibanga	– Rajasthan

**Options :**

- (A) ii and iv
- (B) i and iv
- (C) ii and iii
- (D) iii and iv

11. Which of the following dynasties queen Prabhavati belonged to ? 1

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Gupta   | (B) Maurya   |
| (C) Kushana | (D) Vakataka |

12. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक अभिकथन (A) और दूसरा कारण (R) है : 1

**अभिकथन (A) :** जमींदारों ने बंगाल में इस्तमरारी बंदोबस्त के राजस्व को भुगतान करने में चूक की।

**कारण (R) :** कृषि की उपजों की कीमतें निम्न थीं।

(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है।

(D) (R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है।

13. आइन-ए-अकबरी के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी जानकारियाँ सही हैं ? 1

I. यह अब्दुल राजी द्वारा अरबी भाषा में लिखा गया।

II. मंजिल आबादी, शाही घराने के रखरखाव से संबंधित है।

III. सिपाह-आबादी, सैन्य और नागरिक प्रशासन से संबंधित है।

IV. मुल्क-आबादी, साम्राज्य के वित्तीय पक्ष से संबंधित है।

**विकल्प :**

(A) II, III और IV

(B) III, IV और I

(C) IV, I और II

(D) I, II और III

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सही है ? 1

**(राज्य) (1857 के विद्रोह के नेता)**

(A) कानपुर : तात्यां तोपे

(B) मध्य प्रदेश : शाहमल

(C) बिहार : कुँवर सिंह

(D) उत्तर प्रदेश : गोनू

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R) : 1

**Assertion (A) :** Zamindars defaulted on payments in the Permanent Settlement.

**Reason (R) :** Prices of the agricultural produce were low.

- (A) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.  
(D) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

13. Which of the following informations are correct about Ain-i-Akbari ? 1

- I. Written by Abdul Razi in Arabic language.  
II. Manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household  
III. Sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration.  
IV. Mulk-abadi, deals with the fiscal side of the empire.

**Options :**

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

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

(State)	(Leader of 1857 Revolt)
(A) Kanpur	: Tantya Tope
(B) Madhya Pradesh	: Shahmal
(C) Bihar	: Kunwar Singh
(D) Uttar Pradesh	: Gonoo

15. निम्नलिखित का सही मिलान कीजिए :

1

सूची-I	सूची-II
(पंथ)	(संत)
a. अलवार	1. गुरु गोबिंद सिंह
b. नयनार	2. अंडाल
c. सूफीवाद	3. कराईकाल अम्मीयार
d. सिख धर्म	4. बाबा फरीद

विकल्प :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	4	2	3	1

16. वैदिक परंपरा के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा सही नहीं है ?

1

- (A) प्रारंभिक वैदिक परंपरा को 1000 ई.पू. से 1600 ई. के बीच संकलित किया गया ।  
(B) ऋग्वेद में अग्नि, इंद्र और सोम की स्तुति में भजन शामिल है ।  
(C) राजसूय और अश्वमेध यज्ञ राजाओं द्वारा करवाए जाते थे ।  
(D) उपनिषद् में कई वैदिक विचार मिलते हैं ।

17. हड़प्पा के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से किस एक को 'गणेश्वर-जोधपुर संस्कृति' कहा जाता था ?

1

- (A) नागेश्वर (B) खेतड़ी  
(C) आमरी (D) चन्हूदड़ो

15. Match the following :

1

List-I		List-II	
(Cult)		(Saints)	
a.	Alvar	1.	Guru Gobind Singh
b.	Nayanar	2.	Andal
c.	Sufism	3.	Karaikkal-Ammaiyar
d.	Sikhism	4.	Baba Farid

**Options :**

	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	4	2	3	1

16. Which one of the following statements regarding the Vedic tradition is incorrect ?

1

- (A) The early Vedic tradition was compiled between BC E. 1000 to 1600 CE.
- (B) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra and Soma
- (C) The Rajasuya and Ashvamedha Yajnas were performed by Kings
- (D) Many Vedic ideas were found in the Upanishads.

17. Which one of the following regions of Harappa was called as 'Ganeshwar Jodhpur Culture' ?

1

- (A) Nageshwar
- (B) Khetri
- (C) Amri
- (D) Chanhudaro

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित है ?

1

(प्रथम सहस्राब्दी विचारक) (देश)

- |               |   |          |
|---------------|---|----------|
| (A) जरथुस्त्र | — | ईरान     |
| (B) खुंगत्सी  | — | जापान    |
| (C) सुकरात    | — | रोम      |
| (D) महावीर    | — | श्रीलंका |

19. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक अभिकथन (A) और दूसरा कारण (R) :

1

**अभिकथन (A) :** 1929 में कांग्रेस का लाहौर अधिवेशन महत्वपूर्ण था ।

**कारण (R) :** 'पूर्ण स्वराज' या 'पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता' के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता की घोषणा पारित की गई थी ।

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है ।
- (B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है ।
- (C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है ।
- (D) (R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है ।

20. निम्नलिखित यात्रियों में से कौन पुर्तगाल से था ?

1

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) एंटोनियो मोनसेराट | (B) डोमिंगो पेस      |
| (C) पीटर मुंडी        | (D) फ्रास्वा बर्नियर |

21. निम्नलिखित में से किसने संविधान सभा में महिलाओं के लिए न आरक्षण और न पृथक निर्वाचन बल्कि न्याय की माँग की ?

1

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) मालती चौधरी    | (B) हंसा मेहता         |
| (C) बेगम एजाज रसूल | (D) राजकुमारी अमृत कौर |



18. Which of the following is correctly matched ? 1

<b>(First Millennium Thinker)</b>	<b>(Country they Belonged)</b>
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (A) Zarathustra | – Iran      |
| (B) Kungzi      | – Japan     |
| (C) Socrates    | – Rome      |
| (D) Mahavira    | – Sri Lanka |

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R) : 1

**Assertion (A) :** Lahore session of Congress in 1929 was significant.

**Reason (R) :** Proclamation of commitment to 'Poorna Swaraj' or complete independence was passed.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is not correct.  
(D) (R) is correct and (A) is not correct.

20. Who among the following travellers was from Portugal ? 1

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Antonio Monserrate | (B) Domingo Paes     |
| (C) Peter Mundy        | (D) Francois Bernier |

21. Who among the following demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates in the Constituent Assembly ? 1

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Malti Chaudhary   | (B) Hansa Mehta          |
| (C) Begum Aizaz Rasul | (D) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur |

**खण्ड – ख**

**(लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)**

**6 × 3 = 18**

22. 1857 के विद्रोहियों ने एकता पर जोर किस प्रकार दिया ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

23. (a) बौद्ध धर्म की मुख्य शिक्षाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **3**

**अथवा**

(b) जैन धर्म की शिक्षाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । **3**

24. 'मीराबाई भक्ति परंपरा की एक प्रसिद्ध महिला कवि थीं ।' इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3**

25. 'मोहनजोदड़ो एक सुनियोजित शहरी केन्द्र था ।' उपयुक्त तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3**

26. 1857 के विद्रोह में अफवाहों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका किस प्रकार निभाई ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । **3**

27. संविधान सभा में मजबूत केन्द्र के पक्ष में दिए गए तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए । **3**

## SECTION – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6 × 3 = 18

22. How did the rebels of 1857 give emphasis on the vision of unity ? Explain with examples. 3

23. (a) Describe the main teachings of Buddhism. 3

**OR**

(b) Describe the teachings of Jainism. 3

24. “Meera Bai was perhaps one of the best known woman poet within the Bhakti Tradition.” Substantiate the statement. 3

25. ‘Mohenjodaro was a planned Urban Centre.’ Support the statement with suitable arguments. 3

26. How did rumours play an important part in the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain with examples. 3

27. Explain the arguments given in favour of strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly. 3

**खण्ड – ग**

**(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)**

**3 × 8 = 24**

28. (a) मौर्य काल के अभिलेखों का अर्थ कैसे निकाला गया ? अभिलेखों की सीमाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

**2 + 6 = 8**

**अथवा**

- (b) इतिहासकारों को मौर्य काल के बारे में कैसे पता चलता है ? मौर्य साम्राज्य की प्रशासनिक संरचना की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

**4 + 4 = 8**

29. (a) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के चरमोत्कर्ष और उसके पतन की परख कीजिए ।

**8**

**अथवा**

- (b) विजयनगर साम्राज्य में रायों और नायकों की भूमिका की परख कीजिए ।

**8**

30. (a) 'महात्मा गांधी की गांधीवादी राष्ट्रवाद' के संदर्भ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी लेकिन उसका विकास बहुत हद तक उनके अनुयायियों पर निर्भर करता था' । उदाहरण सहित कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

**8**

**अथवा**

- (b) 1929 से 1931 तक गांधीजी की एक राष्ट्रीय नेता के रूप में भूमिका की परख कीजिए ।

**8**

## SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

3 × 8 = 24

28. (a) How were the inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered ? Explain the limitations of epigraphy. 2 + 6 = 8

**OR**

- (b) How do Historians come to know about Maurya period ? Explain the administrative structure of Mauryan empire. 4 + 4 = 8

29. (a) Examine the apogee and decline of the Vijayanagar Empire. 8

**OR**

- (b) Examine the role of Rayas and Nayakas in the Vijayanagar Empire. 8

30. (a) “Mahatma Gandhi’s own role was vital in the growth of ‘Gandhian Nationalism’ but it also depended on his followers”. Explain the statement with examples. 8

**OR**

- (b) Examine the role of Gandhiji as a Nationalist leader from 1929 till 1931. 8

### खण्ड – घ

(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

4 × 3 = 12

31. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

#### बाघ सदृश पति

यह सारांश महाभारत के *आदिपर्व* से उद्धृत कहानी का है :

पांडव गहन वन में चले गए थे। थक कर वे सो गए; केवल द्वितीय पांडव भीम जो अपने बल के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे, रखवाली करते रहे। एक नरभक्षी राक्षस को पांडवों की मानुष गंध ने विचलित किया और उसने अपनी बहन हिडिम्बा को उन्हें पकड़कर लाने के लिए भेजा। हिडिम्बा भीम को देखकर मोहित हो गई और एक सुंदर स्त्री के वेष में उसने भीम से विवाह का प्रस्ताव किया, जिसे उन्होंने अस्वीकार कर दिया। इस बीच राक्षस वहाँ आ गया और उसने भीम को मल्ल युद्ध के लिए ललकारा। भीम ने उसकी चुनौती को स्वीकार किया और उसका वध कर दिया। शोर सुनकर अन्य पांडव जाग गए। हिडिम्बा ने उन्हें अपना परिचय दिया और भीम के प्रति अपने प्रेम से उन्हें अवगत कराया। वह कुंती से बोली : “हे महान् देवी, मैंने मित्र, बांधव और अपने धर्म का भी परित्याग कर दिया है और आपके बाघ सदृश पुत्र का अपने पति के रूप में चयन किया है... चाहे आप मुझे मूर्ख समझें अथवा अपनी समर्पित दासी, कृपया मुझे अपने साथ लें तथा आपका पुत्र मेरा पति हो।”

अंततः युधिष्ठिर इस शर्त पर इस विवाह के लिए तैयार हो गए कि भीम दिनभर हिडिम्बा के साथ रहकर रात्रि में उनके पास आ जाएँगे। यह दंपति दिन भर सभी लोकों की सैर करते। समय आने पर हिडिम्बा ने एक राक्षस पुत्र को जन्म दिया जिसका नाम घटोत्कच रखा। तत्पश्चात् माँ और पुत्र पांडवों को छोड़कर वन में चले गए किंतु घटोत्कच ने यह प्रण किया कि जब भी पांडवों को उसकी ज़रूरत होगी वह उपस्थित हो जाएगा।

## SECTION – D

(Source Based Questions)

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

### A Tiger-like Husband

This is a summary of a story from the *Adi Parvan* of the *Mahabharata* :

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his prowess, 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, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on 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.

- 31.1 हिडिम्बा की संस्कृति पांडवों से किस प्रकार भिन्न थी ? 1
- 31.2 कुंती ने भीम के लिए हिडिम्बा की याचना को क्यों स्वीकार किया ? 1
- 31.3 इस घटना ने कुंती की दूरदर्शिता को कैसे सिद्ध किया ? 2
32. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

### विशाल पहुँच वाली एक भाषा

संस्कृत के विषय में अलबिरुनी यह लिखता है :

यदि आप इस कठिनाई (संस्कृत भाषा सीखने की) से पार पाना चाहते हैं तो यह आसान नहीं होगा क्योंकि अरबी भाषा की तरह ही, शब्दों तथा विभक्तियों, दोनों में ही इस भाषा की पहुँच बहुत विस्तृत है। इसमें एक ही वस्तु के लिए कई शब्द, मूल तथा व्युत्पन्न दोनों, प्रयुक्त होते हैं और एक ही शब्द का प्रयोग कई वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जिन्हें भली प्रकार समझने के लिए विभिन्न विशेषक संकेतपदों के माध्यम से एक दूसरे से अलग किया जाना आवश्यक है।

- 32.1 अलबिरुनी ने संस्कृत की तुलना अरबी से किस प्रकार की ? 1
- 32.2 संस्कृत से अरबी में अनुवादित अलबिरुनी के कार्य का एक उदाहरण दीजिए। 1
- 32.3 “संस्कृत को एक विशाल पहुँच वाली भाषा” कहे जाने के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 2



- 31.1 How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas ? 1
- 31.2 Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea for Bhima ? 1
- 31.3 How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness ? 2
32. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

**A language with an enormous range**

Al-Biruni described Sanskrit as follows :

If you want to conquer this difficulty (i.e. to learn Sanskrit), you will not find it easy, because the language is of an enormous range, both in words and inflections, something like the Arabic, calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using one and the same word for a variety of subjects, which, in order to be properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.

- 32.1 How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic ? 1
- 32.2 Give an example of the work Al-Biruni translated in Arabic from Sanskrit. 1
- 32.3 Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range. 2

33. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

### पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट से उद्धृत

ज़मींदारों की हालत और ज़मीनों की नीलामी के बारे में पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

राजस्व समय पर नहीं वसूल किया जाता था और काफ़ी हद तक ज़मीनें समय-समय पर नीलामी पर बेचने के लिए रखी जाती थीं। स्थानीय वर्ष 1203, तदनुसार सन् 1796-97 में बिक्री के लिए विज्ञापित ज़मीन की निर्धारित राशि (जुम्मा) 28,70,061 सिक्का रु. थी और वह वास्तव में 17,90,416 रु. में बेची गई और 14,18,756 रु. की राशि जुम्मा के रूप में प्राप्त हुई। स्थानीय संवत् 1204, तदनुसार सन् 1797-98 में 26,66,191 सिक्का रु. के लिए ज़मीन विज्ञापित की गई 22,74,076 सिक्का रु. की ज़मीन बेची गई और क्रय राशि 21,47,580 सिक्का रु. थी। बाकीदारों में कुछ लोग देश के बहुत पुराने परिवारों में से थे। ये थे : नदिया, राजशाही, विशनपुर (सभी बंगाल के ज़िले) आदि के राजा...। साल दर साल उनकी जागीरों के टूटते जाने से उनकी हालत बिगड़ गई। उन्हें गरीबी और बरबादी का सामना करना पड़ा और कुछ मामलों में तो सार्वजनिक निर्धारण की राशि को यथावत बनाए रखने के लिए राजस्व अधिकारियों को भी काफ़ी कठिनाइयाँ उठानी पड़ीं।

33.1 इसे 'पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट' कहे जाने के कारण की जाँच कीजिए।

1

33.2 ईंग्लैंड में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की गतिविधियों पर बहस क्यों हुई ?

1

33.3 इस रिपोर्ट की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

2

33. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

### **From the Fifth Report**

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated :

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a *jumma* or assessment of *sicca* rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a *jumma* or *assessment* of rupees 14,18,756 and the amount of purchase money *sicca* rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for *sicca* rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for *sicca* rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money *sicca* rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

- 33.1 Examine the reason for calling it as a 'Fifth Report'. 1
- 33.2 Why were activities of East India company closely debated in England ? 1
- 33.3 Analyse any two limitations of this report. 2

**खण्ड – ड**

**(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)**

**5 × 1 = 5**

34.1 भारत के दिए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I. उज्जयिनी – एक महाजनपद                            | 1 |
| II. कालीबंगा – विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल              | 1 |
| III. (a) पानीपत – मुगलों के नियंत्रण में एक क्षेत्र | 1 |

**अथवा**

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (b) तंजावुर – मध्यकालीन साम्राज्य | 1 |
|-----------------------------------|---|

34.2 उसी रेखा-मानचित्र पर भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन के दो केन्द्रों को 'A' और 'B' के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है, उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए । 2

**नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल प्र.स. 34 के स्थान दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए हैं :**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 34.1 विकसित हड़प्पा काल के किन्हीं दो पुरास्थलों के नाम लिखिए । | 2 |
| 34.2 (a) मुगल साम्राज्य के अधीन किसी एक क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।  | 1 |

**अथवा**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए ।                             | 1 |
| 34.3 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से संबंधित किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों का नाम लिखिए । | 2 |

**SECTION – E**

**(Map Based Questions)**

**5 × 1 = 5**

34.1 On the given Political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I. Ujjaini – A Mahajanpada                                  | 1 |
| II. Kalibanga – A matured Harappan Site                     | 1 |
| III. (a) Panipat – A territory under the control of Mughals | 1 |

**OR**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) Thanjavur – An empire of the Medieval Period. | 1 |
|---|---|

34.2 On the same outline map, two places regarding the centre of the Indian National Movement have been marked as 'A' and 'B'. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 34.1 Name any two Buddhist sites of the matured Harappan period. | 2 |
| 34.2 (a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire.             | 1 |

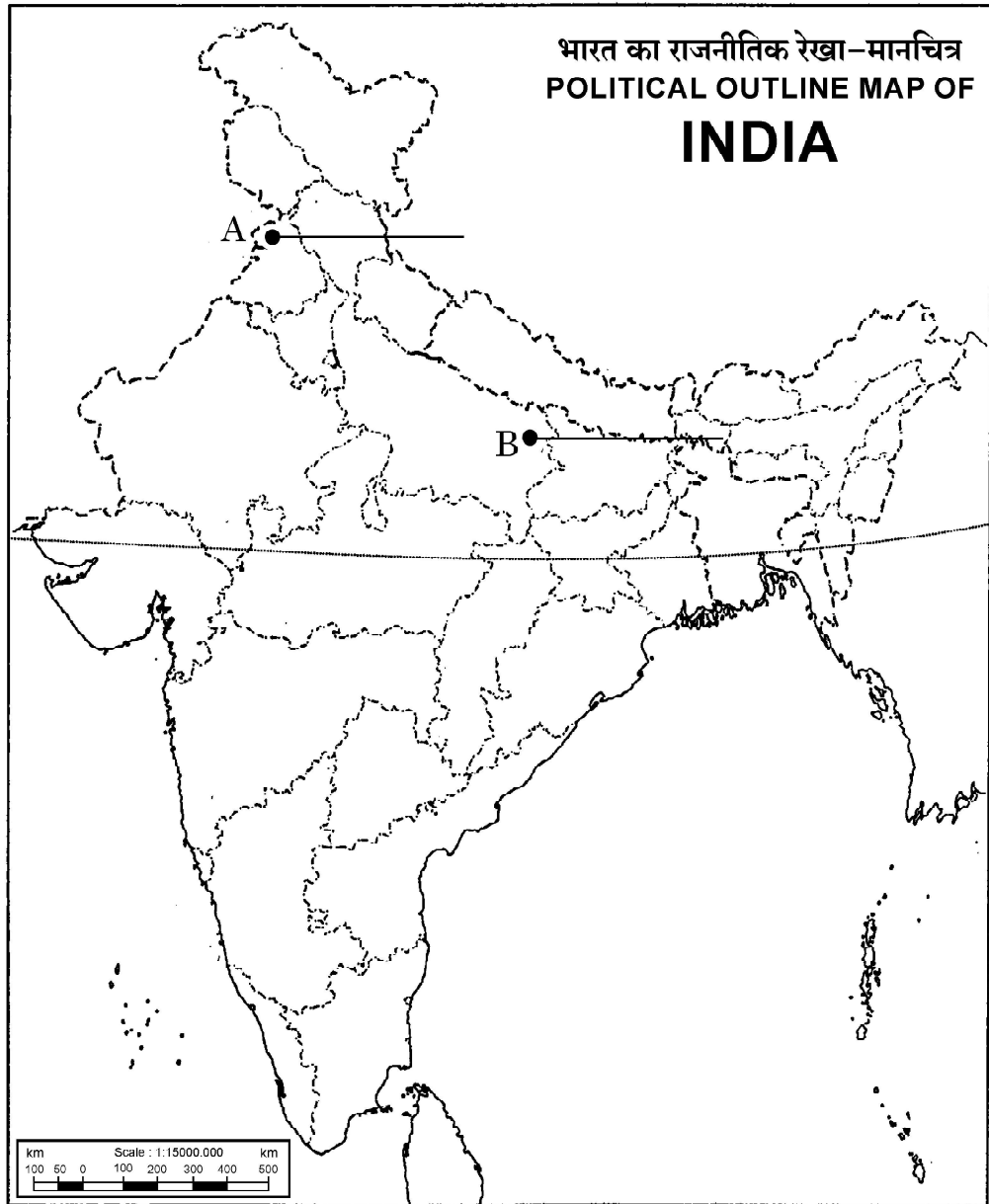
**OR**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) Name the capital of Vijayanagar Empire.                         | 1 |
| 34.3 Name any two centres related with Indian Nationalist Movement. | 2 |

\_\_\_\_\_



प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 34







**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/2/3)**

**General Instructions: -**

37	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
38	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
39	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
40	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
41	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
42	Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( ✓ )while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
43	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
44	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
45	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
46	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
47	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
48	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
49	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong grand total.</li> <li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
50	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
51	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
52	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
53	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
54	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

**Set: 61/2/3**  
**MARKING SCHEME-2023**  
**HISTORY (027) MM: 80**

S.N O.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
<b>SECTION A</b>			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	C- III, IV ,I and II	258,274,276, 278	1
2	B- Jawaharlal Nehru	409	1
3	C- Wajid Ali shah	296,297	1
4	A- i-a,ii-c,iii-b,iv-d	214	1
5	C- This name was derived from the local goddess Pampa devi	170	1
6	D- Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.	157	1
7	B- Portugal	176	1
8	A- Harmika For visually Impaired  B-Sarnath	96,97  96	1
9	C- Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas	50	1
10	D- iii and iv	2,3	1
11	D- Vakataka	40	1
12	A- (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
13	A- II, III and IV	218	1
14	C- Bihar – Kunwar singh	292	1
15	C- a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1	144,116,168	1
16	A- The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE1000 to 1600 CE.	84	1
17	B- Khetri	12	1
18	A- Zarathrustra- Iran	84	1
19	A- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	355	1
20	B- Domingo Paes	176	1
21	B- Hansa Mehta	422	1
<b>SECTION B</b>			6x3=18
22.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. Explain with examples.		3

Ans.	The rebels of 1857 gave emphasis on the vision of unity. (i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and ishtahars.	Pg.301-303	
	(ii) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25 <sup>th</sup> August, 1857.		
	(iii) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society irrespective of their caste and creed.		
	(iv) They presented the memories of the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past.		
	(v) The proclamation issued by Bahadur Shah appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.		
	(vi) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys.		
	(vii) They proclaimed to reject everything associated with British rule.		
	(viii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that they destroyed their religion by converting them into Christianity.		
	(ix) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out and the treaties they had broken.		
	(x) They wanted to restore the previous life and livelihood to be secure.		
	(xi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
<b>Q.23 (a)</b>	<b>Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism. (i) The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing.	Pg.91-92	
	(ii) It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii) Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.		

	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
OR			
<b>23. (b)</b>	<b>Describe the teachings of Jainism</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Features of Jainism during the ancient period.</b>	Pg.88	
	(i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated : even stones, rocks and water have life.		
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark on Indian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		
	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		

24.	<b>“Meera Bai was perhaps one of the best known woman poet within the Bhakti Tradition.” Substantiate the statement.</b>		3
Ans.	Mirabai (c. fifteenth-sixteenth centuries) is perhaps the best-known woman poet within the bhakti tradition because. The significant aspects of the Bhakti tradition related with Mirabai are :	Pg.163-164	
	(i)Mira bai is the best known woman poet of fifteenth-sixteenth century, India.		
	(ii)She worshipped Lord Krishna as her beloved husband.		
	(iii)Biographies of Mira Bai have been reconstructed primarily from the bhajans attributed to her.		
	(iv)Mira Bai was a Rajput princess who refused to submit to the traditional role of wife and mother.		
	(v)She left the palace and lived the life of a wandering saint composing songs.		
	(vi)She wrote her songs in Rajasthani and Braj Bhasha which were translated into Hindi and Gujarati.		
	(vii)The devotional songs of Mira bai are devoted to Krishna with intense expression of emotions.		
	(viii)Raidas, a leather worker, was her Guru. This indicates her defiance of the norms of caste society.		
	(ix)She did not attract a sect or group of followers.		
	(x)She has been recognized as a source of inspiration for centuries.		
	(xi)The songs of Mira Bai continue to be sung by women and men, especially those who are poor and considered “low caste” in Gujarat and Rajasthan.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		
	(xiii)Any three points.		
Q.25	<b>‘Mohenjodaro was a planned Urban Centre.’ Support the statement with suitable arguments.</b>		3

Ans.	(i) Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.	Pg. 5,6,7	
	(ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick platforms.		
	(iii) The Lower Town was also walled.		
	(iv) Signs of planning include bricks of a standardized ratio.		
	(v) One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system.		
	(vi) Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles.		
	(vii) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.		
	(viii) If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.		
	(ix) The Lower Town buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
	(x) The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.		
	(xi) There were no windows in the walls along the ground level.		
	(xii) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.		
	(xiii) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with connected drains. Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
	(xiv) Many houses had wells, often in a room that could be reached from the outside.		
	(xv) According to Scholars the total number of wells in Mohenjo-Daro was about 700.		
	(xvi) Any other relevant point.		

	Any three points to be explained.		
26.	<b>How did rumours play an important part in revolt of 1857? Explain with examples.</b>		3
Ans.	(i) Because we cannot understand the power of rumours and prophecies in history by checking whether they are factually correct or not. We need to see what they reflect about the minds of people who believed them – their fears and apprehensions, their faiths and convictions. Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deeper fears and suspicions of people.	Pg.295-296	
	(ii) The rumours in 1857 begin to make sense when seen in the context of the policies the British pursued from the late 1820s. As you know, from that time, under the leadership of Governor General Lord William Bentinck, the British adopted policies aimed at “reforming” Indian society by introducing Western education, Western ideas and Western institutions. With the cooperation of sections of Indian society they set up English-medium schools, colleges and universities which taught Western sciences and the liberal arts. The British established laws to abolish customs like sati (1829) and to permit the remarriage of Hindu widows.		
	(iii) On a variety of pleas, like misgovernment and the refusal to recognise adoption, the British annexed not only Awadh, but many other kingdoms and principalities like Jhansi and Satara. Once these territories were annexed, the British introduced their own system of administration, their own laws and their own methods of land settlement and land revenue collection. The cumulative impact of all this on the people of North India was profound.		
	(iv) It seemed to the people that all that they cherished and held sacred – from kings and socio-religious customs to patterns of landholding and		



	revenue payment – was being destroyed and replaced by a system that was more impersonal, alien and oppressive. This perception was aggravated by the activities of Christian missionaries. In such a situation of uncertainty, rumours spread with remarkable swiftness.		
	(v)To explore the basis of the revolt of 1857 in some detail, let us look at Awadh – one of the major centres where the drama of 1857 unfolded.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points.		
<b>27.</b>	<b>Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	Following arguments in constitutional assembly given in favour of strong centre	Pg.423-424	
	(i)Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.		
	(ii)Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List – Union Government can make laws on it. State List – State Government can make laws on it . Concurrent List – Both Union and State Government can make laws on listed items.		
	(iii)In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv)Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v)Some taxes such as land and property taxes, sales tax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi)There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not		

	function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		
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	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power in the constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well- being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point to be evaluated as a whole.		

### SECTION C

3x8=24

#### Long Answer Type Questions

<b>28. (a)</b>	<b>How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered ? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.</b>		<b>2+6=8</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source  (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.46-47	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms of content, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles used for Asoka in many inscriptions.		

	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi are different names of the same ruler.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence : (i)There are technical limitations in studying the Inscriptions.		
	(ii) In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		
	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
<b>OR</b>			
<b>28. (b)</b>	<b>How do historians come to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.</b>		<b>4+4=8</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Sources is to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i)Sources include archaeological finds, especially sculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32- 34	

	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii)The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		
	(iv)Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v)Sanskrit literary works have been written about theMauryas.		
	(vi)The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i)There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.		
	(ii)Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii)These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila andUjjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv)There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v)Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi)Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii)Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii)Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		

	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
<b>29. (a)</b>	<b>Examine the apogee and decline of Vijayanagara Empire?</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	(i)Apogee--Vijayanagara flourished under Krishnadeva Raya who belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.	Pg.171-174	
	(ii)Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation.		
	(iii)He subdued the rulers of Orissa and the Sultan of Bijapur.		
	(iv)Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building somefine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important South Indian temples.		
	(v)He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram.		
	(vi)On their Northern Frontier, the Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers – including the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa.		
	(vii)Some of the areas that were incorporated within the empire had witnessed the development of powerful States such as those of the Cholas in Tamil Nadu andthe Hoysalas in Karnataka.		
	(viii)Local communities of merchants known as kudiraichettis or horse merchants provided horses to Vijayanagara rulers.		
	(ix)Vijayanagara was also noted for its markets dealingin spices, textiles and precious stones.		
	(x)Trade was often regarded as a status symbol for such cities.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		

	Decline : (i)Krishnadeva Raya's successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas.		
	(ii)By 1542 control at the Centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century.		
	(iii)The military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagaraas well as those of the Deccan Sultanate resulted in shifting alignments.		
	(iv)Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanatesagainst Vijayanagara.		
	(v)In 1565, Rama Raya, the Chief Minister of Vijayanagara, led an army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi (also known as Talikota), where his forces were routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda.		
	(vi)The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara.		
(vii)	Any other relevant point.		
(viii)	Any four points from each section.		
OR			
<b>29. (b)</b>	<b>Examine the role of Rayas and Nayakas in the Vijayanagara Empire.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	(i)The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.	Pg. 175	
	(ii)Among those who exercised power in the Vijayanagara Empire were military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters.		
	(iii)These chiefs often moved from one area to another, and in many cases were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which to settle.		
	(iv)They were the military commanders who were giventerritories to govern by the Rayas.		

	(v)They collected taxes and other dues from peasants,craftspersons and traders in the area.		
	(vi)They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horsesand elephants.		
	(vii)These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire Southern Peninsula under their control.		
	(viii)Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.		
	(ix)They sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.		
	(x)Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
<b>30. (a)</b>	<b>“Mahatma Gandhi’s own role was vital in the growth ‘Gandhian nationalism’ but it is also depended on his followers.” Explain the statement with examples.</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>Ans.</b> <b>(a)</b>	(i)It is right to say that between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji.	Pg.354-355	
	(ii)They included Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abdul KalamAzad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari.		
	(iii)Notably, these close associates of Gandhiji came from different regions as well as different religious traditions.		
	(iv)In turn, they inspired countless other Indians to jointhe nationalism and work for it.		
	(v)Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924, and now chose to devote his attention to the promotion of home-spun cloth (khadi).		



	(vi)G.D. Birla supported the National Movement openly;others did so tacitly.		
	(vii)Thus, among Gandhiji's admirers were both poor peasants and rich industrialists, although the reasons why peasants followed Gandhiji were somewhat different from, and perhaps opposed to, the reasons of the industrialists.		
	(viii)Women from all caste and communities joined Gandhian nationalism.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		

OR

<b>30.</b>	<b>Examine the role of Gandhiji as a nationalist leader from 1929 till 1931.</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>(b)</b>			
Ans. (b)	(i)Because in the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. The meeting was significant for two things: the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation; and the proclamation of commitment to "Purna Swaraj", or complete independence. Now the pace of politics picked up once more. On 26 January 1930, "Independence Day" was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung. Gandhiji himself issued precise instructions as to how the day should be observed. "It would be good," he said, "if the declaration [of Independence] is made by whole villages, whole cities even ... It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in all the places."	Pg 355 to 360	
	(ii) Gandhiji suggested that the time of the meeting be		

	<p>advertised in the traditional way, by the beating of drums. The celebrations would begin with the hoisting of the national flag. The rest of the day would be spent “in doing some constructive work, whether it is spinning, or service of ‘untouchables’, or reunion of Hindus and Mussalmans, or prohibition work, or even all these together, which is not impossible”. Participants would take a pledge affirming that it was “the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil”, and that “if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it”</p>		
	<p>(iii) Soon after the observance of this “Independence Day”, Mahatma Gandhi announced that he would lead a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. His picking on the salt monopoly was another illustration of Gandhiji’s tactical wisdom. For in every Indian household, salt was indispensable; yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price. The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular; by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilise a wider discontent against British rule.</p>		
	<p>(iv) On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt as he did and thereby making himself a criminal</p>		

	in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.		
	(v)As in 1920-22, now too Gandhiji's call had encouraged Indians of all classes to make manifest their own discontent with colonial rule. The rulers responded by detaining the dissenters. In the wake of the Salt March, nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested, among them, of course, Gandhiji himself.		
	(vi)The progress of Gandhiji's march to the seashore can be traced from the secret reports filed by the police officials deputed to monitor his movements. These reproduce the speeches he gave at the villages en route, in which he called upon local officials to renounce government employment and join the freedom struggle. In one village Wasna, Gandhiji told the upper castes that "if you are out for Swaraj you must serve untouchables. You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables. For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. These are the steps towards Swaraj."		
	(vii)The police spies reported that Gandhiji's meetings were very well attended, by villagers of all castes, and by women as well as men. They observed that thousands of volunteers were flocking to the nationalist cause. Among them were many officials, who had resigned from their posts with the colonial government. Writing to the government, the District Superintendent of Police remarked, "Mr Gandhi appeared calm and collected. He is gathering more		

	strength as he proceeds.”		
	<p>(viii)The progress of the Salt March can also be traced from another source: the American newsmagazine, Time. This, to begin with, scorned at Gandhiji’s looks, writing with disdain of his “spindly frame” and his “spidery loins”. Thus in its first report on the march, Time was deeply sceptical of the Salt March reaching its destination. It claimed that Gandhiji “sank to the ground” at the end of the second day’s walking; the magazine did not believe that “the emaciated saint would be physically able to go much further”. But within a week it had changed its mind. The massive popular following that the march had garnered, wrote Time, had made the British rulers “desperately anxious”. Gandhiji himself they now saluted as a “Saint” and “Statesman”, who was using “Christian acts as a weapon against men with Christian beliefs”</p>		
	<p>(ix)The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons. First, it was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. Second, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. Third, and perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever, and that they</p>		

	would have to devolve some power to the Indians.		
	(x)To that end, the British government convened a series of “Round Table Conferences” in London. The first meeting was held in November 1930, but without the pre-eminent political leader in India, thus rendering it an exercise in futility. Gandhiji was released from jail in January 1931 and the following month had several long meetings with the Viceroy. These culminated in what was called the “Gandhi-Irwin Pact’, by the terms of which civil disobedience would be called off, all prisoners released, and salt manufacture allowed along the coast. The pact was criticised by radical nationalists, for Gandhiji was unable to obtain from the Viceroy a commitment to political independence for Indians; he could obtain merely an assurance of talks towards that possible end.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any eight points.		
<b>SECTION D</b>			
<b>Source Based Questions</b>			<b>4x3= 12</b>
(31.1)	How was Hidimba’s culture different from Pandavas?		1
Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.2)	Why did Kunti approve Hidimba’s plea from Bhima?		1
Ans.	Kunti approved Hidimba’s plea on the condition that		

	(i) Bhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.		
	(ii) Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?		2
Ans.	(i) Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in their need.		
	(ii) Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii) Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?		1
Ans.	(i) According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had an enormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii) Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.		1
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?		2
Ans.	(i) Because the language is of an enormous range both in words and inflections.		
	(ii) Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.		
(33.1)	Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.		1
Ans	(i) It was the fifth of a series of reports on the	Pg.264	

	administration and activities of the East India Company in India.		
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(33.2)	Why were the activities of the East India Company closely watched and debated in England?		1
Ans	(i)Groups in Britain were opposed to the monopoly that the East India Company had over trade with India and China.		
	(ii)These groups wanted a revocation of the Royal Charter that gave the Company this monopoly.		
	(iii) An increasing number of private traders wanted ashare in the Indian trade.		
	(iv)The Industrialists of Britain were keen to open up the Indian market for British manufactures. Many political groups argued that the conquest of Bengal was benefiting only the East India Company but not the British nation as a whole.		
	(v)Information about Company misrule and maladministration was hotly debated in Britain and incidents of the greed and corruption of Company officials were widely publicised in the Press.		
	(vi)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(33.3)	Analyze any two limitations of this report?		2
Ans.	(i) It ran into 1002 pages, of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from different districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue, and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present-day Tamil Nadu) written by officials.		
	(ii)Intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapseof traditional zamindari power.		

	(iii) It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point.		
<b>SECTION E</b>			
<b>Map Skill Based Question</b>			<b>5</b>
(34.1)	On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
	(i) Ujjayini : A Mahajanpada – Madhya Pradesh		1
	(ii) Kalibangan : Indus Valley Site – Rajasthan		1
	(iii) (a) Panipat : Territory under the control of Mughals		1
<b>OR</b>			
	(iii) (b) Thanjavur : An empire of 14 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century.		1
<b>See Attached Map</b>			
(34.2)	On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A and B, as the centres of the Indian Nationalist movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.		1+1=2
<b>See Attached Map</b>			
<b>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :</b>			
(34.1)	Mention any two sites of the matured Harrapan period./Budhist sites Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhudaro, Kot Diji – Any two / BUDDHIST SITES: Lumbini, Bodhi Gaya, Sanchi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Kusinagara – (Any two.)		2
(34.2) (a)	Mention any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. (Any one.)		1
<b>OR</b>			



(b)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. - Vijayanagara		
(34.3)	Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement :  Champan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. – (Any two.)		2

