

Series E1GFH/1



Set No. 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

61/1/3

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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

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

## इतिहास HISTORY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 21 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.

## सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती 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 महत्वपूर्ण 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. हड़प्पा संस्कृति का प्राचीन पुरास्थल 'कालीबंगा' आधुनिक भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
  - (a) राजस्थान
  - (b) पंजाब
  - (c) उत्तर प्रदेश
  - (d) गुजरात
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी स्तूप की संरचनात्मक विशेषता नहीं है ?
  - (a) हर्मिका
  - (b) छतरी
  - (c) गर्भगृह
  - (d) तोरणद्वार

### **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. In which of the following modern states of India is 'Kalibangan', an ancient site of Harappan culture, located ?
  - (a) Rajasthan
  - (b) Punjab
  - (c) Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Gujarat
2. Which one of the following is **not** a structural feature of Stupa ?
  - (a) Harmika
  - (b) Chhatri
  - (c) Garbhagriha
  - (d) Gateways

3. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से महाभारत के इस चरित्र की पहचान कीजिए :

- उसका संबंध राक्षस समुदाय से था ।
- उसका विवाह भीम से हुआ था ।
- वह घटोत्कच की माता थी ।

- (a) भीलनी (b) सुभद्रा  
(c) द्रौपदी (d) हिडिम्बा

4. निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने 'सुदर्शन झील' को पुनर्निर्मित किया ?

- (a) सिरि सतकर्नि (b) शाकासेन  
(c) सिरि विजय सतकर्नि (d) रुद्रदमन

5. निम्नलिखित में से 'द स्टोरी ऑफ इण्डियन आरक्योलॉजी' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं ?

- (a) आर.डी. बैनर्जी (b) डी.आर. साहनी  
(c) एस.एन. रॉय (d) बी.बी. लाल

6. पाँचवीं शताब्दी का 'देवगढ़ मंदिर' भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित है ?

- (a) बिहार (b) पश्चिम बंगाल  
(c) उड़ीसा (d) उत्तर प्रदेश

7. निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने अपनी प्रजा और अधिकारियों के लिए संदेशों को पहली बार अभिलेखित किया था ?

- (a) चन्द्रगुप्त (b) समुद्रगुप्त  
(c) अशोक (d) बिंदुसार

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

अभिकथन (A) : फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर ने मुगल बादशाह को 'क्रूर राजा' कहा था ।

कारण (R) : राजकीय भूस्वामित्व इसका कारण था ।

- (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) और कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं ।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

3. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information :

- She belonged to Rakshasa clan.
- She was married to Bheema.
- She was the mother of Ghatotkatcha.

- (a) Bhilni (b) Subhadra  
(c) Draupadi (d) Hidimba
4. Who among the following rulers rebuilt the 'Sudarshan Lake' ?  
(a) Siri Satakarni (b) Sakasena  
(c) Siri Vijaya Satakarni (d) Rudradaman
5. Who among the following archaeologists is the author of '*The Story of Indian Archaeology*' ?  
(a) R.D. Banerjee (b) D.R. Sahni  
(c) S.N. Roy (d) B.B. Lal
6. In which state of India is the fifth century temple, Devgarh situated ?  
(a) Bihar (b) West Bengal  
(c) Orissa (d) Uttar Pradesh
7. Who among the following was the first ruler to inscribe messages to his subjects and officials ?  
(a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta  
(c) Ashoka (d) Bindusara
8. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow :
- Assertion (A)* : Francois Bernier has called the Mughal king as the 'king of barbarians'.
- Reason (R)* : Crown ownership of land was its reason.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are not correct.  
(d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है ?

- (a) इब्न बतूता – पुर्तगाली
- (b) फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर – फ्रांसिसी
- (c) दुआर्ते बरबोसा – मोरोक्कन
- (d) मनुची – स्पेनिश

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

अभिकथन (A) : मीराबाई निर्गुण भक्ति परंपरा की कवयित्री थीं।

कारण (R) : वह शताब्दियों से प्रेरणा का स्रोत रहीं हैं।

- (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।

11. निम्नलिखित को काल अनुसार क्रमबद्ध कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (i) गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह
- (ii) गुरु अर्जन देव
- (iii) गुरु हरकिशन देव
- (iv) गुरु नानक देव

विकल्प :

- (a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (c) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

12. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से विजयनगर के वंश की पहचान कीजिए :

- हरिहर और बुक्का इसी वंश के थे।
- इन्होंने हीरिया नहर का निर्माण करवाया।
- यह विजयनगर साम्राज्य का सबसे पहला वंश था।

- (a) संगम
- (b) सलुव
- (c) तुलुव
- (d) अराविडू

9. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- (a) Ibn Battuta – Portuguese
- (b) Francois Bernier – Frenchman
- (c) Duarte Barbosa – Moroccan
- (d) Manucci – Spanish

10. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow :

*Assertion (A)* : Mirabai was the woman poet of Nirguna Bhakti tradition.

*Reason (R)* : She has been recognized as a source of inspiration for centuries.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

11. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct option from the given options.

- (i) Guru Gobind Singh
- (ii) Guru Arjan Dev
- (iii) Guru Har Kishan Dev
- (iv) Guru Nanak Dev

Option :

- (a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (c) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

12. Identify the dynasty of Vijayanagara with the help of the following information :

- Harihara and Bukka belonged to this dynasty.
- They built Hiriya canal.
- It was the first dynasty of Vijayangara empire.

- (a) Sangama
- (b) Saluva
- (c) Tuluva
- (d) Aravidu

13. इब्न बतूता के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है ?
- (a) भारत में आने वाला वह एक मोरक्को का यात्री था ।
  - (b) उसके यात्रा वृत्तांत की किताब को 'बादशाहनामा' कहते हैं ।
  - (c) वह शरिया या इस्लाम धर्म के कानून का विशेषज्ञ था ।
  - (d) उसने मक्का की तीर्थयात्रा की थी ।
14. अकबर के शासनकाल में जमीन को चार भागों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता था । निम्नलिखित चार वर्गों में से कौन-सा सबसे अच्छा माना जाता था ?
- (a) पोलज
  - (b) परौती
  - (c) चचर
  - (d) बंजर
15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?
- (i) अंग्रेजों ने भारत में पाश्चात्य शिक्षा की शुरुआत की ।
  - (ii) उन्होंने अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम के विद्यालय और कॉलेज खोले ।
  - (iii) उन्होंने सती प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिए कानून बनाए ।
  - (iv) उन्होंने विधवा विवाह की अनुमति नहीं दी ।
- विकल्प :
- (a) (i), (ii) और (iii)
  - (b) (ii), (iii) और (iv)
  - (c) (i), (iii) और (iv)
  - (d) (i), (ii) और (iv)
16. निम्नलिखित में से किसको 'फ्रंटियर गाँधी' कहा जाता था ?
- (a) मौलाना आज़ाद
  - (b) खान अब्दुल गफ़्फ़ार खान
  - (c) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
  - (d) दादाभाई नौरोजी
17. निम्नलिखित में से किसने संविधान सभा में महिलाओं के लिए न्याय की माँग की ?
- (a) एच.जे. खांडेकर
  - (b) टी.ए. रामालिंगम चेद्वियार
  - (c) हंसा मेहता
  - (d) जयपाल सिंह



13. Which of the following statement is **not** true regarding Ibn Battuta ?
- (a) He was a Moroccan traveller to India.
  - (b) His book of travels is known as '*Badshahnama*'.
  - (c) He had expertise in the Islamic religious law Sharia.
  - (d) He had made a pilgrimage to Mecca.
14. The land was classified into four categories under the rule of Akbar. Which of these four categories was considered the best ?
- (a) Polaj
  - (b) Parauti
  - (c) Chachar
  - (d) Banjar
15. Which of the following statements are correct ?
- (i) The English introduced western education in India.
  - (ii) They set up English-medium schools and colleges.
  - (iii) They established laws to abolish sati system.
  - (iv) They did not permit widow remarriage.
- Option :
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
16. Who among the following was called as 'Frontier Gandhi' ?
- (a) Maulana Azad
  - (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
  - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
17. Who among the following demanded justice for women in the Constituent Assembly ?
- (a) H.J. Khandekar
  - (b) T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar
  - (c) Hansa Mehta
  - (d) Jaipal Singh

18. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही जोड़े का चयन कीजिए :
- (a) महात्मा गाँधी – संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष  
 (b) जवाहरलाल नेहरू – संविधान सभा के वकील  
 (c) डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद – उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव पारित किया  
 (d) डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर – प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष
19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प सही सुमेलित है ?
- (a) झाँसी – बहादुर शाह  
 (b) आरा – कुँवर सिंह  
 (c) दिल्ली – वाजिद अली शाह  
 (d) अवध – लक्ष्मी बाई
20. निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से अंग्रेज़ ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के अफसर की पहचान कीजिए :

- वह लॉर्ड वेल्सली का चिकित्सक था
- उसने बंगाल का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया
- उसने कलकत्ता में चिड़ियाघर की स्थापना की

- (a) कॉलिन मैकेन्ज़ी (b) जॉन मार्शल  
 (c) मार्को पोलो (d) फ्रांसिस बुकानन
21. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'बंगाल में इस्तमरारी बंदोबस्त' लागू किया ?
- (a) थॉमस मुनरो (b) चार्ल्स कॉर्नवालिस  
 (c) विलियम बेन्टिंक (d) हेनरी हार्डिंग

**खण्ड ख**  
**(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)**

**6×3=18**

22. (क) हड़प्पाई शहरों की जल निकास प्रणाली शहरी नियोजन का संकेत किस प्रकार देती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

**अथवा**

- (ख) हड़प्पाई लोगों द्वारा मुहरों और मुद्रांकनों का प्रयोग क्यों किया जाता था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3

18. Select the correct pair from the following options :
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi – President of Constituent Assembly
  - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru – Lawyer of Constituent Assembly
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad – Passed Objectives Resolution
  - (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman of Drafting Committee
19. Which of the following option is correctly matched ?
- (a) Jhansi – Bahadur Shah
  - (b) Arrah – Kunwar Singh
  - (c) Delhi – Wajid Ali Shah
  - (d) Awadh – Lakshmi Bai
20. Identify the East India Company's officer with the help of following information :
- Was a physician of Lord Wellesley
  - He surveyed Bengal
  - He established zoo in Bengal
- (a) Colin Mackenzie
  - (b) John Marshall
  - (c) Marco Polo
  - (d) Francis Buchanan
21. Who among the following introduced 'Permanent Settlement in Bengal' ?
- (a) Thomas Munro
  - (b) Charles Cornwallis
  - (c) William Bentinck
  - (d) Henry Hardinge

## SECTION B

### (Short-Answer Type Questions)

**6×3=18**

22. (a) Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning. 3
- OR**
- (b) Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans. 3

23. वर्ण व्यवस्था के सामाजिक नियमों का पालन करवाने के लिए ब्राह्मणों ने कौन-सी विभिन्न रणनीतियाँ अपनाई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
24. (क) लिंगायत परंपरा की शिक्षाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) इस्लाम धर्म की शिक्षाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
25. भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में इब्न बतूता द्वारा देखी गई किन्हीं तीन चीज़ों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
26. 1857 के विद्रोह में बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
27. 18वीं शताब्दी के दूसरे भाग में अंग्रेज़ों द्वारा पहाड़ियों के लिए अपनाई गई नीतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

### खण्ड ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

**3×8=24**

28. (क) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के चरमोत्कर्ष और पतन के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
- अथवा**
- (ख) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के शाही केन्द्र की विभिन्न विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
29. (क) “साँची का स्तूप प्राचीनतम समय के सर्वश्रेष्ठ संरक्षित स्मारकों में से एक है ।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
- अथवा**
- (ख) पौराणिक हिन्दू धर्म के उदय की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
30. (क) गाँधीजी को ‘लोगों का नेता’ क्यों कहा जाता था और गाँधीजी ने आम लोगों के साथ अपनी पहचान कैसे बनाने की कोशिश की ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4+4=8
- अथवा**
- (ख) गाँधीजी के राजनीतिक जीवन और उपलब्धियों को जानने में सहायक विभिन्न स्रोतों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

23. Explain how Brahmins evolved different strategies to enforce social norms of varna order. 3
24. (a) Explain the teachings of Lingayat tradition. 3
- OR**
- (b) Explain the teachings of Islam. 3
25. Explain any three things observed by Ibn Battuta in the Indian subcontinent. 3
26. Explain the role of Bahadur Shah Zafar in the Revolt of 1857. 3
27. Explain the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. 3

### SECTION C

#### (Long-Answer Type Questions)

**3×8=24**

28. (a) Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire. 8
29. (a) “The Stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times.” Explain the statement. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism. 8
30. (a) Why was Gandhiji called a ‘people’s leader’ and how did Gandhiji seek to identify himself with the common people ? Explain. 4+4=8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the different sources which are helpful in knowing the political career and achievements of Gandhiji. 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**

**नक़द या जीन्स ?**

*आइन* से यह एक और अनुच्छेद है :

*अमील-गुज़ार* सिर्फ़ नक़द लेने की आदत न डाले बल्कि फ़सल भी लेने के लिए तैयार रहे । यह बाद वाला तरीक़ा कई तरह से काम में लाया जा सकता है । पहला, *कणकुत*: हिंदी जुबान में *कण* का मतलब है, अनाज, और *कुत*, अंदाज़ा ..... अगर कोई शक हो, तो फ़सल को तीन अलग-अलग पुलिंदों में काटना चाहिए – अच्छा, मध्यम और बदतर, और इस तरह शक दूर करना चाहिए । अकसर अंदाज़ से किया गया ज़मीन का आकलन भी पर्याप्त रूप से सही नतीजा देता है । दूसरा, *बटाई* जिसे *भाओली* भी कहते हैं (में) फ़सल काट कर जमा कर लेते हैं, और फिर सभी पक्षों की मौजूदगी में व रज़ामंदी में बाँटवारा करते हैं । लेकिन इसमें कई समझदार निरीक्षकों की ज़रूरत पड़ती है; वर्ना दुष्ट-बुद्धि और मक्कार धोखेबाज़ी की नीयत रखते हैं । तीसरे, *खेत बटाई* जब वे बीज बोने के बाद खेत बाँट लेते हैं । चौथे, *लाँग बटाई* फ़सल काटने के बाद, वे उसका ढेर बना लेते हैं और फिर उसे अपने में बाँट लेते हैं, और हरेक (पक्ष) अपना हिस्सा घर ले जाता है और उससे मुनाफ़ा कमाता है ।

(31.1) नक़द के अर्थ का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

1

(31.2) *अमील-गुज़ार* की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

1

(31.3) *लाँग बटाई* के तरीके की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2

## SECTION D

### (Source-Based Questions)

3×4=12

31. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4

### Cash or Kind ?

The *Ain* on land revenue collection :

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

(31.1) Explain the meaning of cash.

1

(31.2) Explain the role of *Amil-Guzar*.

1

(31.3) Explain the system of *lang batai*.

2

32. दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1+1+2=4

### सेना के लिए हाथी पकड़ना

अर्थशास्त्र में सैनिक और प्रशासनिक संगठन के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण मिलते हैं ।

मिसाल के तौर पर हाथी को पकड़ने के उपाय के बारे में उसमें यह लिखा है :

हाथी वनों के संरक्षक हाथियों को पालने वाले लोगों, हाथी के पैरों में जंजीर बाँधने वाले लोगों, सीमारक्षकों, वनवासियों और महावतों के साथ मिलकर पाँच से सात हथिनियों की मदद से, जंगली हाथियों द्वारा गिराए गए मलमूत्र को पहचानते हुए उन्हें पकड़ने का काम करते थे ।

यूनानी स्रोतों के अनुसार, मौर्य सम्राट के पास छः लाख पैदल सैनिक, तीस हजार घुड़सवार तथा नौ हजार हाथी थे । कुछ इतिहासकार इस विवरण को अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण मानते हैं ।

(32.1) अर्थशास्त्र के लेखक कौन हैं ?

1

(32.2) जंगलों में हाथियों का पता कैसे लगाया जाता था ?

1

(32.3) मौर्य शासकों द्वारा हाथियों को क्यों पकड़ा जाता था ?

2



32. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4

### **Capturing elephants for the army**

The *Arthashastra* lays down minute details of administrative and military organisation. This is what it says about how to capture elephants:

Guards of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who enchain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests, as well as by those who nurse elephants, shall, with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.

According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 600,000 foot-soldiers, 30,000 cavalry and 9,000 elephants. Some historians consider these accounts to be exaggerated.

- (32.1) Who is the author of *Arthashastra* ? 1
- (32.2) How were the elephants traced in the forests ? 1
- (32.3) Why were the elephants captured by the Mauryan rulers ? 2

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

1+1+2=4

**“अंग्रेज़ तो चले गए, मगर जाते-जाते शरारत का बीज बो गए”**

सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा था :

यह दोहराने का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि हम पृथक निर्वाचिका की माँग इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे लिए यही अच्छा है । यह बात हम बहुत समय से सुन रहे हैं । हम सालों से यह सुन रहे हैं और इसी आंदोलन के कारण अब हम एक विभाजित राष्ट्र हैं...। क्या आप मुझे एक भी स्वतंत्र देश दिखा सकते हैं जहाँ पृथक निर्वाचिका हो ? अगर आप मुझे दिखा दें तो मैं आपकी बात मान लूँगा । लेकिन अगर इस अभागे देश में विभाजन के बाद भी पृथक निर्वाचिका की व्यवस्था बनाए रखी गई तो यहाँ जीने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ़ मेरे भले की बात नहीं है बल्कि आपका भला भी इसी में है कि हम अतीत को भूल जाएँ । एक दिन हम एकजुट हो सकते हैं....। अंग्रेज़ तो चले गए, मगर जाते-जाते शरारत का बीज बो गए हैं । हम इस शरारत को और बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते । (सुनिए, सुनिए) । जब अंग्रेज़ों ने यह विचार पेश किया था तो उन्होंने यह उम्मीद नहीं की थी कि उन्हें इतनी जल्दी भागना पड़ेगा । उन्होंने तो अपने शासन की सुविधा के लिए यह किया था । खैर, कोई बात नहीं । मगर अब वे अपनी विरासत पीछे छोड़ गए हैं । अब हम इससे बाहर निकलेंगे या नहीं ?

(33.1) पृथक निर्वाचिका के अर्थ को उल्लेखित कीजिए ।

1

(33.2) सरदार पटेल ने एकता पर ज़ोर क्यों दिया ?

1

(33.3) पृथक निर्वाचिका को अंग्रेज़ों की शरारत क्यों माना गया ?

2

33. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4

**“The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”**

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said :

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates ? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not ?

(33.1) Mention the meaning of separate electorates.

1

(33.2) Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity ?

1

(33.3) Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British ?

2

**खण्ड ड**  
**(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)**

5

34. (34.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर) में, निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3

- (i) मथुरा – अशोक अभिलेख का एक क्षेत्र ।
- (ii) राजगीर – मगध के प्राचीन राज्य की राजधानी ।
- (iii) (क) चन्द्रगिरि – अराविडू वंश का शासन क्षेत्र ।

**अथवा**

- (iii) (ख) दिल्ली – मुगल साम्राज्य की राजधानी
- (34.2) इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में 1857 के विद्रोह के दो केन्द्रों को A और B से अंकित किया गया है । उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर सही नाम लिखिए । 2

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

- (34.1) अशोक के अभिलेख पाए जाने वाले किसी एक स्थान का नाम लिखिए । 1
- (34.2) मगध राज्य का राजधानी नगर कौन-सा था ? 1
- (34.3) (क) संगम वंश के शासन की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए । 1

**अथवा**

- (34.3) (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में मुगल साम्राज्य की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए । 1
- (34.4) 1857 के विद्रोह के किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2

**SECTION E**  
**(Map-Based Questions)**

**5**

**34.** (34.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : **3×1=3**

- (i) Mathura – A place of Ashokan inscription.
- (ii) Rajgir – The capital of early State of Magadha.
- (iii) (a) Chandragiri – Where Aravidu dynasty ruled.

**OR**

- (iii) (b) Delhi – Capital of Mughal Empire.

(34.2) On the same map, two centres related to the Revolt of 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 one place where Ashokan inscription is found. **1**

(34.2) Which was the capital town of State of Magadha ? **1**

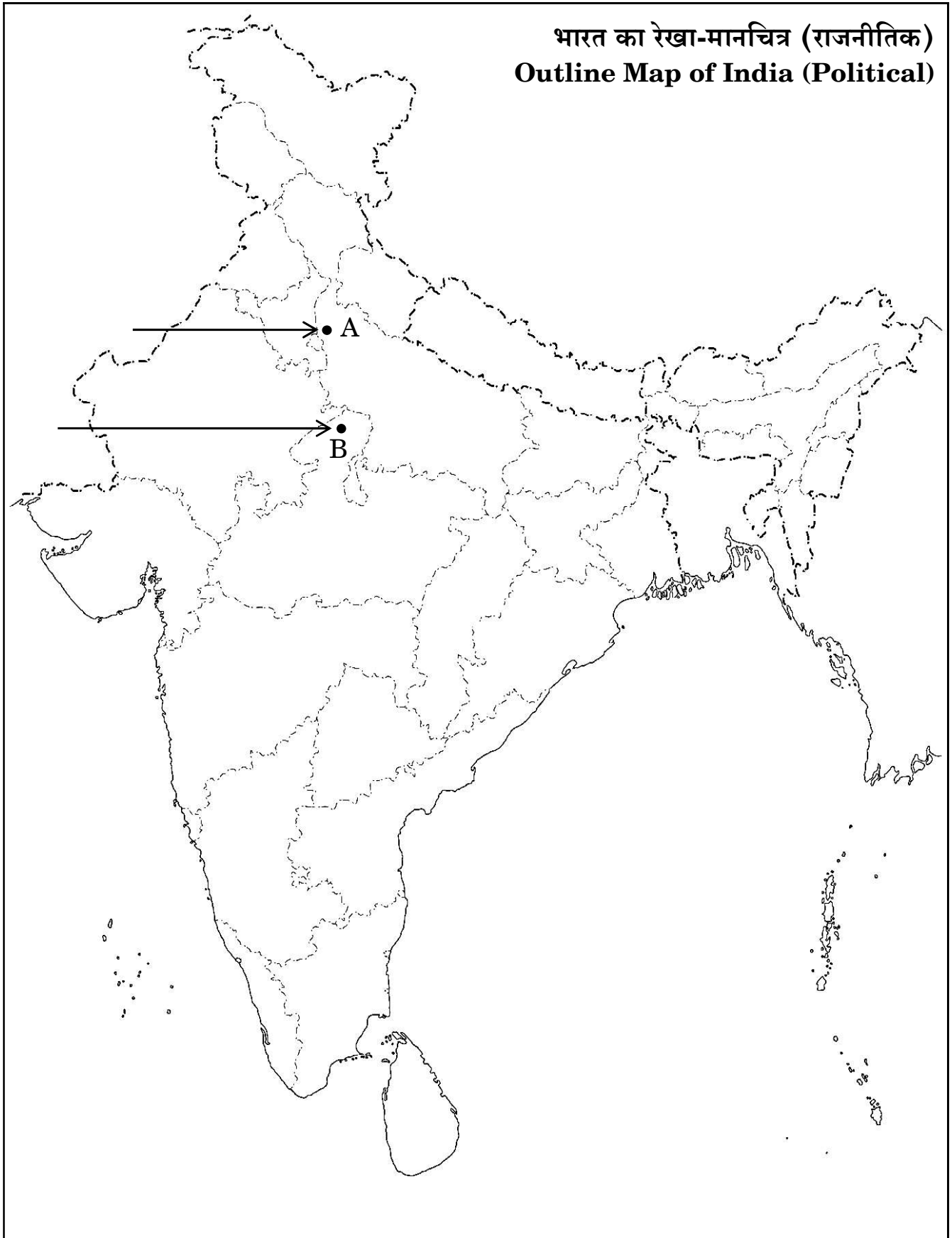
(34.3) (a) Name the place where Sangam dynasty ruled. **1**

**OR**

(34.3) (b) Name the capital of Mughal Empire in Uttar Pradesh. **1**

(34.4) Mention any two centres of Revolt of 1857. **2**





<b>Marking Scheme</b> <b>Strictly Confidential</b> <b>(For Internal and Restricted use only)</b> <b>Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023</b> <b>HISTORY-(027) (PAPER CODE 61/1/3)</b>	
<b>General Instructions: -</b>	
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	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
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. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
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( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( ✓ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
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 <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
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"> <li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong grand total.</li> <li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
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 unassessed 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 <b>“Guidelines for spot Evaluation”</b> 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	<p>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.</p>

**Set: 61/1/3**  
**MARKING SCHEME-2023**  
**HISTORY (027) MM: 80**

S.No.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
<b>SECTION A</b>			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	(a) Rajasthan	2	1
2	(c) Garbhagriha	96-97	1
3	(d) Hidimba	65	1
4	(d) Rudradaman	38	1
5	(c) S N Roy	20	1
6	(d) Uttar Pradesh	106	1
7	(c) Ashoka	32	1
8	(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	132	1
9	(b) Francois Bernier- Frenchman	122	1
10	(d) A is incorrect but R is the correct.	164-165	1
11	(d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	163-164	1
12	(a) Sangama	173	1
13	(b) His book of travels is known as ' <i>Badshahnama</i>	118	1
14	(a) Polaj	214	1
15	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	295	1
16	(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	389	1
17	(c) Hansa Mehta	422	1
18	(d) Dr B R Ambedkar – Chairman of the drafting committee	409	1
19	(b) Arrah – kunwar singh	292	1
20	(d) Francis Buchanan	266	1
21	(b) Charles Cornwallis	259	1
<b>22 (a)</b>	<b>(a) Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	(i) Urban Centres at Harappa were well planned. (ii) The drains were properly laid down. (iii) Roads and streets were laid down along approximate grid pattern. (iv) Streets with drains were laid out first and then the houses were built. (v) For domestic waste water to flow into street drains every house needed to have at least one wall along the street. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg. 6,7	
<b>OR</b>			
<b>22 (b)</b>	<b>Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<b>Seals and Sealings :</b> (i) They were used to facilitate long	Pg. 15	

	<p>distance communication.</p> <p>(ii) On the mouth of a bag of goods, which is tied with a rope, seals were pressed, leaving an impression.</p> <p>(iii) If the bag reaches with sealing intact, it means, it has not been tampered with.</p> <p>(iv) The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
<b>23.</b>	<b>Explain how Brahmins evolved different strategies to enforce social norms of varna order.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<p>(i) The Brahmins asserted that the Varna order is of divine origin and people must adopt it.</p> <p>(ii) They advised the kings to issue order for the public to follow the norms of Varna order.</p> <p>(iii) Brahmins also attempted to tell the people that their status is determined by birth.</p> <p>(iv) These prescriptions were reinforced by stories told in Mahabharata and other texts.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 61	
<b>24. (a)</b>	<b>Explain the teaching of Lingayat tradition.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<p><b>Lingayats :</b></p> <p>(i) Worshipped Shiva in Linga form.</p> <p>(ii) Men usually wear a small Linga in a silver case on a loop strung over left shoulder.</p> <p>(iii) Do not practice funerary rites.</p> <p>(iv) Challenged caste system.</p> <p>(v) Questioned the theory of rebirth.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	147	
<b>OR</b>			
<b>24. (b)</b>	<b>Explain the teachings of Islam.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans	<p><b>Teaching of Islam.</b></p> <p>There are five pillars of Islam.</p> <p>(i) There is one God, Allah, Prophet Muhammad is his messenger (Shahda)</p> <p>(ii) Offering prayers five times a day (namaz/salat)</p> <p>(iii) Giving alms (Zakat)</p> <p>(iv) Fasting during the month of Ramzan (sawm)</p>	151	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(v) Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj)</li> <li>(vi) These universal features were often overlaid with diversities in practice derived from sectarian affiliations (Sunni, Shi'a).</li> <li>(vii) There was influence of local customary practices of converts from different social milieus.</li> <li>(viii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
<b>25.</b>	<b>Explain any three things observed by Ibn Battuta in the Indian subcontinent.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<p>Things observed by Ibn Battuta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Paan –Betel plant looking like grape plant. Grown for the sake of its leaves.</li> <li>(ii) Coconut–Coconut trees looked like date palms. Resembled a man's head.</li> <li>(iii) Forts and their gateways - elaborate description</li> <li>(iv) Bright and colourful Markets stacked with variety of goods. Most bazaars had a mosque and a temple and spaces for public performances by dancers, musicians and singers.</li> <li>(v) Cities - densely populated and prosperous</li> <li>(vi) Unique system of communication, postal system (by horse and human runners).</li> <li>(vii) Slaves–Salves were openly sold in markets, like commodity and were regularly exchanged as gifts.</li> <li>(viii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 126-129 & 135	
<b>26.</b>	<b>Explain the role of Bahadur Shah Zafar in the Revolt of 1857.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<p>Bahadur Shah Zafar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Bahadur Shah was ab old Mughal emperor.</li> <li>(ii) Supported sepoys against British</li> <li>(iii) Gave legitimacy to the revolt</li> <li>(iv) Supported cause of Rebels</li> <li>(v) Supported the Proclamation</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg. 288	
<b>27.</b>	<b>Explain the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</b>		<b>3</b>
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) By 1770s the British followed the brutal policy of extermination.</li> <li>(ii) They started hunting and killing the paharias.</li> <li>(iii) By 1780s Cleveland proposed policy of pacification.</li> <li>(iv) Paharia chiefs were given annual allowance so as to keep their men under control.</li> <li>(v) Many paharias refused allowance.</li> <li>(vi) Pacification campaigns continued and paharias withdrew deeper into the Rajmahal hills.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul>	Pg. 269	

	(viii) Any three points to be explained		
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(LONG-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)</b>			
<b>28. (a)</b>	<b>Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	<p>(i) Krishnadeva Raya was a powerful ruler of Vijayanagara.</p> <p>(ii) He expanded and consolidated his empire.</p> <p>(iii) He acquired Raichur Doab and defeated the rulers of Orissa and Sultans of Bijapur.</p> <p>(iv) Amara-Nayaka system also consolidated the empire.</p> <p>(v) In the times of peace many temples and impressive Gopurams were built.</p> <p>(vi) After the death of Krishnadeva Raya, strain began to show within the imperial structure.</p> <p>(vii) Nayakas or military chiefs started troubling the successors of Krishnadeva Raya.</p> <p>(viii) Rama Raya became very ambitious.</p> <p>(ix) He also played one Sultan against the other.</p> <p>(x) The Sultans saw through his tricks and they combined their forces.</p> <p>(xi) Rama Raya led his army against the Sultans in a battle where his army was routed.</p> <p>(xii) In this way the Sultans ruined Vijayanagara.</p> <p>(xiii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg. 173,174	
<b>OR</b>			
<b>28. (b)</b>	<b>Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	<p>The royal centre had more than 60 temples and about 30 buildings.</p> <p><b>(a) The Mahanavami Dibba :</b></p> <p>(i) It is located on the highest point and has a base of 11000 sq. feet with 40 feet height.</p> <p>(ii) Dusehra and Durga Puja were celebrated here.</p> <p>(iii) Vijaynagara kings displayed power and prestige here.</p> <p>(iv) Wrestling matches and processions were taken out.</p> <p><b>(b) Hazara Rama Temple :</b></p> <p>(i) This is a spectacular temple.</p> <p>(ii) It is probably meant for the use of king and his family.</p> <p>(iii) The images in the central shrine are missing however sculpted panels on the wall survived.</p> <p>(iv) There are scenes of Ramayana sculptured on the inner walls.</p>	Pg.179-183	

	<p><b>(c) Lotus Mahal:</b></p> <p>(i) Lotus Mahal is the most beautiful building in the royal centre.</p> <p>(ii) This may have been used as a council chamber.</p> <p>(iii) Here the king used to meet his advisors.</p> <p>(iv) It was so named by British travellers in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.</p> <p>(d) A building called “<b>elephants stables</b>” was located close to the Lotus Mahal.</p> <p>Any other relevant point To be assessed as a whole.</p>		
<b>29. (a)</b>	<b>“The Stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times.” Explain the statement.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	<p><b>Sanchi Stupa :</b></p> <p>(i) This most wonderful ancient building is at Sanchi Kanakhera.</p> <p>(ii) This Stupa was of great interest to Europeans.</p> <p>(iii) The French sought permission of Shah Jahan Begum to take away the eastern gateway.</p> <p>(iv) French wanted to keep it in their museum.</p> <p>(v) The English also wanted to do the same thing.</p> <p>(vi) Begum refused and they got the plaster copies of the same.</p> <p>(vii) Begums provided money for the preservation of this monument.</p> <p>(viii) The Begum also funded the museum and guest house in the Stupa complex.</p> <p>(ix) Wise decisions of the Begums of Bhopal.</p> <p>(x) Due to good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders.</p> <p>(xi) Today it is the key archaeological site and best preserved.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg. 83	
<b>OR</b>			
<b>29. (b)</b>	<b>Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	<p><b>Puranic Hinduism :</b></p> <p>(i) Vaishnavism is part of Puranic Hinduism and in this Vishnu is worshipped.</p>	Pg. 104-105	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) In Shaivism tradition, Shiva is the chief deity.</li> <li>(iii) The worship of these deities is considered a bond between the deity and the worshipper.</li> <li>(iv) In Vaishnavism there are many incarnations or Avatars.</li> <li>(v) Ten avatars have been recognised.</li> <li>(vi) It is presumed that whenever there was disorder on this earth one avatar appeared to save people from evil forces.</li> <li>(vii) Each avatar is recognised as a local deity.</li> <li>(viii) Shiva is symbolised in the form of linga although occasionally represented in human form too.</li> <li>(ix) All deities in human form depicted complex set of ideas and their attributes through symbols such as head dresses ornaments and weapons.</li> <li>(x) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>		
<b>30. (a)</b>	<b>Why was Gandhiji called a 'people's leader' and how did Gandhiji seek to identify himself with the common people? Explain.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	<p><b>Gandhi :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) By 1922 Gandhi had transformed the national movement.</li> <li>(ii) It was no longer a movement of professional and intellectuals, hundreds of thousands of common people joined it.</li> <li>(iii) Gandhi dressed like the common people.</li> <li>(iv) People appreciated that Gandhi wears like them, speaks their language and lives like them.</li> <li>(v) Gandhi went among the people in dhoti and loin cloth.</li> <li>(vi) He spent part of the day in spinning cotton on charkha.</li> <li>(vii) Gandhi looked like the peasants of Eastern UP.</li> <li>(viii) Wherever Gandhi went, rumours spread of his miraculous powers.</li> <li>(ix) People started calling him as Gandhi Baba or Mahatma.</li> </ul>	Pg. 351-354	

	(x) His appeal to the people was genuine. (xi) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained.		
<b>OR</b>			
<b>30. (b)</b>	<b>Explain the different sources which are helpful in knowing the political career and achievements of Gandhiji.</b>		<b>8</b>
Ans.	Sources of knowing political career and achievements of Gandhiji:  (i) Public voices (ii) Private Scripts, Letters (iii) Books written by many people (iv) Newspapers and magazines (v) Archives (vi) Gandhi's own writings (vii) Script of the then leaders (viii) Autobiography (ix) Police and court records (x) Press-media (xi) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained.	P-367-373	
<b>31.</b>	<b>Read the given source and answer the questions that follows : Cash or Kind?</b>	<b>Pg. 215</b>	<b>(1+1+2=4)</b>
<b>31.1</b>	<b>Explain the meaning of cash.</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Cash means money/metal currency in the form of Rupya/ Rupee.		
<b>31.2</b>	<b>Explain the role of <i>Amil-Guzar</i>.</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	The role of <i>Amil Guzar</i> was to assess the land revenue and then to collect revenue from the peasants in cash or kind.		
<b>31.3</b>	<b>Explain the system of <i>lang batai</i>.</b>		<b>2</b>
Ans.	(i) Lang batai was the system under which, after cutting the grain heaps were formed. (ii) These heaps were divided among themselves and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.		
<b>32.</b>	<b>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</b>	<b>Pg.35</b>	<b>(1+1+2=4)</b>
<b>(32.1)</b>	<b>Who is the author of <i>Arthashastra</i>?</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Kautilya or Chanakya is the author of Arthashastra.		
<b>(32.2)</b>	<b>How were the elephants traced in the forests?</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Elephants are traced in the forests by following the course of urine and dung scattered in the forests with the help of 5 or 7 female Elephants.		
<b>(32.3)</b>	<b>Why were the elephants captured by the Mauryan rulers?</b>		<b>2</b>
Ans.	(i) Elephants were captured to raise the military strength of elephant by the Maurya rulers. (ii) According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 9,000 elephants.		
<b>33.</b>	<b>Read the given source and answer the questions that follows: "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"</b>	<b>Pg. 417</b>	<b>(1+1+2=4)</b>
<b>33.1</b>	<b>Mention the meaning of separate electorates.</b>		<b>1</b>



Ans.	It was a part of political framework in which minorities could be elected and have meaningful voice in the administration.		
<b>32.2</b>	<b>Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity?</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Patel was against separate electorate because he felt that in this way minorities will always remain minority.		
<b>33.3</b>	<b>Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British?</b>		<b>2</b>
Ans.	(i) Separate electorate was considered a mischief by the British, as it laid the foundation of dividing the different communities. (ii) (ii) Endangered the unity of the nation.		
	<b>SECTION—E</b>		(3+2=5)
<b>34</b>	<b>(Map–Based Questions)</b>		
<b>34.1</b>	<b>On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</b>		
Ans.(i)	Mathura –A place of Ashokan inscription.		1
(ii)	Rajgir–The capital of early State of Magadha.		1
(iii)	(a) Chandragiri–Where Aravidu dynasty ruled.		1
<b>OR</b>			
(iii)	(b) Delhi–Capital of Mughal Empire		1
<b>34.2</b>	<b>On the same map, two centres related to the Revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names of the lines drawn near them.</b>		<b>2</b>
	<b>Note :</b> The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only inlieu of Q.No. 34:		(3+2=5)
<b>34.1</b>	<b>Name one place where Ashokan inscription is found.</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Sanchi or any other place		
<b>34.2</b>	<b>Which was the capital town of State of Magadha?</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	Rajgir		
<b>34.3</b>	<b>(a) Name the place where Sangam dynasty ruled?</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	(a) Vijaynagara /Hampi		
<b>OR</b>			
<b>34.3</b>	<b>(b) Name the capital of Mughal Empire in Uttar Pradesh.'</b>		<b>1</b>
Ans.	(b) Agra		
<b>34.</b>	<b>Mention any two centres of Revolt of 1857.</b>		<b>2</b>
Ans.	Meerut, Delhi, Gwalior or any other		

