

Series E1GFH/5



Set No. 1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

61/5/1

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.



61/5/1

250A

1

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 तक 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 तक 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 strictly 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 question 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 question 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 में से किसने संस्कृत व्याकरण पर “अष्टाध्यायी” नामक ग्रंथ की रचना की ?

1

(A) आर्यभट्ट

(B) भारद्वाज

(C) चरक

(D) पाणिनी

2. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ-I (पुरातत्त्वविद्)	स्तंभ-II (योगदान)
(a) एस.एन. राव	(i) द मिथिकल मैसेकर एट मोहनजोदड़ो
(b) जी.एफ. डेल्स	(ii) एंशियंट इंडिया
(c) आर.ई.एम. व्हीलर	(iii) द स्टोरी ऑफ इंडियन ऑरक्योलॉजी
(d) जॉन मार्शल	(iv) मोहनजोदड़ो एंड द इंडस

विकल्प :

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

3. निम्नलिखित राजवंशों को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में सुव्यवस्थित कीजिए :

1

I. नंद

II. शुंग

III. मौर्य

IV. गुप्त

विकल्प :

(A) IV, II, III और I

(B) II, I, IV और III

(C) I, III, II और IV

(D) III, I, IV और II

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21 × 1 = 21

1. Who among the following was the author of 'Ashtadhyayi', a work on Sanskrit grammar ? 1

- (A) Aryabhatta (B) Bhardwaj
(C) Charaka (D) Panini

2. Match the following : 1

Column-I (Archeologists)	Column-II (Contribution)
(a) S.N. Roy	(i) The Mythical Massacre At Mohenjodaro
(b) G.F. Dales	(ii) Ancient India
(c) R.E.M. Wheeler	(iii) The Story of Indian Archaeology
(d) John Marshall	(iv) Mohenjodaro and the Indus

Options :

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

3. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order : 1

- I. Nandas
II. Shungas
III. Mauryas
IV. Guptas

Options :

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

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ? 1
- (A) बुद्ध का जन्म साँची में हुआ था ।
 (B) बुद्ध ने लुम्बिनी में ज्ञान प्राप्त किया था ।
 (C) बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश बोधगया में दिया ।
 (D) बुद्ध ने कुशीनगर में महापरिनिर्वाण प्राप्त किया ।
5. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से 'अफानसी निकितिन' संबंधित था ? 1
- (A) रूस (B) पुर्तगाल
 (C) स्पेन (D) फ्रांस
6. भक्ति की प्रारंभिक परंपराओं के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही कथन का चयन कीजिए : 1
- I. इतिहासकारों ने परंपराओं को जानने के लिए संतों की जीवनी का चित्रण किया ।
 II. कई मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को 'महान' और 'लघु' संस्कृत पौराणिक परंपराओं का नाम दिया ।
 III. भक्ति परंपराओं को दो व्यापक श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया – सगुण और निर्गुण ।
 IV. निर्गुण भक्ति में गुणों के साथ भगवान की पूजा की जाती थी ।
- विकल्प :**
- (A) I, II और III (B) I, II और IV
 (C) I, III और IV (D) II, III और IV
7. निम्नलिखित में से किन फसलों को मुगल साम्राज्य में 'जिन्स-ए-कामिल' माना जाता था ? 1
- (A) मक्का और बाजरा (B) चावल और गेहूँ
 (C) मिर्ची और आलू (D) कपास और गन्ना

4. Which one of the following statement is correct ? 1
- (A) Buddha was born in Sanchi.
(B) Buddha attained enlightenment in Lumbini.
(C) Buddha delivered his first sermon in Bodhgaya.
(D) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.
5. Which one of the following countries did 'Afanasi Nikitin' belong to ? 1
- (A) Russia (B) Portugal
(C) Spain (D) France
6. Consider the following statements regarding the early traditions of Bhakti and select the correct ones : 1
- I. Historians draw on hagiographies of saints for knowing traditions.
II. Many beliefs and practices were shaped through 'great' and 'little' Sanskrit Puranic traditions.
III. Bhakti tradition was classified into two broad categories Saguna and Nirguna.
IV. God was worshipped with attributes in the Nirguna bhakti.
- Options :**
- (A) I, II and III (B) I, II and IV
(C) I, III and IV (D) II, III and IV
7. Which of the following crops were considered as 'Jins-i-Kamil' in the Mughal Empire ? 1
- (A) Maize and Bajra (B) Rice and Wheat
(C) Chillies and Potatoes (D) Cotton and Sugarcane

8. कृष्णदेव राय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ? 1

- (A) वह तुलुव वंश के थे ।
- (B) उनके शासन की विशेषता विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण थी ।
- (C) उन्होंने कृष्णापुरम् नामक एक उपनगर की स्थापना की ।
- (D) राजकला पर उनका कार्य 'अमुक्तमाल्यदा' के नाम से जाना जाता है ।

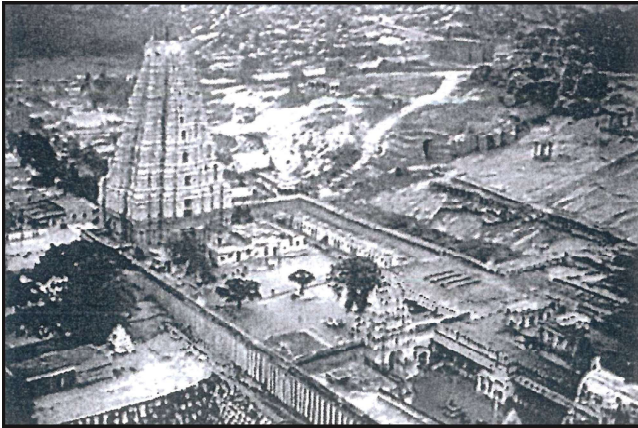
9. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से ब्रिटिश अधिकारी की पहचान कर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- वे एक चिकित्सक थे जो 1794 से 1815 के दौरान भारत आए ।
- उन्होंने बंगाल चिकित्सा सेवा में कार्य किया ।
- उन्होंने लॉर्ड वैलेस्ली के सर्जन के रूप में काम किया ।
- उन्होंने एक 'कलकत्ता अलीपुर चिड़ियाघर' की स्थापना की ।

विकल्प :

- (A) मार्को पोलो
- (B) फ्रांसिस बुकानन
- (C) फ्रांस्वा बर्नियर
- (D) कॉलेन मैकेन्ज़ी

10. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से दिए गए मंदिर की पहचान कीजिए : 1



विकल्प :

- (A) विठ्ठल मंदिर
- (B) बृहदेश्वर मंदिर
- (C) विरूपाक्ष मंदिर
- (D) कैलाश मंदिर

8. Which of the following statements regarding Krishnadeva Roy is incorrect ? 1

- (A) He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.
- (B) His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- (C) He founded a suburban township called Krishnapuram.
- (D) He composed a work on statecraft known as 'Amuktamalyada'.

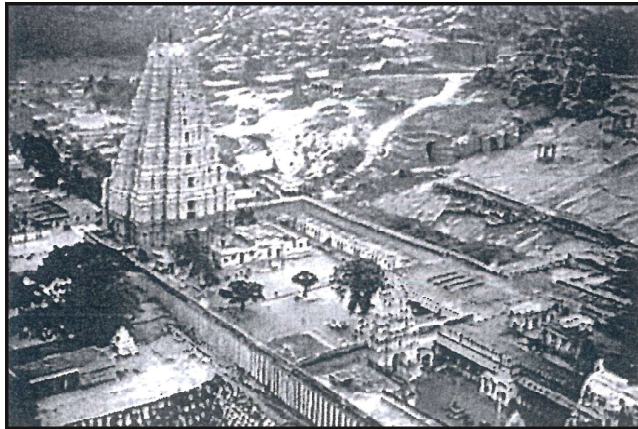
9. Identify the British official with the help of the following information and select the correct option : 1

- He was a Physician, came to India during 1794 to 1815.
- He served in the Bengal Medical Services.
- He served as Surgeon to the Lord Wellesley.
- He organised 'Calcutta Alipore Zoo'.

Options :

- (A) Marco Polo
- (B) Francis Buchanan
- (C) Francois Bernier
- (D) Colon Meckenzie

10. Identify the given image of a temple from the following options : 1



Options :

- (A) Vitthala Temple
- (B) Brihadeshwara Temple
- (C) Virupaksha Temple
- (D) Kailasha Temple

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न सं. 10 के स्थान पर है ।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विजयनगर साम्राज्य का पहला राजवंश था ?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) संगम वंश | (B) तुलुव वंश |
| (C) सुलुव वंश | (D) अराविदु वंश |

11. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों से 1857 के विद्रोह की घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम ज्ञात कीजिए : 1

- I. अवध में वेलेस्ली द्वारा शुरू किया गया सहायक संधि ।
- II. नवाब वाज़िद अली शाह को अपदस्थ किया गया ।
- III. अवध में अंग्रेज़ों द्वारा शुरू किया गया एकमुश्त राजस्व बंदोबस्त ।
- IV. मेरठ में विद्रोह का आरंभ ।

विकल्प :

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

12. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में दिया गया है । 1

अभिकथन (A) : गांधीजी ने रॉलेट एक्ट के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान शुरू किया ।

कारण (R) : अंग्रेज़ों ने लोगों को बिना जाँच के जेल में डालने हेतु शासन को अधिकृत किया ।

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

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of question number 10.

Which one of the following dynasties was the first dynasty of Vijaynagara empire ?

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

11. Find out the chronological order of the events of the Revolt of 1857 : 1

- I. Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley in Awadh.
- II. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah deposed.
- III. Summary Revenue settlement introduced in Awadh by the British.
- IV. Mutiny started in Meerut.

Options :

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

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

Assertion (A) : Gandhiji called for a countrywide agitation against the Rowlatt Act.

Reason (R) : British authorized the government to imprison people without trial.

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

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही सुमेलित है ?

1

स्तंभ-I (नेता)	स्तंभ-II (संविधान सभा में भूमिका)
a. जवाहरलाल नेहरू	i. संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष
b. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर	ii. संविधान के सलाहकार
c. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद	iii. प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष
d. बी.एन. राव	iv. 'उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव' पर कार्य किया

विकल्प :

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

14. निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने साँची स्तूप के संरक्षण पर कार्य किया ?

1

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) रुक्सार बेगम | (B) जहाँआरा बेगम |
| (C) रोशनारा बेगम | (D) शाहजहाँ बेगम |

15. दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से दूसरी शताब्दी ई. के दौरान निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र में सातवाहन शासन करते थे ?

1

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) उत्तर और दक्कन भारत | (B) पश्चिमी और दक्कन भारत |
| (C) दक्कन और पूर्वी भारत | (D) पूर्वी और उत्तर भारत |

13. Match the following :

1

Column-I (Leaders)	Column-II (Role in the Constituent Assembly)
a. Jawaharlal Nehru	i. President of the Constituent Assembly
b. B.R. Ambedkar	ii. Constitutional Advisor
c. Rajendra Prasad	iii. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
d. B.N. Rau	iv. Worked on the 'Objective Resolution'

Options :

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

14. Who among the following rulers worked on the preservation of Sanchi Stupa ?

1

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Ruksar Begum | (B) Jahanara Begum |
| (C) Roshnara Begum | (D) Shahjahan Begum |

15. In which of the following regions Satvahanas ruled during second century BCE to Second century CE ?

1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Northern and Deccan India | (B) Western and Deccan India |
| (C) Deccan and Eastern India | (D) Eastern and Northern India |

16. निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने 'सुदर्शन झील' का पुनर्निर्माण किया था ? 1

- (A) चशतना
- (B) रुद्रदमन
- (C) समुद्रगुप्त
- (D) विक्रमादित्य

17. संविधान सभा से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही का चयन कीजिए : 1

- (A) मोतीलाल नेहरू ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का प्रस्ताव पेश किया ।
- (B) जी.बी. पंत कानूनी सलाहकार थे ।
- (C) सरदार पटेल संवैधानिक सलाहकार थे ।
- (D) के.एम. मुंशी को फ्रंटियर गांधी कहा जाता था ।

18. 1850 के दशक के दौरान निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र को अंग्रेजों द्वारा "बंगाल आर्मी की पौधशाला" कहा जाता था ? 1

- (A) बनारस
- (B) अवध
- (C) बैरकपुर
- (D) आजमगढ़

16. Who among the following rulers rebuilt 'Sudarshan Lake' ? 1
- (A) Chashtana
- (B) Rudradaman
- (C) Samudragupta
- (D) Vikramaditya
17. Consider the given statements regarding Constituent Assembly and select the correct from the following options : 1
- (A) Motilal Nehru moved resolution of National flag in the Constituent Assembly.
- (B) G.B. Pant was the Legal Advisor.
- (C) Sardar Patel was the Constitutional Advisor.
- (D) K.M. Munshi was called as Frontier Gandhi.
18. Which one of the following regions was called as the "Nursery of the Bengal Army" by the British during 1850's ? 1
- (A) Banaras
- (B) Awadh
- (C) Barrackpur
- (D) Azamgarh

19. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में दिया गया है । 1

अभिकथन (A) : 'सिपाह-आबादी' पुस्तक मुगलों के सैन्य और नागरिक प्रशासन पर महत्वपूर्ण किताब थी ।

कारण (R) : किताब में मनसबदारों, कवियों आदि जैसे शाही अधिकारियों की लघु जीवनियाँ शामिल थीं ।

(A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।

(C) (A) सही है पर (R) सही नहीं है ।

(D) (R) सही है पर (A) सही नहीं है ।

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित है ? 1

I. तमिलनाडु में चोल

II. वांगल में होयसाल

III. दक्कन के सुल्तान

IV. उड़ीसा के गजपति

विकल्प :

(A) I, II और III

(B) I, II और IV

(C) I, III और IV

(D) II, III और IV

21. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से महाभारत के चरित्र की पहचान कीजिए : 1

- वह गांधारी के पति थे ।
- वह हस्तिनापुर के राजा बने ।

(A) पांडु

(B) धृतराष्ट्र

(C) युधिष्ठिर

(D) दुर्योधन

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

Assertion (A) : The book 'Sipah Abadi' was the important book on the military and civil administration of the Mughals.

Reason (R) : Book includes short biographical sketches of imperial officials like Mansabdars, Poets etc.

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

20. Which of the following are correctly matched ? 1

- I. Cholas in Tamil Nadu
II. Hoysala in Warangal
III. Sultans of the Deccan
IV. Gajapati of Orissa

Options :

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

21. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information : 1

- Was the husband of Gandhari.
- Became the King of Hastinapur.

- (A) Pandu (B) Dhritrashtra
(C) Yudhishthira (D) Duryodhana

खण्ड – ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

6 × 3 = 18

22. महाभारत पर इतिहासकारों द्वारा परख किए गए तत्त्वों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
23. प्राचीन मुद्राशास्त्र की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
24. (a) फारसी राजदूत अब्दुर रज़्जाक विजयनगर की किलेबंदी से बहुत प्रभावित क्यों हुए ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (b) 'महानवमी डिब्बा' विजयनगर का मुख्य अनुष्ठान केन्द्र क्यों था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
25. मुगलकालीन ग्रामीण समाज में जमींदारों की स्थिति की परख कीजिए । 3
26. "संविधान सभा में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के संबंधित अधिकारों के विषय में चर्चा की गई ।" सहायक तर्क देते हुए कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
27. (a) '1857 में विद्रोही उद्घोषणाओं में समाज के सभी तबकों से एकता की अपील की गई ।' उदाहरणों सहित कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (b) "इतिहास लेखन की तरह कला और साहित्य ने 1857 की स्मृति को जीवित रखने में योगदान दिया ।" रानी लक्ष्मीबाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

SECTION – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6 × 3 = 18

22. Analyse the elements examined by historians on Mahabharata as a text. 3
23. Describe any three features of ancient numismatics. 3
24. (a) Why was Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of Vijayanagara empire ? Explain. 3

OR

- (b) Why was the 'Mahanavami Dibba' a centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain. 3
25. Examine the position of Zamindars in the Mughal Village Society. 3
26. "One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central and the State governments." Analyse the statement with supporting arguments. 3
27. (a) 'The Rebel proclamations of 1857 appealed to all the sections of the population for Unity.' Explain the statement with examples. 3

OR

- (b) "Art and Literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857." Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai. 3

खण्ड – ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3 × 8 = 24

28. (a) हड़प्पा की नगर योजना का वर्णन कीजिए। 8

अथवा

- (b) हड़प्पा सभ्यता की खोज में 1875 से 1950 तक के विभिन्न पुरातत्त्वविदों के योगदान का वर्णन कीजिए। 8

29. (a) “भक्ति परंपरा में ‘कबीर दास’ सबसे उत्कृष्ट कवि संतों में से एक हैं जिन्होंने सामाजिक संस्थाओं, व्यवहारों और परम सत्यता पर अपने व्यापक विचार व्यक्त किए।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। 8

अथवा

- (b) ‘बारहवीं शताब्दी के अंत में चिश्ती सबसे प्रभावशाली सूफी परंपरा बन गई।’ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। 8

30. (a) ‘भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन’ के कारणों और घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए। 8

अथवा

- (b) भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में 1922 से 1931 तक गांधीजी की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। 8

खण्ड – घ

(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

4 × 3 = 12

31. निम्नलिखित स्रोत का पठन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

थेरीगाथा

यह अनूठा बौद्ध ग्रंथ *सुत्त पिटक* का हिस्सा है। इसमें भिक्षुनियों द्वारा रचित छंदों का संकलन किया गया है। इससे महिलाओं के सामाजिक और आध्यात्मिक अनुभवों के बारे में अंतर्दृष्टि मिलती है। पुन्ना नाम की एक दासी अपने मालिक के घर के लिए प्रतिदिन सुबह नदी का पानी लाने जाती थी। वहाँ वह हर दिन एक ब्राह्मण को स्नान कर्म करते हुए देखती थी। एक दिन उसने ब्राह्मण से बात की। निम्नलिखित पद्य की रचना पुन्ना ने की थी जिसमें ब्राह्मण से उसकी बातचीत का वर्णन है :

SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

3 × 8 = 24

28. (a) Describe the town planning of Harappa. 8

OR

- (b) Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan civilization. 8

29. (a) 'Kabir Das is one of the most outstanding examples of a Poet-saint who has given extensive views on social situation, institutions and on ultimate reality.' Explain the statement. 8

OR

- (b) 'The Chistis became the most influential Sufi devotional tradition in the late twelfth century.' Explain the statement. 8

30. (a) Describe the causes and events of the Quit India Movement. 8

OR

- (b) Describe the role of Gandhiji in the Indian freedom struggle from 1922 till 1931. 8

SECTION – D

(Source Based Questions)

4 × 3 = 12

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

The Therigatha

This unique Buddhist text, part of the *Sutta Pitaka*, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a *dasi* or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him. The following are verses composed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana :

मैं जल ले जाने वाली हूँ :
 कितनी भी ठंड हो
 मुझे पानी में उतरना ही है
 सज़ा के डर से
 या ऊँचे घरानों की स्त्रियों के कटु वाक्यों के डर से ।
 हे ब्राह्मण तुम्हें किसका डर है,
 जिससे तुम जल में उतरते हो
 (जबकि) तुम्हारे अंग ठंड से काँप रहे हैं ?

ब्राह्मण बोले :
 मैं बुराई को रोकने के लिए अच्छाई कर रहा हूँ;
 बूढ़ा या बच्चा
 जिसने भी कुछ बुरा किया हो
 जल में स्नान करके मुक्त हो जाता है ।

पुन्ना ने कहा :
 यह किसने कहा है
 कि पानी में नहाने से बुराई से मुक्ति मिलती है ?...
 वैसा हो तो सारे मेढक और कछुए स्वर्ग जाएँगे
 साथ में पानी के साँप और मगरमच्छ भी !
 (इसके बदले में) वे कर्म न करें
 जिनका डर
 आपको पानी की ओर खींचता है ।
 हे ब्राह्मण, अब तो रुक जाओ !
 अपने शरीर को ठंड से बचाओ...

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31.1 यह स्रोत पुन्ना के आध्यात्मिक अनुभव की अंतर्दृष्टि किस प्रकार प्रदान करता है ? | 1 |
| 31.2 एक जागृत आत्मा के रूप में पुन्ना किस प्रकार प्रतिबिम्बित होती है ? | 1 |
| 31.3 इस स्रोत से बुद्ध की कौन सी शिक्षाएँ स्पष्ट होती हैं ? | 2 |

I am a water carrier :
Even in the cold
I have always gone down to the water
frightened of punishment
Or the angry words of high class women.
So what are you afraid of Brahmana,
That makes you go down to the water
(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold ?

The Brahmana replied:
I am doing good to prevent evil;
anyone young or old
who has done something bad
is freed by washing in water.

Punna said :
Whoever told you
You are freed from evil by washing in the water ?
In that case all the frogs and turtles
Would go to heaven, and so would the water snakes
and crocodiles!
(Instead) Don't do that thing,
the fear of which
leads you to the water.
Stop now Brahmana!
Save your skin from the cold ...

- 31.1 How does the text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience ? **1**
31.2 How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul ? **1**
31.3 Which of the teachings to Buddha are evident in the composition ? **2**

32. निम्नलिखित स्रोत का पठन कीजिए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

शिक्षा तथा मनोरंजन

इब्न जुज़ाई जिसे इब्न बतूता के श्रुतलेखों को लिखने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था, अपनी प्रस्तावना में लिखता है :

(राजा के द्वारा) एक शालीन निर्देश दिया गया कि वे (इब्न बतूता) अपनी यात्रा में देखे गए शहरों का तथा अपनी स्मृति में बैठ गई रोचक घटनाओं का एक वृत्तांत लिखवाएँ और साथ ही विभिन्न देशों के शासकों में से जिनसे वे मिले, उनके महान साहित्यकारों के तथा उनके धर्मनिष्ठ संतों के विषय में बताएँ। तदनुसार उन्होंने इन सभी विषयों पर एक कथानक लिखवाया जिसने मस्तिष्क को मनोरंजन तथा कान और आँखों को प्रसन्नता दी। साथ ही उन्होंने कई प्रकार के असाधारण विवरण, जिनके प्रतिपादन से लाभप्रद उपदेश मिलते हैं, दिए तथा असाधारण चीजों के बारे में बताया जिनके संदर्भ से अभिरुचि जगी।

32.1 मोरक्को के सुल्तान ने इब्न बतूता को इब्न जुज़ाई से अपनी यात्रा की कहानी को कहने का आग्रह

क्यों किया ?

1

32.2 इब्न बतूता ने अपनी यात्राओं के दौरान जिन स्थानों की खोज की, उन पर प्रकाश डालिए।

1

32.3 इब्न बतूता के यात्रा वृत्तांत उसके द्वारा भारत में देखी गई चीजों को कैसे व्यक्त करते हैं ?

2

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

Education and Entertainment

This is what Ibn Juzayy, who was deputed to write what Ibn Battuta dictated, said in his introduction :

A gracious direction was transmitted (by the ruler) that he (Ibn Battuta) should dictate an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel, and of the interesting events which had clung to his memory, and that he should speak of those whom he had met of the rulers of countries, of their-distinguished men of learning, and their pious saints. Accordingly, he dictated upon these subjects a narrative which gave entertainment to the mind and delight to the ears and eyes, with a variety of curious particulars by the exposition of which he gave edification and of marvellous things, by referring to which he aroused interest.

- 32.1 Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist Ibn Battuta to dictate the story of his travel to Ibn Juzayy ? 1
- 32.2 Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his travel. 1
- 32.3 What do Ibn Battuta's travel account reveal about the things he noted in India ? 2

33. निम्नलिखित स्रोत का पठन कीजिए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

समाचार-पत्र में छपी रिपोर्ट

‘रैयत और साहूकार’ शीर्षक नामक निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट 6 जून, 1876 के ‘नेटिव ओपीनियन’ नामक समाचार-पत्र में छपी और उसे मुंबई के नेटिव न्यूजपेपर्स की रिपोर्ट में यथावत उद्धृत किया गया (हिंदी अनुवाद प्रस्तुत है) :

“वे (रैयत) सर्वप्रथम अपने गाँवों की सीमाओं पर यह देखने के लिए जासूसी करते हैं कि क्या कोई सरकारी अधिकारी आ रहा है और अपराधियों को समय रहते उनके आने की सूचना दे देते हैं। फिर वे एक झुंड बनाकर अपने ऋणदाताओं के घर जाते हैं और उनसे उनके ऋणपत्र और अन्य दस्तावेज़ माँगते हैं और इंकार करने पर ऋणदाताओं पर हमला करके छीन लेते हैं। यदि ऐसी किसी घटना के समय कोई सरकारी अधिकारी उन गाँवों की ओर आता हुआ दिखाई दे जाता है तो गुप्तचर अपराधियों को इसकी खबर पहुँचा देते हैं और अपराधी समय रहते ही तितर-बितर हो जाते हैं”।

33.1 अखबार में दी गई रिपोर्ट दक्कन के ग्रामीण इलाकों के बारे में क्या दर्शाती है ? 1

33.2 साहूकारों के खिलाफ रैयतों के विद्रोह के कारणों की जाँच कीजिए। 1

33.3 उन तरीकों की परख कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रैयत अंग्रेजों की जासूसी करते थे। 2

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

A newspaper report

The following report, titled 'The ryot and the moneylender', appeared in the Native Opinion (6 June, 1876), and was quoted in *Report of the Native Newspapers of Bombay* :

They (the *ryots*) first place spies on the boundaries of their villages to see if any Government officers come, and to give timely intimation of their arrival to the offenders. They then assemble in a body and go to the houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any Government officer happens to approach the villages where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

- 33.1 What does the given report of newspaper show about the Deccan Countryside ? **1**
- 33.2 Examine the causes of revolt by the ryots against moneylender. **1**
- 33.3 Examine the ways through which ryots spied the British. **2**

खण्ड – ड

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

1 × 5 = 5

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. साँची – एक स्तूप | 1 |
| II. धौलावीरा – विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल | 1 |
| III. (a) शाहजहाँनाबाद (दिल्ली) – मुगलों के अधीन एक क्षेत्र | 1 |

अथवा

- | | |
|--|---|
| (b) गोलकुंडा – 14वीं से 18वीं सदी का साम्राज्य | 1 |
|--|---|

34.2 इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर 1857 के विद्रोह के दो केन्द्रों को 'A' और 'B' से चिह्नित किया गया है। उन्हें पहचान कर उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। 2

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 34 के स्थान पर 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 की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए। | 1 |
| 34.3 1857 के विद्रोह के किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों का नाम लिखिए। | 2 |

SECTION – E

(Map Based Question)

1 × 5 = 5

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

- I. Sanchi – A Stupa 1
- II. Dholavira – A matured Harappan Site 1
- III. (a) Shahjahanabad (Delhi) – Territory under the control of
Mughals. 1

OR

- (b) Golconda – An empire of 14th to 18th century. 1

34.2 On the same outline map, two places related with the centres of the Revolt of 1857 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 :

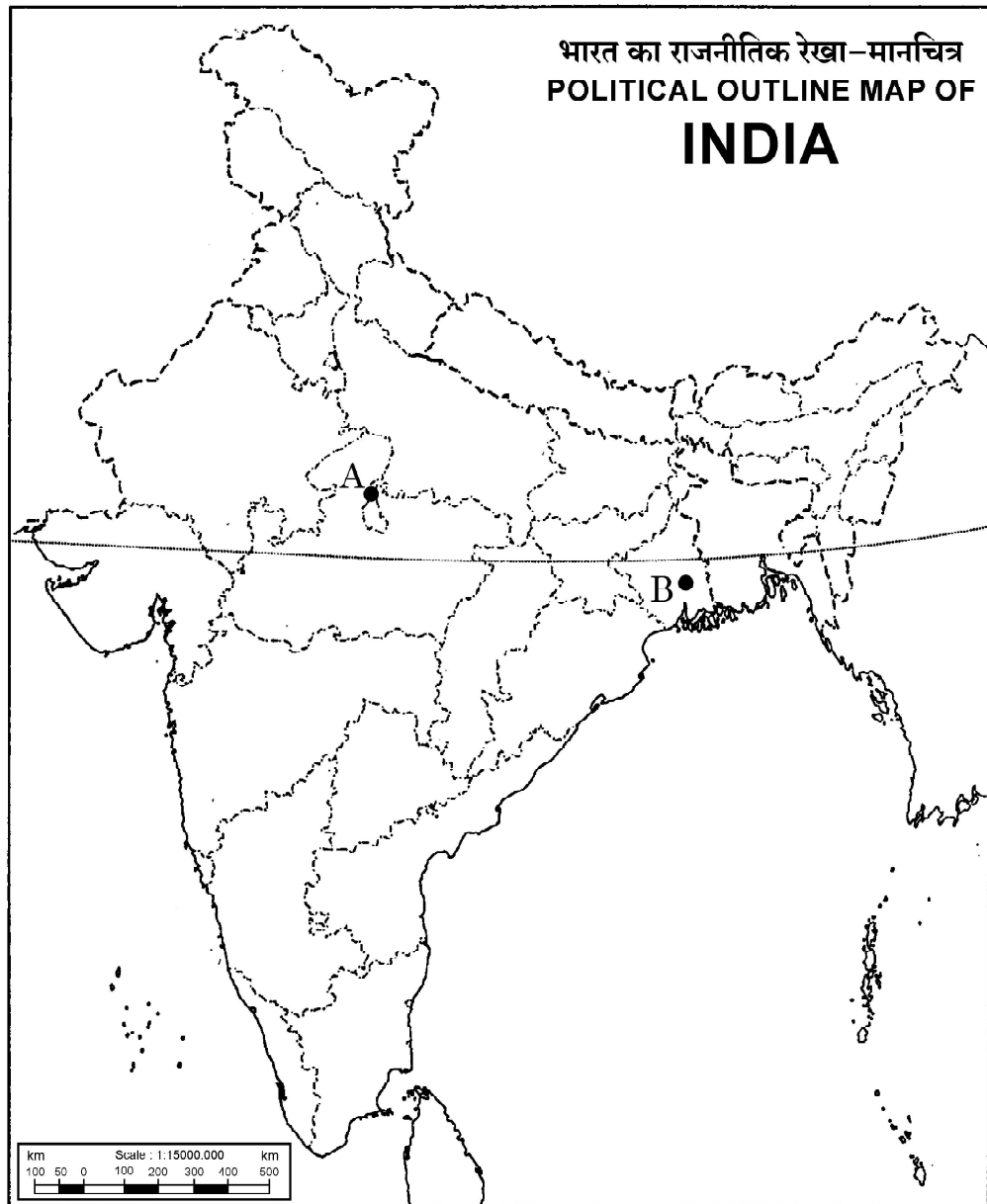
- 34.1 Name any two sites of the matured Harappan period. 2
- 34.2 (a) Name any one territory under the control of Mughal empire. 1

OR

- (b) Name the capital of Vijayanagara empire. 1
- 34.3 Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857. 2

----- Cut Here -----
----- यहाँ से काटे -----
----- Cut Here -----
----- यहाँ से काटे -----
----- Cut Here -----
----- यहाँ से काटे -----

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
HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE 027) (PAPER CODE 61/5/1)

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 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.
6	Evaluators will mark ($\sqrt{\quad}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right ($\sqrt{\quad}$) 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

SET - 61/5/1
MARKING SCHEME 2023
HISTORY (027)

MM: 80

S.No.	Value Points	Pg. No.	Marks
SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)			
		21x1=21	
1.	(d) Panini	79	1
2.	(a) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)	18-21	1
3.	(c) (i), (iii), (ii) and (iv)	31-35	1
4.	(d) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.	96	1
5.	(a) Russia	176	1
6.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	140, 143	1
7.	(d) Cotton and Sugarcane	200	1
8.	(c) He founded a suburban township near Krishnapuram.	173	1
9.	(b) Francis Buchanan	266	1
10.	(c) Virupaksha Temple Note: For the visually impaired candidates. (a) Sangama dynasty	185 173	1 1
11.	(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	314	1
12.	(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	349	1
13.	(c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)	409	1

14.	(d) Shah Jahan begum	83	1
15.	(b) Western and Deccan India	58	1
16.	(b) Rudradaman I	38	1
17.	NOTE – THE QUESTION NUMBER 17 IN SET 61/5/1 DOES NOT MATCH WITH THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME, AS PER THE QUESTION PAPER NONE OF THE OPTIONS GIVEN IS CORRECT.HENCE, EACH STUDENT MUST BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT BY AWARDING FULL 1 MARK, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHATEVER THE ANSWER MAY BE. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED THE QUESTION SHALL ALSO BE GIVEN THE SAME BENEFIT.		1
18.	(b) Awadh	300	1
19.	(a)Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	218	1
20.	(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	172	1
21	(b) Dhritarashtra	57	1
<p style="text-align: center;">Section B (Short-Answer Type Questions) 6x3=18</p>			
22	<p>Analyse the elements examined by the historians on Mahabharata as a text.</p> <p>(i) Language – The original version of the Mahabharata was in Sanskrit.</p> <p>* Sanskrit used in the epic is simpler than the Vedic Sanskrit.</p> <p>(ii) Content – Historians classify the contents of Mahabharata under two broad heads – narrative and didactic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epic revolved around 2 warring cousins, 	53-54, 73-77	3

	<p>(iii) Author – The original story was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is attributed to a sage named Vyasa. <p>(iv) Dates of Mahabharata-</p> <p>* Sutas circulated the story orally for many decades.</p> <p>* Brahmanas took to writing the story much later.</p> <p>(v) Intended audience</p> <p>(vi) Kind of text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Didactive and narrative <p>(vii) Dynamic Text</p> <p>(viii) Regional variations- Many regional variations of also been found.</p> <p>(ix) Socio cultural context in which the text was written</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
23.	<p>Describe any three features of ancient numismatics.</p> <p>(i) Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage.</p> <p>(ii) Punch-marked coins were the earliest to be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were made of silver and copper,- eg Mauryan coins. <p>(ii) Merchants, bankers and townspeople also issued coins.</p> <p>(iii) Images and names of kings on coins - Indo-Greeks & Kushanas,</p> <p>(iv) The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas.</p> <p>(v) These gold coins were identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman and the Parthian rulers.</p> <p>(vi) Hoards of Roman coins have been found.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coins were used for long-distance trade. <p>(vii) Coins were also issued by tribal republics of Punjab and Haryana called the Yaudheyas.</p>	44-45	3

	<p>(viii) Gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers.</p> <p>(ix) Coins made of silver, copper and gold.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>		
24.	<p>(a) Why was Persian Ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of the Vijayanagara Empire? Explain.</p> <p>(i) He has mentioned seven lines of fortification.</p> <p>(ii) Walls encircled not only the city but also its agricultural land and forests.</p> <p>(iii) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city.</p> <p>(iv) The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered.</p> <p>(v) No mortar or cementing agent was used for construction.</p> <p>(vi) The stone blocks used were wedge-shaped.</p> <p>(vii) The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble.</p> <p>(viii) Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards.</p> <p>(ix) It enclosed agricultural tracts.</p> <p>(x) Between the first, the second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses.</p> <p>(xi) Evidence of agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core.</p> <p>(xii) This tract was serviced by an elaborate canal system</p> <p>(xiii) Large granaries were there within fortified areas.</p> <p>(xiv) An elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself.</p> <p>(xv) A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex.</p> <p>(xvi) A third line surrounded the Royal Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The buildings in the Royal Centre were surrounded by high walls. • Markets and residential buildings found. <p>(xvii) The forts had well-guarded gates linking the city to the major roads.</p>	177-178	3

<p>(xviii) Gateways were distinctive architectural features.</p> <p>(xix) Gateways defined the structures to which they regulated access.</p> <p>(xx) Art historians refer to this style as Indo-Islamic.</p> <p>(xxi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why was the “Mahanavami Dibba”, the centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Located on one of the highest points in the city,</p> <p>(ii) Mahanavami Dibba was a massive platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. <p>(iii) It supported a wooden structure.</p> <p>(iv) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.</p> <p>(v) Rituals associated with it coincided with Mahanavami festival - 9th day of the 10 day Hindu festival.</p> <p>(vi) The Vijayanagara rulers displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion.</p> <p>(vii) Ceremonies performed on the occasion included :</p> <p>(a) worship of the image.</p> <p>(b) worship of the state horse.</p> <p>(c) the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.</p> <p>(d) dances, wrestling matches</p> <p>(e) processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers.</p> <p>(f) Ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.</p> <p>(g) The king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas on this occasion.</p> <p>(h) The nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>180-181</p>	<p>3</p>
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25	<p>Examine the position of Zamindars in the Mughal countryside.</p> <p>(i) Zamindars were landlords who enjoyed certain social and economic privileges.</p> <p>(ii) Caste was one factor for their elevated status.</p> <p>(iii) They performed certain services (khidmat) on behalf of the State.</p> <p>(iv) They collected taxes from the peasants etc. and were powerful.</p> <p>(iv) The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat (property).</p> <p>(v) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or labour.</p> <p>(vi) The zamindars could sell or donate these lands at will.</p> <p>(vii) They had control over military resources.</p> <p>(viii) Most of the zamindars had fortresses as well as an armed contingent.</p> <p>(ix) Zamindars came from upper caste as well as so called intermediate castes.</p> <p>(x) Contemporary documents give an impression that conquest may have been the source of the origin of some zamindaris.</p> <p>(xi) The dispossession of weaker people was a way of expanding zamindari.</p> <p>(xii) Zamindars spearheaded the colonisation of agricultural land, and helped in settling cultivators.</p> <p>(xiii) Zamindars sold the produce from their milkiyat lands.</p> <p>(xiv) Zamindars often established markets (haats) to which peasants also came to sell their produce.</p> <p>(xv) Relationship between the zamindar and peasant had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage.</p> <p>(xvi) Zamindars often received the support of the peasantry in their struggle against the State.</p> <p>(xvii) They were not exploitative towards the peasants according to the bhakti saints.</p>	211-213	3
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	<p>(xviii) They were a part of the village panchayats.</p> <p>(xix) Zamindars helped peasants in times of distress,</p> <p>(xx) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
26.	<p>“One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central and the State Governments.” Analyze the statement with supporting arguments.</p> <p>(i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.</p> <p>(ii) Among those arguing for a strong Centre was Jawaharlal Nehru, keeping in view the partition of the country.</p> <p>(iii) The Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects : Union List , State and Concurrent.</p> <p>(iv) 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.</p> <p>(v) In India, the Union Government was made more powerful to ensure peace, security, and can coordinate on the matters of vital interest.</p> <p>(vi) Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.</p> <p>(v) Constitution mandated Fiscal Federalism – some taxes (customs duties and Company taxes) the Centre retained all the proceeds; in other cases (income tax and excise duties) it shared them with the states; in still other cases (estate duties) it assigned them wholly to the states. The states, meanwhile, could levy and collect certain taxes on their own: eg land and property taxes, sales tax, and tax on bottled liquor.</p> <p>(vi) There were debates on powers of Centre and State : K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary. *I would strengthen both the State and the Centre. *He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly.</p> <p>(vii) He warned against excessive centralized power in the</p>	423-425	3

	<p>constitution.</p> <p>(viii) Felt that the proposed allocation of powers would cripple them.</p> <p>(ix) The fiscal provisions would impoverish the provinces</p> <p>(x) Predicted a dark future if the proposed distribution of power was accepted.</p> <p>(xi) Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.</p> <p>(xii) Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre much stronger.</p> <p>(xiii) Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.</p> <p>(xiv) Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong centre could plan for well-being of the country.</p> <p>(xv) It would mobilise the available resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country against aggression.</p> <p>(xvi) After partition, pressure for a decentralized structure was not there.</p> <p>(xvii) Violence at the time of partition made them push for centralized administration.</p> <p>(xviii) Centralized administration was necessary to control secessionist tendencies.</p> <p>(xviii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
27.	<p>(a) "The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed." Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>(i) The vision of unity was clearly visible in the proclamations and Ishtahars.</p> <p>(ii) Muslim princes took care to address the sentiments of Hindus.</p> <p>(iii) The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and</p>	300-304	3

	<p>Muslims had equally to lose or gain.</p> <p>(iv) The Ishtahars reminded people of the Mughal times when different communities (Hindu-Muslim) coexisted and lived in peace.</p> <p>(v) For example, the Azamgarh Proclamation of 25th August, 1857.</p> <p>(vi) The rebels tried to get the support of all sections of the society, irrespective of their caste and creed.</p> <p>(vii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir.</p> <p>(viii) Called upon the wealthy people of India, to stake their lives and property for the well-being of the public.</p> <p>(ix) It assured all poor people who will participate in the common cause, would receive their daily subsistence.</p> <p>(x) Rebels declared that the British policies dispossessed landlords, peasants, weavers, artisans, Indian sepoys.</p> <p>(xi) Rejected everything associated with British rule.</p> <p>(xii) A widespread fear that the British wanted to destroy the religion of both Hindus and Muslims eg: rifle cartridges.</p> <p>(xiii) The British were accused of destroying the way of life of the people.</p> <p>(xiv) They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out.</p> <p>(xv) They condemned the British for the treaties they had broken.</p> <p>(xvi) People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honour, their identity.</p> <p>(xvii) Azamgarh Proclamation appealed to all sections of people to rise against the British rule.</p> <p>(xviii) Efforts made by the British to create divisions in Bareilly failed.</p> <p>(xix) Many popular leaders were chosen.</p> <p>(xx) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Art and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857”. Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai.</p> <p>Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi.</p> <p>(i) The Rani of Jhansi was presented as a heroic figure leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule.</p> <p>(ii) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen.</p> <p>(iii) She is shown with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other fighting for the freedom of her motherland.</p> <p>(iv) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy.</p> <p>(v) She is also shown as slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last.</p> <p>(vi) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan’s poem lines : “Khoob Ladi Mardani Woh To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi” is dedicated to her.</p> <p>(vii) Children in India have grown up reading these lines.</p> <p>(viii) In popular prints, Rani Lakshmi Bai is seen as a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule.</p> <p>(ix) Such depictions continue to instill patriotism and respect towards national leaders,</p> <p>(x) Heroes of the revolt were portrayed as godlike figures.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	313	3
<p style="text-align: center;">Section C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Long-Answer Type Questions)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x8=24</p>			
28.	<p>(a) Describe the town planning of Harappa.</p> <p>(i) Harappa had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.</p> <p>(ii) The Citadel was walled and was constructed on mud brick</p>	5-8	8

platforms.		
(iii) The Lower Town was walled.		
(iv) Buildings were built on platforms.		
(v) Building activity was restricted to a fixed area on the platforms.		
(vi) Signs of planning include bricks of a standardised ratio.		
(vii) Sundried and baked bricks were used.		
(viii) Efficient drainage system is an important feature.		
(ix) Roads and streets were laid out in a “grid” pattern.		
(x) They intersected at right angles.		
(xi) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.		
(xii) Every house had one wall along a street for domestic waste water to flow into the street drains,		
(xiii) Lower town had residential buildings.		
(xiv) Houses were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.		
(xv) Courtyard was the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.		
(xvi) No windows in the walls along the ground level- concern for privacy.		
(xvii) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.		
(xviii) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, that was connected with street drains.		
(xix) Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.		
(xx) Many houses had wells, which could be reached from the outside.		
(xxi) Mohenjo Daro had 700 wells.		
(xxii) Citadel had structures used for public purposes - granaries , warehouse.		
(xxiii) The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.		
(xxiv) There were two flights of steps on the north and south		

<p>leading into the tank, (xxv) There were rooms on three sides, one had a large well. (xxvi) Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain. (xxvii) Any other relevant point. (Any eight points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan Civilization.</p> <p>(i) Cunningham was the first Director-General of the ASI. (ii) Cunningham's confusion - with regard to discovery of Harappan artefacts (to be explained) (iii) Daya Ram Sahni – Discovered seals at Harappa in layers which were older than early historic levels and understood their significance. (iv) Rakhal Das Banerji – Found similar seals at Mohenjo-Daro, and understood these sites were part of a single archaeological culture (v) S.N. Roy – authored 'The Story of Indian Archaeology', highlighting Marshall's view point. (vi) John Marshall brought experience of working in Greece and Crete. (vii) He looked for patterns of everyday life. (viii) He excavated along regular horizontal units. (ix) He ignored the stratigraphy leading to loss of valuable information. (x) In 1924, John Marshall, announced the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus valley to the world. (xi) R.E.M. Wheeler – took over as Director-General of the ASI in 1944. (xii) Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound. (xiii) He brought military precision to the practice of archaeology. (xiv) Specialists from the subcontinent and abroad have been</p>	<p>19-21</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>jointly working at both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.</p> <p>(xv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained.)</p>		
29.	<p>(a) Kabir Das is one of the most outstanding examples of a poet-saint who has given extensive views on social situation, institutions and on ultimate reality'. Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) Kabir according to traditions was born a Hindu and raised in a family of Muslim weavers.</p> <p>(ii) Kabir was a nirguna saint, influenced by both Bhakti and Sufi ideals.</p> <p>(iii) Kabir's verses are compiled in The Kabir Bijak, Kabir Granthavali and the Adi Granth Sahib.</p> <p>(iv) Kabir's poems are found in several languages and dialects.</p> <p>(v) Some are composed in the language of nirguna poets, the sant bhasha.</p> <p>(vi) Ulatbansi ((upside-down sayings),</p> <p>(vii) Kabir's mystical experiences describe the Ultimate Reality.</p> <p>(viii) Kabir described the Ultimate Reality on the basis of Islamic, vedantic and yogic traditions,</p> <p>(ix) Diverse as well as conflicting ideas are expressed in these poems.</p> <p>(x) His poems draw on Islamic ideas- monotheism and iconoclasm</p> <p>(xi) He used concept of zikr and ishq and Nam-simaran,</p> <p>(xii) He was against the caste system,</p> <p>(xiii) He was critical of rituals and idol worship.</p> <p>(xiv) He was equally critical of Hinduism and Islam.</p> <p>(xv) Kabir is a source of inspiration for many people today also.</p> <p>(xvi) The verses attributed to Kabir use the words guru and satguru.</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>	161-163	8

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)The Chishtis became the most influential devotional tradition in the late twelfth century. Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) The Chishtis were the most influential in the late 12th century.</p> <p>(ii) They adapted and adopted features of Indian traditions.</p> <p>(iii) They were a group of people who turned to asceticism and mysticism.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasized intense devotion and love for God.</p> <p>(v) Organized communities around Khanqah under a teaching master known as Shaikh, Pir or Murshid.</p> <p>(v) The master enrolled disciples (murids).</p> <p>(vi) He appointed a successor (khalifa).</p> <p>(vii) Established rules for spiritual conduct between inmates as well as between laypersons and the master.</p> <p>(viii) Sufi silsilas – genealogy stretching to Prophet Muhammad.</p> <p>(ix) The sufi saints tomb-shrine (Dargah) became the centre of devotion.</p> <p>(x)Ziyarat or pilgrimage to the the dargah of sufi saints.</p> <p>(xi) Use of music and dance to recite Divine Name, (zikr)</p> <p>(xii)Sama</p> <p>(xiii) Qawwali.</p> <p>(xiv) Cult of the Shaikh revered as Wali evolved.</p> <p>(xv) Open kitchen (langar) run on futuh (charity).</p> <p>(xvi) Day-to-day practices represented attempts to assimilate local traditions.</p> <p>(xvii) Some Sufis took to mendicancy and celibacy, known as Qalandars, Madaris, Haidaris.</p> <p>(xviii) They were called be-shari ‘a, in contrast to the ba-shari’ a who complied with the Sharia.</p> <p>(xix) Chishtis kept distance from the worldly power.</p> <p>(xx) They accepted donations in cash and kind used for fulfilling</p>	<p>151-160</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<p>daily requirements.</p> <p>(xxi) People believed in saints miraculous powers.</p> <p>(xxii) Kings also wanted their support.</p> <p>(xxiii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained.)</p>		
30.	<p>(a)Describe the causes and events of the Quit India Movement.</p> <p>Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement due to :</p> <p>Causes:</p> <p>(i) Dissatisfaction with the Government of India Act, 1935.</p> <p>(ii) Congress did not accept the offer of participating in the Second World War as the British refused to meet the demands.</p> <p>(iii) Gandhiji gave the slogan do or die.</p> <p>(iv) Quit India movement started in 1942.</p> <p>(v) Gandhiji was arrested.</p> <p>(vi) The Congress ministries resigned in October 1939.</p> <p>(vii) Between 1940-1941, Congress organised individual satyagrahas to pressurise the British to promise freedom once the war was over.</p> <p>(viii) Failure of Cripps Mission, 1942.</p> <p>(ix)On 9th August, 1942 – Quit India Movement launched by Gandhiji.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>Events:</p> <p>(i)Second World War started in 1939 and Congress ministries resigned.</p> <p>(ii) Cripps Mission failed.</p> <p>(iii) A large number of people protested- liquor shops picketed, foreign cloth boycotted and burnt.</p> <p>(ii) People organised strikes and acts of sabotage.</p> <p>(iii) In Satara and Medinipur independent governments were</p>	361-363	8

	<p>proclaimed.</p> <p>(iv) Underground resistance was organised by socialist members such as Jayaprakash Narayan.</p> <p>(v) The British responded with force.</p> <p>(vi) Many ordinary Indians joined the movement.</p> <p>(vii) People followed the slogan of Mahatma Gandhi "Do or Die" and were willing to lay down their lives for the nation.</p> <p>(viii) Students left college to go to jail.</p> <p>(ix) Muslim League expanded its influence.</p> <p>(x) Gandhiji was released from prison in 1944.</p> <p>(xi) Gandhiji held meetings with Jinnah, to bridge the gap between the Congress and the League.</p> <p>(xii) Labour government came to power in Britain</p> <p>(xiii) British resolve to leave India.</p> <p>(xiv) In August 1947, the British quit India.</p> <p>(xiv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe the role of Gandhiji from 1922 till 1931.</p> <p>(i) Gandhiji called off the NCM after Chauri-Chaura incident.</p> <p>(ii) By 1922 Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it.</p> <p>(iv) Gandhiji gained popularity among Indians as he dressed like them, lived like them and spoke their language.</p> <p>(v) Rumors spread that Gandhiji had miraculous powers.</p> <p>(vi) his success in broadening the basis of nationalism was based on careful organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New branches of the Congress were set up in various parts of India. ● "Praja Mandals" were established 	<p>351-260</p>	<p>8</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mother tongue. ● Provincial committees of the Congress were based on linguistic regions. <p>(vii) Large following - Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>(viii) Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924.</p> <p>(ix) He devoted himself to promotion of khadi, the abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, etc.</p> <p>(x) Gandhiji was a social reformer and a politician.</p> <p>(xi) In 1928, Gandhiji began to think of re-entering politics.</p> <p>(xii) Gandhi gave his blessing for a movement against the Simon Commission and satyagraha at Bardoli.</p> <p>(xiii) At the Lahore session, Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26th January, 1930 as Independence Day.</p> <p>(xiv) March 1930 – Gandhiji began his famous ‘Salt March’ and launched Dandi Satyagraha officially.</p> <p>(xv) He chose the issue of salt as a medium of protest as it was used by everyone.</p> <p>(xvi) In 1930 he broke the Salt Law by making a fistful of salt.</p> <p>(xvii) Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country.</p> <p>(xviii) Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests.</p> <p>(xix) Factory owners went on strike.</p> <p>(xx) Lawyers boycotted British courts.</p> <p>(xxi) Students refused to attend schools and colleges.</p> <p>(xxii) Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve untouchables.</p> <p>(xxiii) Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.</p> <p>(xxiv) Thousands of volunteers joined for the cause.</p> <p>(xxv) Many officials resigned from their posts.</p> <p>(xxvi) Gandhiji’s meetings were attended by all sections of people including women.</p>		
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	<p>(xxvii) 1st Round Table Conference not attended by Congress and Gandhiji.</p> <p>(xxviii) In 1931, the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed by the terms of which Civil Disobedience was called off and all prisoners were released.</p> <p>(xxix) The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931 in London. Gandhiji represented the Congress in the meeting but it was inconclusive.</p> <p>(xxx) Gandhiji returned to India and relaunched Civil Disobedience but is could not get enough momentum.</p> <p>(xxxi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained.)</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source-Based Questions) 3x4=12</p>			
31	<p><u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: The Therigatha</u></p> <p>(31.1) How does this text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience?</p> <p>(i) Punna realized that customs and rituals have no meaning.</p> <p>(ii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water.</p> <p>(iii) She does not believe in caste system.</p> <p>(iv) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place.</p> <p>(v) Rituals are meaningless.</p> <p>(vi) Individual effort helps us attain self-realization and nibbana,</p> <p>(vii) She reflected on truth or reality.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point.</p> <p>(31.2) How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul?</p> <p>(i) Individual effort is most important for self-realization and nibbana,</p> <p>(ii) She tries to convince the Brahmin through reason and persuasion.</p>	93	<p>(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<p>(iii) She understood the path of divinity.</p> <p>(iv) She realizes that rituals are meaningless.</p> <p>(v) She understood the true meaning of self.</p> <p>(vi) She believes that one should not commit sins in the first place.</p> <p>(vii) We cannot be freed from sins by bathing in water.</p> <p>(viii) She does not believe in caste system.</p> <p>(ix) Believes that one should not commit sins in the first place.</p> <p>(x) She reflected on truth or reality.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point.</p> <p>(31.3) Which of the teachings of the Buddha are evident in this composition?</p> <p>(i) Buddha urged people to seek enlightenment through spiritual experience.</p> <p>(ii) Social world as the creation of humans.</p> <p>(iii) The importance paid to good conduct and values.</p> <p>(iv) Buddha condemned rituals.</p> <p>(v) He denounced caste system.</p> <p>(vi) Rituals are meaningless.</p> <p>(vii) Buddha gave importance to good deeds.</p> <p>(viii) He tried to convince people through reason and persuasion.</p> <p>(ix) One should follow the path of moderation.</p> <p>(x) Individual effort is very important.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points.</p>		2
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32.	<p><u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: Education and Entertainment</u></p> <p>(32.1) Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist that Ibn Battuta dictate the story of his travels to Ibn Juzayy ?</p> <p>(1) He dictated an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel,</p> <p>(ii) To record interesting events</p> <p>(iii) To record interesting experiences in different countries</p> <p>(iv) Sultan was interested in knowing about people of different countries.</p> <p>(v) For the entertainment of the audience/people.</p> <p>(Any one point.)</p> <p>(32.2) Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his visits.</p> <p>Mecca, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman, Coast of East Africa, Sind, Delhi, Maldives and China. North Africa, West Asia and parts of Central Asia and Indian subcontinent (Assam, West Bengal, Delhi , Daulatabad), Sri Lanka, Sumatra.</p> <p>(Any one.)</p> <p>(32.3) What do Ibn Battuta's travel accounts reveal about the things he noted in India ?</p> <p>(i) The Coconut</p> <p>(ii) Paan</p> <p>(iii) Indian cities-densely populated and prosperous.</p> <p>(iv) Indian cities were full of opportunities</p> <p>(v) Gave description of Delhi and Tarababad.</p> <p>(vi) Bazaars were hubs of social, economic and cultural activities.</p> <p>(vii) Towns.</p> <p>(viii) Inter-Asian networks of trade and commerce.</p> <p>(ix) A unique system of communication/postal system.</p> <p>(x) Slaves were openly sold in markets.</p> <p>(xi) Travel was unsafe</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points.</p>	(1+1+2=4)	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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33	<p><u>SOURCE BASED QUESTION: A newspaper report</u></p> <p>(33.1)What does the given report of the newspaper show about the Deccan countryside?</p> <p>(i) Ryot was exploited by the British.</p> <p>(ii) Conflict among ryots and sahuks/moneylenders.</p> <p>(iii) That ryot was unhappy with the money lenders.</p> <p>(iv) Distrust between the ryot and zanindars/sahukar</p> <p>(v) Ryot found innovative ways to avoid paying their dues.</p> <p>(vi) Deccan ryot were apprehensive about the coming of the Government officials.</p> <p>(vii) They posted spies in the boundaries of their village who would give timely information about the arrival of the government official.</p> <p>(viii) Ryot had a good spy network</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point.</p> <p>(33.2) Examine the cause of revolt by the ryots against moneylenders.</p> <p>(i) Moneylenders charged high rate of interest and extracted dues,</p> <p>(ii) Money lenders controlled crop cultivation of ryot.</p> <p>(iii) Ryot faced oppression, suppression, inhuman treatment.</p> <p>(iv) Monet lenders used inflexible methods of tax collection.</p> <p>(v) They faced injustice and suffering.</p> <p>(vi) They threatened to take away lands of ryot.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point.</p> <p>(33.3)Examine the ways through which ryots spied on the British.</p> <p>(i) The Ryots placed spies on the boundaries of their villages.</p> <p>(ii) The spies gave timely intimation of their arrival of the government officers to the offenders.</p>	276	<p>(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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	<p>(iii) If any government Officer happens to approach the village where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.</p> <p>(iv) The ryots sent their spies to the boundaries of the village and as soon as they were alerted that a government officer was coming, they would seize any records.</p> <p>(Any two points.)</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Map-Based Questions)</p>			
34.	<p>(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>(i) Sanchi – A Stupa</p> <p>(ii) Dholavira – A mature Harappan site.</p> <p>(iii)(a)Shahjahanabad (Delhi)– Territory under the control of Mughals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)Golconda – An empire of 14th to 18th century.</p> <p>SEE ATTACHED MAP</p> <p>(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, as the centers of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEE ATTACHED MAP</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the <i>Visually Impaired Candidates</i>, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :</p> <p>(34.1) Name any two sites of the matured Harappan period.</p> <p>Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu daro, Kot Diji. Any two</p>	<p>(3+2=5)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>(2+1+2=5)</p> <p>2</p>	

	<p>(34.2)(a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa. Any one</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. Vijayanagara</p> <p>(34.3) Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857. Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh. Any two</p>	1	
		1	
		2	

61/51, 61/52, 61/53.
 प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र
 Map for Q. No. 34

