अनुक्रमांक / *Roll No.*

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*　　　　　　　　अधिकतम अंक : *80*
Time allowed : 3 hours　　　　　*Maximum Marks : 80*

नोट		*NOTE*
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **25 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।	(I) *Please check that this question paper contains **25** printed pages **+ 1** 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 छात्र 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

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

(i)   इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34 प्रश्न** हैं । **सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य** हैं ।

(ii)   यह प्रश्न–पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है – **क, ख, ग, घ** एवं **ङ** ।

(iii)   **खण्ड क** में प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **21** तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के **एक-एक** अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।

(iv)   **खण्ड ख** में प्रश्न संख्या **22** से **27** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के **तीन-तीन** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों की शब्द सीमा में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

(v)   **खण्ड ग** में प्रश्न संख्या **28** से **30** तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के **आठ-आठ** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 300 से 350 शब्दों की शब्द सीमा में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

(vi)   **खण्ड घ** में प्रश्न संख्या **31** से **33** तक स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न, जिनमें तीन उप-प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक **चार-चार** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।

(vii)   **खण्ड ङ** में प्रश्न संख्या **34** मानचित्र-आधारित **पाँच** अंकों का प्रश्न है जिसमें महत्त्वपूर्ण परीक्षण वस्तुओं की पहचान और स्थान शामिल हैं । इस मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें ।

(viii) प्रश्न–पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए ।

(ix)   इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं ।

खण्ड क
(बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)   *21×1=21*

1.   *आइन-ए-अकबरी* के मुख्य उद्देश्य के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए :

(i)   *आइन-ए-अकबरी* अबुल फ़ज़ल ने लिखी थी ।

(ii)   *आइन-ए-अकबरी* अकबर के साम्राज्य की झलक प्रस्तुत करती है ।

(iii)   *आइन-ए-अकबरी* मुगल सैन्य शक्ति को उजागर करती है ।

(iv)   *आइन-ए-अकबरी* मुगलों की इक़्ता प्रणाली का उल्लेख करती है ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a)   (i), (ii) और (iv)

(b)   (i), (ii) और (iii)

(c)   (i), (iii) और (iv)

(d)   (ii), (iii) और (iv)

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

(i)   *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii)   *This question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.*

(iii) *In **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **21** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.*

(iv)   *In **Section B** – Questions no. **22** to **27** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60 to 80 words.*

(v)   *In **Section C** – Questions no. **28** to **30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying **8** marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 300 to 350 words.*

(vi)   *In **Section D** – Questions no. **31** to **33** are Source-based questions with three sub-questions 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.*

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)   *21×1=21*

1. Consider the following statements regarding the central purpose of the *Ain-i-Akbari* :

(i)   *Ain-i-Akbari* was authored by Abu'l Fazal.

(ii)   *Ain-i-Akbari* presented the vision of Akbar's empire.

(iii) *Ain-i-Akbari* highlighted the strength of the Mughal Army.

(iv)   *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions the Iqta system of Mughals.

Choose the correct option :

(a)   (i), (ii) and (iv)

(b)   (i), (ii) and (iii)

(c)   (i), (iii) and (iv)

(d)   (ii), (iii) and (iv)

2. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से दिए गए मंदिर के चित्र की पहचान कीजिए ।

(a) हज़ार राम मंदिर (b) कैलाशनाथ मंदिर

(c) चिदम्बरम् मंदिर (d) बृहदेश्वर मंदिर

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्र. सं. 2 के स्थान पर है :*

कृष्णदेव राय विजयनगर साम्राज्य के निम्नलिखित में से किस वंश से संबंधित थे ?

(a) संगम (b) तुलुव

(c) सुलुव (d) अराविडू

3. विजयनगर साम्राज्य के जल संसाधनों के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प सही है ?

(a) कावेरी नदी विजयनगर में उत्तर-पूर्व दिशा की ओर बहती है ।

(b) विजयनगर में गजपति शासकों द्वारा तटबंधों का निर्माण किया गया था ।

(c) कमलापुरम् जलाशय का पानी एक नहर के माध्यम से 'राजकीय केन्द्र' तक ले जाया गया था ।

(d) हिरिया नहर सुलुव वंश के राजाओं द्वारा बनाई गई ।

4. मुगल भू-राजस्व संग्रह के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है ?

(i) *कणकुत* : अच्छी, मध्यम और निम्न स्तर पर फ़सलों का आकलन

(ii) *बटाई* : फ़सलों की कटाई, बोरों में भरना और आपसी रजामंदी से बँटवारा

(iii) *खेत बटाई* : बोने से पहले खेतों का बँटवारा

(iv) *लाँग बटाई* : राजा और ज़मींदारों के बीच फ़सल का बँटवारा

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a) (ii) और (iv) (b) (iii) और (iv)

(c) (i) और (ii) (d) (ii) और (iii)

2. Identify the given image of a temple from the following options :

    (a)   Hazara Rama Temple   (b)   Kailashnatha Temple

    (c)   Chidambaram Temple   (d)   Brihadeshwara Temple

Note : *The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates,** only in lieu of Q. No. **2** :*

Krishnadeva Raya belonged to which of the following dynasties of Vijayanagara Empire ?

    (a)   Sangama   (b)   Tuluva

    (c)   Saluva   (d)   Aravidu

3. Which of the following options is correct about the water resources of the Vijayanagara Empire ?

    (a)   River Kaveri flows in Vijayanagara towards north-easterly direction.

    (b)   Embankments were built by Gajapati rulers in Vijayanagara.

    (c)   Kamalapuram tank's water was conducted through a channel to the 'Royal Centre'.

    (d)   Hiriya Canal was built by the kings of Saluva dynasty.

4. Which of the following are correct about Mughal Land Revenue Collection ?

    (i)   *Kankut*   : Estimation of crops as good, middle and inferior

    (ii)   *Batai*   : Crops were reaped, sacked and divided by agreement

    (iii)   *Khet Batai* : Division of fields before they were sown

    (iv)   *Lang Batai* : Division of crops among Kings and Zamindars

Choose the correct option :

    (a)   (ii) and (iv)   (b)   (iii) and (iv)

    (c)   (i) and (ii)   (d)   (ii) and (iii)

5. भारत में चार्ल्स कॉर्नवालिस द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी राजस्व प्रणाली लागू की गई ?

(a) ज़मींदारी व्यवस्था   (b) महलवारी व्यवस्था

(c) रैयतवारी व्यवस्था   (d) मालगुज़ारी व्यवस्था

6. भक्ति संत कराइक्कल अम्मइयार के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

(i) वह कर्नाटक की एक महिला भक्त थी ।

(ii) वह एक महिला नयनार थी ।

(iii) वह शिव भक्त थी ।

(iv) उन्होंने *नलयिरा दिव्यप्रबंधम्* की रचना की ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a) (ii) और (iv)   (b) (iii) और (iv)

(c) (i) और (iii)   (d) (ii) और (iii)

7. मार्को पोलो निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से संबंधित था ?

(a) इटली   (b) पुर्तगाल

(c) स्पेन   (d) फ्रांस

8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बौद्ध साहित्य *नहीं* है ?

(a) *विनय पिटक* और *सुत्त पिटक*

(b) *दीपवंश* और *महावंश*

(c) *जातक* कथाएँ और *अशोकवदान*

(d) *उत्तराध्यायन सूत्र* और *तत्त्वार्थ सूत्र*

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सबसे प्राचीन राजवंश है ?

(a) मौर्य   (b) गुप्त

(c) कुषाण   (d) कण्व

5. Which one of the following revenue systems was implemented by Charles Cornwallis in India ?

(a) The Zamindari System   (b) The Mahalwari System

(c) The Ryotwari System   (d) The Malguzari System

6. Which of the following statements are correct about the Bhakti saint, Karaikkal Ammaiyar ?

(i) She was a woman devotee from Karnataka.

(ii) She was a woman Nayanar.

(iii) She was a devotee of Shiva.

(iv) She composed *Nalayira Divyaprabandham*.

Choose the correct option :

(a) (ii) and (iv)   (b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) (i) and (iii)   (d) (ii) and (iii)

7. Which of the following countries did Marco Polo belong to ?

(a) Italy   (b) Portugal

(c) Spain   (d) France

8. Which of the following is ***not*** a literature of Buddhism ?

(a) *Vinaya Pitaka* and *Sutta Pitaka*

(b) *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa*

(c) *Jataka* Stories and *Ashokavadana*

(d) *Uttaradhyayana Sutra* and *Tattvartha Sutra*

9. Which one of the following is the oldest dynasty ?

(a) Maurya   (b) Gupta

(c) Kushana   (d) Kanva

10. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए :

(i) आरंभिक और विकसित हड़प्पा संस्कृतियों के निर्वाह के तरीके समान थे ।

(ii) सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के स्थलों में से एक में बाजरा पाया गया ।

(iii) पुरातत्त्वविदों को कालीबंगा में जुताई वाले खेत के प्रमाण मिले हैं ।

(iv) पुरातात्त्विक-प्राणिविज्ञानियों ने जले हुए अनाजों से आहार की आदतों का पुनर्निर्माण किया है ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a) (i), (ii) और (iv)　　　　　(b) (ii), (iii) और (iv)

(c) (i), (ii) और (iii)　　　　　(d) (i), (iii) और (iv)

11. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से "सुश्रुत संहिता" के विषय की पहचान कीजिए :

(a) नक्षत्र पर कार्य

(b) गणित पर कार्य

(c) औषधि पर कार्य

(d) व्याकरण पर कार्य

12. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) । निम्नलिखित को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन (A) : हड़प्पा सभ्यता ने विनिमय बाटों की एक सूक्ष्म प्रणाली विकसित की ।

कारण (R) : धातु से बने तराजू के पलड़े पाए गए ।

(a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

(b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* करता है ।

(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।

10. Read the following statements about the Indus Valley Civilization :

(i) Early and mature Harappan culture shared subsistence strategies.

(ii) Millets have been found from one of the Indus Valley Civilization sites.

(iii) Archaeologists have found evidences of a ploughed field at Kalibangan.

(iv) Archaeo-zoologists reconstructed dietary practices from charred grains.

Choose the correct option :

(a)   (i), (ii) and (iv)   (b)   (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(c)   (i), (ii) and (iii)   (d)   (i), (iii) and (iv)

11. Identify the theme of "Sushruta Samhita" from the following options :

(a)   Work on Constellation

(b)   Work on Mathematics

(c)   Work on Medicine

(d)   Work on Grammar

12. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Harappan Civilization had developed a precise system of weights and measures.

Reason (R) : Metal scale-pans have been found.

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

(b)   Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c)   Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d)   Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

13. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए :

(i) बर्नियर के विवरण ने पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी के पश्चिमी विचारकों को प्रभावित किया ।

(ii) मोंटेस्क्यू ने बर्नियर के वृत्तांत का प्रयोग प्राच्य निरंकुशता के विचार के लिए किया ।

(iii) बर्नियर के विचार को कार्ल मार्क्स ने एशियाई उत्पादन प्रणाली की अवधारणा विकसित करने के लिए किया ।

(iv) बर्नियर के अनुसार, मुगल शाही दरबार ग्रामीण समुदायों की अध्यक्षता करता था ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a) (i), (ii) और (iii)

(b) (ii), (iii) और (iv)

(c) (i), (iii) और (iv)

(d) (i), (ii) और (iv)

14. 1857 के विद्रोह में लखनऊ से किसने नेतृत्व किया ?

(a) आलमगीर

(b) बिरजिस क़द्र

(c) नाना साहिब

(d) पेशवा बाजीराव

15. निम्नलिखित चीनी बौद्ध भिक्षुओं में से कौन पाँचवीं शताब्दी (ई.) में भारत आया था ?

(a) ह्वेन-त्सांग

(b) फा-हियान

(c) आई-त्सिंग

(d) यिजिंग

13. Read the following statements :

(i) Bernier's description influenced Western theorists from the fifteenth century onwards.

(ii) Montesquieu used this account to develop the idea of oriental despotism.

(iii) Bernier's idea was developed as the Asiatic mode of production by Karl Marx.

(iv) According to Bernier, the Mughal Imperial Court presided over village communities.

Choose the correct options :

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

14. Who led the Revolt of 1857 from Lucknow ?

(a) Alamgir

(b) Birjis Qadr

(c) Nana Sahib

(d) Peshwa Baji Rao

15. Who among the following Chinese Buddhist monks visited India in the fifth century (CE) ?

(a) Xuan Zang

(b) Fa Xian

(c) I-Tsing

(d) Yijing

16. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए :

कार्यपालिका को _____ में प्रांतीय विधायिका के लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार बनाया गया था ।

(a) मोर्ले-मिंटो सुधार, 1909

(b) गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट, 1919

(c) गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट, 1935

(d) भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1947

17. निम्नलिखित में से प्राचीन भारत के शासकों का सही कालक्रम कौन-सा है ?

(i) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य

(ii) अजातशत्रु

(iii) महापदम् नंद

(iv) अशोक

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे ?

(a) डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर

(b) महात्मा गाँधी

(c) सरदार पटेल

(d) डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

16. Fill in the blank :

In the _____, the executives were made entirely responsible to the Provincial Legislature.

(a)   Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

(b)   Government of India Act, 1919

(c)   Government of India Act, 1935

(d)   Indian Independence Act, 1947

17. Which of the following is the correct chronology of the rulers of ancient India ?
(i)   Chandragupta Maurya
(ii)   Ajatashatru
(iii) Mahapadma Nanda
(iv)   Ashoka
Choose the correct option :

(a)   (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(b)   (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(c)   (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(d)   (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

18. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly ?

(a)   Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b)   Mahatma Gandhi

(c)   Sardar Patel

(d)   Dr. Rajendra Prasad

19. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) । निम्नलिखित को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन (A) : जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड ने स्वतंत्रता के लिए भारत के संघर्ष में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मोड़ चिह्नित किया ।

कारण (R) : नरसंहार ने अंग्रेज़ों के साथ संबंधों को खराब किया और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के प्रति गाँधीजी की प्रतिबद्धता की एक शुरुआत हुई ।

(a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है ।

(b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* करता है ।

(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है ।

20. 'रिकार्डो का सिद्धांत' निम्नलिखित में से किस पहलू से संबंधित था ?

(a) सामाजिक

(b) राजनीतिक

(c) आर्थिक

(d) सांस्कृतिक

21. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से 1857 के विद्रोह के इस नेता की पहचान कीजिए :

- वह दिल्ली का शासक था
- वह आख़िरी मुगल शासक था
- अंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ़ उन्होंने ही 1857 के विद्रोहियों को वैधता प्रदान की

(a) बहादुर शाह ज़फर

(b) शाह आलम

(c) मुहम्मद शाह

(d) वाजिद अली शाह

19. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The Jallianwala Bagh massacre marked a turning point in India's struggle for independence.

Reason (R) : The massacre spoiled the relations with the British and was the opening of Gandhiji's commitment to Indian nationalism.

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

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

20. With which of the following aspect was the 'Ricardian theory' related ?

(a) Social

(b) Political

(c) Economic

(d) Cultural

21. Identify the leader of the Revolt of 1857 with the help of the following information :

• Was the ruler of Delhi
• Was the last Mughal ruler
• Gave legitimacy to the rebels of 1857 against the British

(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar

(b) Shah Alam

(c) Muhammad Shah

(d) Wajid Ali Shah

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)   6×3=18

22. (क) "छठी और चौथी शताब्दी ई.पू. के बीच मगध सबसे शक्तिशाली महाजनपद बना ।"
           उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   3

अथवा

     (ख) "छठी शताब्दी ई.पू. से उप-महाद्वीप में कई शहरी केन्द्र उभरे ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस
           कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   3

23. इतिहासकारों ने एक ग्रंथ के रूप में *महाभारत* का विश्लेषण करते समय जिन पहलुओं को
     समझा, उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए ।   3

24. भारत में अल-बिरुनी के किन्हीं तीन अनुभवों का वर्णन कीजिए ।   3

25. (क) "विजयनगर साम्राज्य में विरुपाक्ष मंदिर महत्त्वपूर्ण था ।" इस कथन को सिद्ध कीजिए । 3

अथवा

     (ख) "विट्ठल मंदिर की स्थापत्यकला अनूठी थी ।" इस कथन को सिद्ध कीजिए ।   3

26. भारत को एकीकृत राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए जी.बी. पंत ने संविधान सभा में अपनी चिंता कैसे
     दिखाई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   3

27. 1857 के विद्रोह की तस्वीरें भारतीयों की भावनाओं और अहसासों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित
     करती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   3

खण्ड ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)   3×8=24

28. (क) "बुद्ध के जीवनकाल में और उनकी मृत्यु के बाद बौद्ध धर्म का विकास बहुत तेजी से
           हुआ ।" उदाहरणों के साथ कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   8

अथवा

     (ख) "पौराणिक हिन्दू धर्म के विकास को दर्शन, मूर्तियों और मंदिरों के माध्यम से समझा
           जा सकता है ।" उदाहरणों सहित कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।   8

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)   *6×3=18*

22.   (a)   "Between the sixth and fourth centuries BCE, Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada." Explain the statement with examples.   *3*

OR

      (b)   "Several urban centres emerged in the sub-continent from the sixth century BCE." Explain the statement with examples.   *3*

23.   Explain the elements historians have analyzed to understand *Mahabharata* as a text.   *3*

24.   Describe any three experiences of Al-Biruni in India.   *3*

25.   (a)   "Virupaksha Temple was significant in Vijayanagara Empire." Substantiate the statement.   *3*

OR

      (b)   "The architecture of Vitthala temple was unique." Substantiate the statement.   *3*

26.   How did G.B. Pant show his concern in the Constituent Assembly for making India a unified nation ? Explain.   *3*

27.   How do the images of the Revolt of 1857 reflect the emotions and feelings of Indians ? Explain.   *3*

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)   *3×8=24*

28.   (a)   "Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death." Explain the statement with examples.   *8*

OR

      (b)   "Growth of Puranic Hinduism can be understood through its philosophy, sculptures and temples." Explain the statement with examples.   *8*

29. (क)   अलवार और नयनार के दर्शन का वर्णन कीजिए ।   *8*

अथवा

(ख)   सिख धर्म के दर्शन और शिक्षाओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।   *8*

30. (क)   1930 – 34 के दौरान भारत में गाँधीजी के कार्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।   *8*

अथवा

(ख)   "1922 तक गाँधीजी ने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद को बदल दिया ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए ।   *8*

खण्ड घ

(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)   *3×4=12*

31.   दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :   *1+1+2=4*

पुरावस्तुओं की पहचान कैसे की जाती है

भोजन तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में अनाज पीसने के यंत्र तथा उन्हें आपस में मिलाने, मिश्रण करने तथा पकाने के लिए बरतनों की आवश्यकता थी । इन सभी को पत्थर, धातु तथा मिट्टी से बनाया जाता था । यहाँ एक महत्त्वपूर्ण हड़प्पा स्थल मोहनजोदड़ो में हुए उत्खननों पर सबसे आरंभिक रिपोर्टों में से एक से कुछ उद्धरण दिए जा रहे हैं :

अवतल चक्कियाँ ... बड़ी संख्या में मिली हैं ... और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि अनाज पीसने के लिए प्रयुक्त ये एकमात्र साधन थीं । साधारणतः ये चक्कियाँ स्थूलतः कठोर, कंकरीले, अग्निज अथवा बलुआ पत्थर से निर्मित थीं और आमतौर पर इनसे अत्यधिक प्रयोग के संकेत मिलते हैं । चूँकि इन चक्कियों के तल सामान्यतया उत्तल हैं, निश्चित रूप से इन्हें ज़मीन में अथवा मिट्टी में जमा कर रखा जाता होगा जिससे इन्हें हिलने से रोका जा सके । दो मुख्य प्रकार की चक्कियाँ मिली हैं । एक वे हैं जिन पर एक दूसरा छोटा पत्थर आगे-पीछे चलाया जाता था, जिससे निचला पत्थर खोखला हो गया था, तथा दूसरी वे हैं जिनका प्रयोग संभवतः केवल सालन या तरी बनाने के लिए जड़ी-बूटियों तथा मसालों को कूटने के लिए किया जाता था । इन दूसरे प्रकार के पत्थरों को हमारे श्रमिकों द्वारा "सालन पत्थर" का नाम दिया गया है तथा हमारे बावर्ची ने एक यही पत्थर रसोई में प्रयोग के लिए संग्रहालय से उधार माँगा है ।

(अर्नेस्ट मैके, *फर्दर एक्सकैवेशन्स एट मोहनजोदड़ो*)

(31.1)   पुरातत्त्वविद अपनी खोजों को कैसे वर्गीकृत करते हैं ?   *1*

(31.2)   पुरातत्त्वविद प्राचीन पुरावस्तुओं को समझने के लिए वर्तमान समय की वस्तुओं की तुलना कैसे करते हैं ?   *1*

(31.3)   अर्नेस्ट मैके ने अपनी पुस्तक में 'अवतल चक्की' का वर्णन किस प्रकार किया था ?   *2*

29. (a) Describe the philosophy of Alvars and Nayanars. 8

                      OR

    (b) Describe the philosophy and teachings of Sikhism. 8

30. (a) Analyze Gandhi's activities in India during 1930 – 34. 8

                      OR

    (b) 'By 1922, Gandhi had transformed Indian nationalism'. Examine the statement. 8

SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)   *3×4=12*

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

How artefacts are identified

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site :

Saddle querns ... are found in considerable numbers ... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

(**From** Ernest Mackay, *Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro*)

    (31.1) How do archaeologists classify their finds ?   *1*

    (31.2) How do archaeologists use present day analogies to understand ancient artefacts ?   *1*

    (31.3) How has Ernest Mackay described 'Saddle quern' in his book ?   *2*

32. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :   *1+1+2=4*

पेड़ों और खेतों की सिंचाई

यह *बाबर नामा* से लिया गया एक अंश है जो सिंचाई के उन उपकरणों के बारे में बताता है जो इस बादशाह ने उत्तर भारत में देखे :

> हिंदुस्तान के मुल्क का ज़्यादातर हिस्सा मैदानी ज़मीन पर बसा हुआ है । हालाँकि यहाँ शहर और खेती लायक ज़मीन की बहुतायत है, लेकिन कहीं भी बहते पानी (का इंतज़ाम) नहीं... वे इसलिए... कि फ़सल उगाने या बागानों के लिए पानी की बिलकुल ज़रूरत नहीं है । शरद ऋतु की फ़सलें बारिश के पानी से ही पैदा हो जाती हैं; और ये हैरानगी की बात है कि बसंत ऋतु की फ़सलें तो तब भी पैदा हो जाती हैं जब बारिश बिलकुल ही नहीं होती । (फिर भी) छोटे पेड़ों तक बालटियों या रहट के ज़रिए पानी पहुँचाया जाता है...
>
> लाहौर, दीपालपुर (दोनों ही आज के पाकिस्तान में) और ऐसी दूसरी जगहों पर लोग रहट के ज़रिए सिंचाई करते हैं । वे रस्सी के दो गोलाकार फंदे बनाते हैं जो कुएँ की गहराई के मुताबिक लंबे होते हैं । इन फंदों में थोड़ी-थोड़ी दूरी पर वे लकड़ी के गुटके लगाते हैं और इन गुटकों पर घड़े बाँध देते हैं । लकड़ी के गुटकों और घड़ों से बँधी इन रस्सियों को कुएँ के ऊपर पहियों से लटकाया जाता है । पहिए की धुरी पर एक और पहिया । इस अंतिम पहिए को बैल के ज़रिए घुमाया जाता है; इस पहिए के दाँत पास के दूसरे पहिए के दाँतों को जकड़ लेते हैं और इस तरह घड़ों वाला पहिया घूमने लगता है । घड़ों से जहाँ पानी गिरता है, वहाँ एक संकरा नाला खोद दिया जाता है और इस तरीके से हर जगह पानी पहुँचाया जाता है ।
>
> आगरा, चाँदवर और बयाना (आज के उत्तर प्रदेश में) में और ऐसे अन्य इलाकों में भी, लोगबाग बालटियों से सिंचाई करते हैं । कुएँ के किनारे पर वे लकड़ी के कन्ने गाड़ देते हैं, इन कन्नों के बीच बेलन टिकाते हैं, एक बड़ी बालटी में रस्सी बाँधते हैं, रस्सी को बेलन पर लपेटते हैं और इसके दूसरे छोर को बैल से बाँध देते हैं । एक शख़्स को बैल हाँकना पड़ता है, दूसरा बालटी से पानी निकालता है ।

(32.1) मुगल काल में कृषि के विस्तार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की परख कीजिए ।   *1*

(32.2) सिंचाई की सुविधाओं के विस्तार ने किसानों की भागीदारी किस प्रकार बढ़ाई ?   *1*

(32.3) कृषिक संस्कृति में प्रयुक्त होने वाले सिंचाई उपकरणों की परख कीजिए ।   *2*

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

Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the *Babur Nama* that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in northern India :

> The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on level land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters ... For ... water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves; and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels ...

> In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present-day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel-axle a second wheel is fixed, and close to it another on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns; its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere.

> In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket ... At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller, and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.

(32.1) Examine the factor that accounted for the expansion of agriculture in Mughal Period. *1*

(32.2) How did the expansion of irrigation facilities increase the participation of farmers ? *1*

(32.3) Examine the irrigation devices used in agrarian culture. *2*

33. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :   *1+1+2=4*

दिनाजपुर के जोतदार

बुकानन ने बताया है कि उत्तरी बंगाल के दिनाजपुर ज़िले के जोतदार किस प्रकार ज़मींदार के अनुशासन का प्रतिरोध और उसकी शक्ति की अवहेलना किया करते थे :

भूस्वामी इस वर्ग के लोगों को पसंद नहीं करते थे, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि इन लोगों का होना बहुत ज़रूरी था क्योंकि इनके बिना, ज़रूरतमंद काश्तकारों को पैसा उधार कौन देता...

जोतदार, जो बड़ी-बड़ी ज़मीनें जोतते हैं, बहुत ही हठीले और जिद्दी हैं और यह जानते हैं कि ज़मींदारों का उन पर कोई वश नहीं चलता । वे तो अपने राजस्व के रूप में कुछ थोड़े से रुपए ही दे देते हैं और लगभग हर किस्त में कुछ-न-कुछ बक़ाया रक़म रह जाती है । उनके पास उनके पट्टे की हकदारी से ज़्यादा ज़मीनें हैं । ज़मींदार की रक़म के कारण, अगर अधिकारी उन्हें कचहरी में बुलाते थे और उन्हें डराने-धमकाने के लिए घंटे-दो-घंटे कचहरी में रोक लेते हैं तो वे तुरंत उनकी शिकायत करने के लिए फ़ौज़दारी थाना (पुलिस थाना) या मुन्सिफ़ की कचहरी में पहुँच जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि ज़मींदार के कारिंदों ने उनका अपमान किया है । इस प्रकार राजस्व की बक़ाया रक़मों के मामले बढ़ते जाते हैं और जोतदार छोटे-छोटे रैयत को राजस्व न देने के लिए भड़काते रहते हैं...

(33.1) दिनाजपुर के ज़मींदारों का जोतदारों ने विरोध क्यों किया ?   *1*

(33.2) जोतदारों ने रैयतों को किस प्रकार भड़काया ?   *1*

(33.3) जोतदार गाँव में किस प्रकार शक्तिशाली बने ?   *2*

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

The *jotedars* of Dinajpur

Buchanan described the ways in which the *jotedars* of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power :

Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry ...

The *jotedars* who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every *kist* (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their *pottahs* (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the *cutcherry*, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) *cutcherry* for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty *ryots* not to pay their revenue consequently ...

(33.1) Why did jotedars resist the Zamindars of Dinajpur ?   1

(33.2) How did Jotedars instigate the ryots ?   1

(33.3) How did jotedars gain power in the village ?   2

खण्ड ङ
(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)   *5*

34. (34.1) **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 27 पर) में, निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए :   *3×1=3*

   (i)   कन्नौज – अशोक के अभिलेख

   (ii)   राखीगढ़ी – विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल

   (iii) (क)   अजमेर – मुगलों के अधीन क्षेत्र

          अथवा

   (iii) (ख)   मैसूर – एक साम्राज्य

  (34.2) **भारत** के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर दो स्थानों को A और B से अंकित किया गया है, जो 1857 में अंग्रेज़ों के अधीन क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं । उनको पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए ।   *2*

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

  (34.1) भारत में किन्हीं दो बौद्ध स्थलों के नाम लिखिए ।   *2*

  (34.2) (क)   मुगल साम्राज्य के अधीन किसी एक क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।   *1*

          अथवा

  (34.2) (ख)   मुगल साम्राज्य के किसी एक राजधानी नगर का नाम लिखिए ।   *1*

  (34.3) 1857 के विद्रोह के किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों के नाम लिखिए ।   *2*

SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)   *5*

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27), locate and
label the following with appropriate symbols :   *3×1=3*

(i)   Kannauj – Ashokan Inscription

(ii)   Rakhigarhi – Mature Harappan site

(iii)   (a)   Ajmer – Territory under control of Mughals

OR

(iii)   (b)   Mysore – An empire

(34.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, two places related to
British control in 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and
write their 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** :*

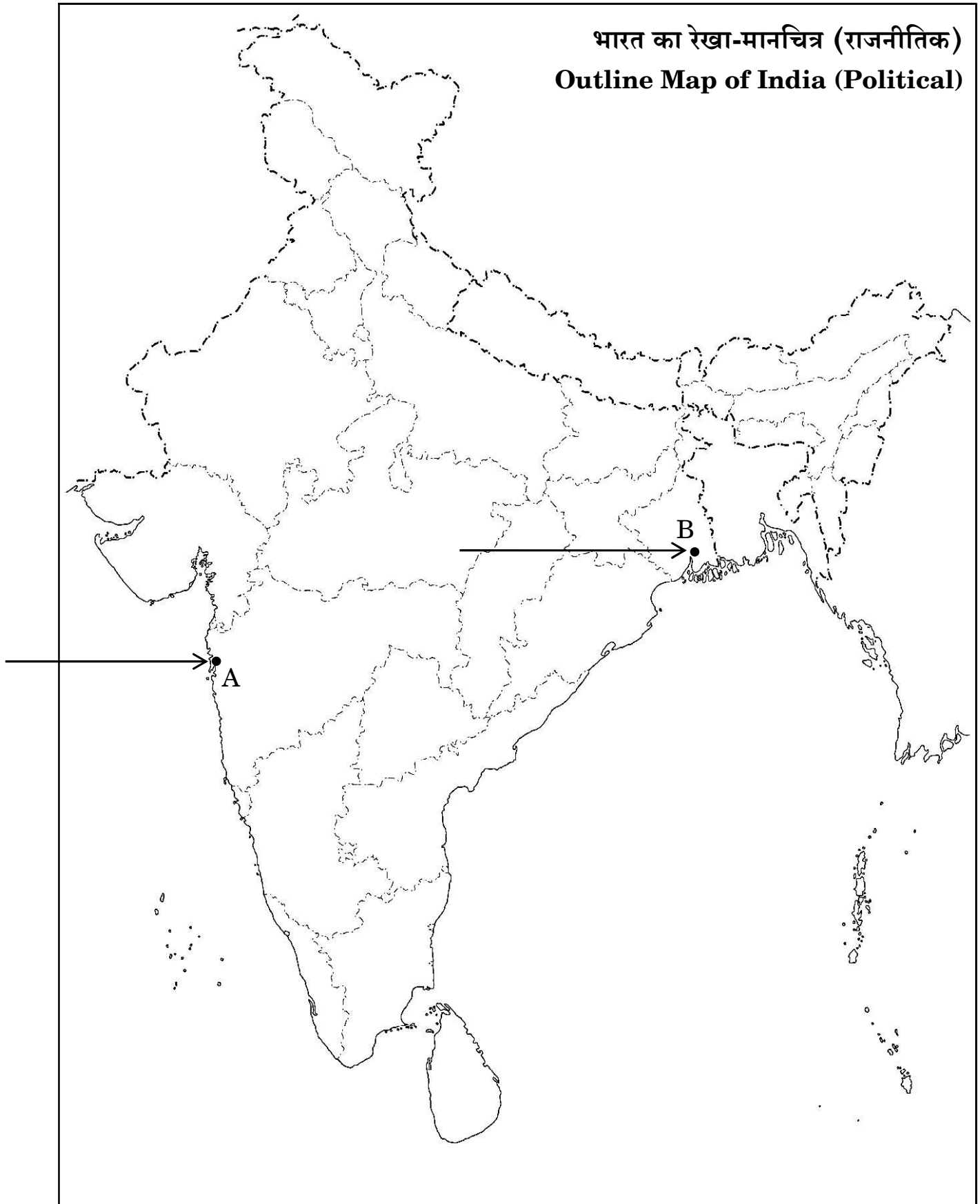(34.1) Name any two Buddhist sites in India.   *2*

(34.2) (a)   Name any one territory under Mughal empire.   *1*

OR

(34.2) (b)   Name any one capital city of the Mughal Empire.   *1*

(34.3) Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857.   *2*

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

B

A

General Instructions: -

1	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.
2	**"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."**
3	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. **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.**
4	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.
5	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 delibration 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.
6	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. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7	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.
8	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.
9	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 **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	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.
12	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).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● 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.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	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.
15	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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	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.

MARKING SCHEME 2023

HISTORY (027)   **MM: 80**

S.No.	Value Points	Pg No.	Marks
	SECTION A		
	(Multiple Choice Type Question)		**21x1=21**
1.	(b)(i), (ii) and (iii)	214, 218	1
2.	(d) Brihadeshwara Temple	172	1
	For Visually Impaired Candidates	173	1
	(b) Tuluva dynasty		
3.	(c) Kamalapuram tank conducted through a channel to the 'Royal Centre'	177	1
4.	(c) (i) and (ii)	215	1
5.	(a) The Zamindari System/ Permanent Settlement	259	1
6.	(d) (ii) and (iii)	145	1
7.	(a) Italy	137	1
8.	(d) Uttaradhyayana Sutra and Tattvartha Sutra	86	1
9.	(a) Maurya	32	1
10.	(c) (i), (ii) and (iii)	2	1
11.	(c) Work on Medicine	79	1
12	(b)Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	15,16	1

13.	(b)(ii), (iii) and (iv)	132	1
14.	(b) Birjis Qadr	292	1
15.	(b) Fa Xian	66	1
16.	(c) Government of India Act of 1935	415	1
17.	(d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)	31	1
18.	(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	409	1
19.	(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of the (A).	350	1
20.	(c) Economic	277	1
21	(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar	288	1

<div align="center">

Section B

(Short-Answer Type Questions)   6x3=24

</div>

22	**(a)Between the sixth and fourth centuries BCE, Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada. Explain.**	31	3
	(i) Agriculture was especially productive in Magadha region.		
	(ii) In Magadha, iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.		
	(iii) Elephants (an important component of the army), were found in forests of this region.		
	(iv) The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.		
	(v) Buddhist and Jaina writers who wrote about Magadha attributed its power.		
	(vi) The ambitious kings of whom Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies.		
	(vii) Strategic location of the capital Rajgir/Patliputra		

	(viii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
	OR		
	(b) Several urban centres emerged in the sub-continent from the 6th century BCE. Support the statement.	42	3
	(i) These were the capitals of Mahajanapadas.		
	(ii) Virtually all major towns were located along routes of communication.		
	(iii) Some towns such as *Pataliputra* were situated on riverine routes.		
	(iv) Others, such as *Ujjayini*, were situated along land routes.		
	(v) Yet others, such as *Puhar*, were near the coast, from where sea routes began.		
	(vi) Many cities like *Mathura* were bustling centers of commercial, cultural and political activity.		
	(vii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
23.	**Explain the elements historians have analysed to understand Mahabharta as a text**.	72, 73	3
	(i) Original version was in Sanskrit language (although there are versions in other languages as well).		
	(ii) The Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is far simpler than that of the Vedas		
	(iii) The contents of the Mahabharta have been analysed under two broad heads sections -the narrative and didactic.		
	(iv) This division is by no means watertight – the didactic sections include stories, and the narrative often contains a social message.		
	(v) Mahabharata was meant to be a dramatic, moving story, and that the didactic portions were probably added later.		
	(vi) The text is described as an itihasa		

	(vii) Author(s) and dates		
	(viii) The original story was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas circulated orally.		
	(ix) Later Brahmanas took over the story		
	(x) This composition is traditionally attributed to a sage Vyasa and the scribe is Ganesha.		
	(xi) Historians have analysed type of marriages prevalent during that period		
	(xii) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
24.	**Describe any three experiences of Al-Biruni in India**	116,124, 125	3
	(i) Al Biruni was well versed in several languages. He learnt Sanskrit and Indian texts on religion and philosophy.		
	(ii) Al Beruni discussed several barriers that obstructed his understanding of Indian society.		
	(iii) The first barrier was the language. Sanskrit was different from Arabic and Persian and the ideas and concepts could not be easily translated from one language to another.		
	(iv)The second barrier-Al-Beruni identified the difference in religious beliefs and practices.		
	(v) The third barrier was the self observation and consequent insularity of the local population.		
	(vi)He depended mainly on the works of Brahmansa and often quoted from the Vedas,the Puranas,the Bhagavad Gita,the works of Patanjali,and the Manusmriti.		
	(vii) Al-Biruni tried to explain the caste system by comparing it with other societies.		
	(viii) He tried to understand that social divisions were not unique to India.		
	(ix)He did not accept the Brahmanical notion of pollution.		

	(x) Al-Biruni's description of the caste system was deeply influenced by his familiarity with normative Sanskrit texts from the point of view of the Brahmans. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
25	**(a) "Virupaksha Temple was significant in Vijaynagara Empire." Substantiate the statement.** (i) The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha. (ii) All royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script. (iii) Rulers also indicated their close links with the Gods by using the title "Hindu Suratrana", this meant Hindu Sultan. (iv) The raya gopurams or royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the gateways, which signalled the presence of the temple from a great distance. (v) Mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex. (vi) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. (vii) The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. (viii) Some were spaces in which the images of Gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. (ix) Others were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in. (x) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. **OR**	*184-187*	3

	(b) "The architecture of the Vitthala Temple was unique. Substantiate the Statement. (i) The principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra (ii) Worship of the deity was a part of an imperial culture. (iii) This temple has several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot (iv) A streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops. (v) Mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex characteristic feature of the temple complexes (vi) It is the chariot streets that extended from the temple gopuram in a straight line. (viii) Temples were mark of imperial authority. (ix) Decorated with delicately carved pillars. (x) Garbha Griha (xi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	*188*	3
26.	**How did G.B. Pant show his concern in the Constituent Assembly for making India a unified nation? Explain.** (i) Govind Ballabh Pant declared the success of a democracy was to be judged by the confidence it generated amongst different sections of people. (ii) Every citizen in a free state should be treated in a manner that satisfied "not only his material wants but also his spiritual sense of self-respect". (iii) Understanding between the majority and minority community. (iv) Empathise with their aspirations of society. (v) Pant opposed the idea of separate electorates. (vi) "It is the citizen that forms the base as well as the summit of the social pyramid."	418	3

	(vii) No divided loyalties.		
	(viii) Forge a strong nation and a strong State.		
	(ix) He believed that separate electorate would be suicidal.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained		
27.	**How do the images of the revolt of 1857 reflect the emotions and feelings of Indians? Explain.**	313	3
	(i) A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt.		
	(ii) It was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule.		
	(iii) Art and literature, as much as the writing of history, have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857.		
	(iv) The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule.		
	(v) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen who, with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other, fought for the freedom of her motherland. (vi)Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last.		
	(vii) Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi"		
	(viii)In popular prints Rani Lakshmi Bai is usually portrayed		

	in battle armour, with a sword in hand and riding a horse.		
	(ix) She is a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule.		
	(x) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points.		

<div align="center">

Section C

(Long-Answer Type Questions)   *3x8=24*

</div>

28.	**(a)"Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death." Explain the statement with examples.**	91-94	8
	(i) Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(ii)He advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical.		
	(iii)He emphasised individual agency and righteous action to attain self-realization and to escape from the cycle of rebirth.		
	(iv)Buddha did not believe in caste system and treated everyone equally which meant the people of the lower caste were happy.		
	(v)Buddhism attached importance of conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth.		
	(vi)They emphasised on 'Metta' (fellow feeling) and Karuna (compassion) especially for those who were younger and weaker than oneself.		
	(vii)These ideas drew men and women to the fold of Buddhism.		
	(viii)A body of followers of Buddha has founded an organization knows as 'Sangha'.		
	(ix)Followers were Monks who lived in 'Sangha'. They became teachers of dhamma.		

(x) These monks lived simply.

(xi) They possessed only the essential requisites for survival.

(xii) They lived on alms. They were known as 'Bhikkhus'.

(xiii) Initially, only men were allowed into the Sangha, but later women were also taken into Sangha on the persuasion of 'Ananda'.

(xiv) Followers came from many social groups which included kings, wealthy men, gahapatis and humbler folk.

(xv) They spread the message of Buddha. Their language of communication was simple.

(xvi) It appeared many people were dissatisfied with existing religious practices before the rise of Buddhism.

(xvii) People were confused by the rapid changes that were taking place around them.

(xviii) Many Kings made Buddhism their State religion.

(xix) Any other relevant point.

(Any eight points to be explained)

OR

(b) "Growth of Puranic Hinduism can be understood through its philosophy, sculptures and temples." Explain with examples.   104-107 8

(i) Vaishnavism, a form of a Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity.

(ii) Shaivism, a tradition within which Shiva was regarded as the chief God.

(iii) Shiva was symbolized by the linga, although he was occasionally represented in human form too.

(iv) Stories contained in the Puranas.

(v) The early temple was a small square room, called the garbhagriha, with a single doorway for the worshipper to enter and offer worship to the image.

(vi) Temple walls were often decorated with sculptures.

(vii) Elaborate features with assembly halls, huge walls and gateways.

(viii) Rocks or Caves (Rock cut temples)

(ix) Kailashnatha (a name of Shiva) in Maharashtra.

(x) Deogarh temple

(xi) Mahabalipuram temple

(xii) Any other relevant point.

Any eight points to explained.

29.	**Describe the philosophy of Alvars and Nayanars.**	143-144	8
	(i) The Alvars : "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu.		
	(ii) Nayanars : devotees of Shiva.		
	(iii) They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their Gods.		
	(iv) They initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and dominance of Brahmanas.		
	(v) The composition of the Alvars, the 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham,' was frequently described as the Tamil Veda.		
	(vi) The composition of Nayanars is Tevaram.		
	(vii) Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.		
	(viii) Karaikkal Ammaiyar, a devotee of Shiva, adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal. Her compositions were preserved within the Nayanar tradition.		

(ix) Any other relevant point.

(Any eight points to be explained)

OR

(b) Describe the philosophy and teachings of Sikhism.	162 - 163	8

(i) Baba Guru Nanak spelt out his message in his hymns and teachings which is advocated as nirguna bhakti.

(ii) He repudiated and rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of Hindus and Muslims.

(iii) For Baba Nanak, the Absolute or "rab" had no gender or form.

(iv) He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by remembering and repeating the Divine Name through "Shabad".

(v) Baba Nanak organized hymns called "Shabad".

(vi) He organized a community.

(vii) He set rules for congregational worship(sangat) recitation.

(viii)The fifth preceptor, Guru Arjan, compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns along with those of his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas and Kabir in the Adi Granth Sahib.

(ix) These hymns, called "gurbani", are composed in various languages.

(x) The tenth preceptor, Guru Gobind Singh, included the compositions of the ninth guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, and this scripture was called the Guru Granth Sahib.

(xi) Guru Gobind Singh also laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.

	(xii) He defined its five symbols : uncut hair, a dagger, a pair of shorts, a comb and a steel bangle. (xiii) Under him the community got consolidated as a socio-religious and military force. (xiv) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained)		
30.	**a) Analyze Gandhiji's activities in India during 1930-34.** (i) In its annual session at Lahore Congress he demanded 'Purna Swaraj' and decided to observe 26th January, 1930 as Independence Day. (ii) Soon after this, Gandhiji decided to launch a Salt Satyagraha. (iii) March 1930 – Gandhiji began his famous 'Salt March' and launched Dandi Satyagraha officially. (iv) He chose the issue of salt as this was indispensable for every household. (v) All across large parts of India, peasants breached forest laws, factory workers went on strike, lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government-run educational institutions. (vi) Parallel salt marches were organized in other parts of the country. (vii) Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests. (viii) Factory owners went on strike. Lawyers boycotted British courts. (ix) Indians were arrested. (x) Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve	355-360	8

untouchables.

(xi) Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.

(xii) Thousands of volunteers joined for the cause.

(xiii) Many officials resigned from their posts.

(xiv) Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people.

(xv) Women participated in large numbers.

(xvi) Salt March made British realize that they would have to devolve some powers to Indians.

(xvii) On November 1930 – The First Round Table Conference was held – Gandhij did not attend.

(xviii) In 1931, the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed by the terms of which Civil Disobedience was called off and all prisoners were released.

(xix) The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931 in London. Gandhiji represented the Congress in the meeting but it was inconclusive.

(xx) Gandhiji returned to India and relaunched Civil Disobedience

(xxi) Any other relevant point.

Any eight points to explained.

OR

(b) 'By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism' Examine the statement. | 349-355 | 8

(i) Gandhiji's early contribution – Kheda, Champaran and Ahmedabad. Gandhiji coupled Non-cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule.

(ii) These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India.

(iii) Indians did not cooperate with Government at any level.

(iv) Boycott of schools, college and law courts.

(v) National schools, colleges were opened.

(vi) Non-payment of taxes.

(vii) Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the Government.

(viii) This movement changed the course of Indian history.

(ix) Poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined the movement.

(x) Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs were told to unite.

(xi) Thousands of volunteers joined for the cause.

(xii) Many officials resigned from their posts.

(xiii) Meetings were attended by all sections of people.

(xiv) Women participated in large numbers.

(xv) It was training for self-rule.

Any other relevant point.

Any eight points to explained

SECTION D			
(Source-Based Questions)			**3x4=12**

31	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **SOURCE-BASED QUESTION -How artefacts are identified** **(31.1) How do archaeologists classify their finds? (1)** i. Archaeologists classify their finds: On the basis of material, such as stone, clay, metal, bone, ivory, etc.	4		1+1+2=4

	ii. In terms of function : Archaeologists have to decide whether an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (**31.2) How do archaeologists use present day analogies to understand ancient artefacts?** (1) **i.** Archaeologists reconstruct the past by a study of the artefacts which they unearth such as seals, coins, and remains of buildings, clay pots or burnt grains. **ii.** Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. **(31.3) How had Ernest Mackay described Saddle Quern in his book?** (2) i. Saddle quern was used for grinding material with one's hand. ii. It was produced by rocking or rolling the hand stone using parallel motions. iii. Pushing and pulling the hand stone which forms a shape looking like a saddle. iv. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained		
32.	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** <u>**SOURCE-BASED QUESTION - Irrigating trees and** </u>fields **(32.1) Examine the factors that accounted for the expansion of agriculture in Mughal Period.** (1)	199	1+1+2=4

i.   Irrigation and technology

ii. The abundance of land

iii. Available labour and the mobility of peasants

iv. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be explained.

(32.2)   How did the expansion of irrigation facilities increase the participation of farmers?   (1)

i.   The Mughal State also encouraged peasants to cultivate such crops as they brought in more revenue.

ii. Crops such as cotton and sugarcane were jins-i kamil.

iii. Involvement of khud-kashta and pahi-kashta (residential and non-residential cultivators)

iv. More varieties of crops grown.

v.   Usage of drilling, hoeing, weeding helped farmers to grow

vi. Continuous supply of water resulted in three crops in an year.

vii. It resulted in the enhancement of Commercial production.

viii. Any other relevant point.

Any one points to be explained.

(**32.3)   Examine the irrigation devices used in agrarian society.**   (2)

i.   A reconstructed Persian wheel.

ii. Wells and tanks were the main sources of such irrigation.

iii. Different devices were used for lifting water from wells into field-channels.

	iv. The state undertook digging of new canals (nahr, nala) and also repaired old ones like the shahnahr v. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
33	**Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **SOURCE-BASED QUESTION - The _jotedars_ of Dinajpur** (**33.1) Why did Jotedars resist the Zamindars of Dinajpur** ? (1) i. The Jotedars opposed the moves of Zamindars to increase the Jama of a village. ii. The Jotedars lived in villages only. Hence they were in a better position to interact with and influence the peasants. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (**33.2) How did Jotedars instigate the ryots**? (1) i. The Jotedars mobilized ryots (of the villages) who were dependent on them. ii. They (Jotedars) deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the Zamindars. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.	262	1+1+2=4

	(33.3)How did Jotedars gain power in the villages? (2) i. The Jotedars lived in villages only. ii. Hence they were in a better position to interact with and influence the peasants. iii. The Jotedars were rich and owned big areas of land under cultivation. iv. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the Zamindars. v. In fact, when the estates of the Zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, often Jotedars bought their estate. This made the Jotedars most powerful. vi. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained		
	SECTION E		
	(Map-Based Questions)		**5**
34.	**(34.1) On the given political map of India (on page 27), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols** (i) Kannauj – Ashokan Inscription – (1) (ii) Rakhigarhi --Mature Harappan Site (1) (iii) a) Ajmer – Territory under control of Mughals (1) OR (iii) (b) Mysore – An empire (1) **SEE ATTACHED MAP**		3+2=5

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places realted to British control in 1857 are marked as 'A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

5x1=5

Note :   The following questions are for the Visually

Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :

(34.1)   Name any two Buddhist sites in India.

Ans - Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta (2)

(34.2) (a) Name any one Territory under Mughal Empire :

Ans - Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. - **Any one** (1)

OR

(34.2)   (b) Name any one capital city of the Mughal Empire.

Ans: Agra, Delhi/ Shahjahanabad, Lahore, Fatehpur Sikri   - **Anyone** (1)

(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Revolt of 1857.

Ans: Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Banaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh **–** **Any two.** **(2)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

RAKHIGARHI (ii)

(i) KANNAUJ

AJMER (iii)
(9)

CALCUTTA/BENGAL   B.

BOMBAY →
A

MYSORE (iii b)