

Series E1GFH/2



Set No. 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

61/2/2

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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

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

इतिहास HISTORY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

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



61/2/2

263 B

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 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के आठ-आठ अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 300 से 350 शब्दों की शब्द सीमा में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड-घ – प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न, जिनमें तीन उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) खण्ड-ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित पाँच अंकों का प्रश्न है जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण, वस्तुओं की पहचान और स्थान शामिल हैं। इस मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखा जाए।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक खण्ड एवं प्रश्नों के साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक हैं, निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

खण्ड – क

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

21 × 1 = 21

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

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

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

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

विकल्प :

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

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

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

विकल्प :

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

SECTION – A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21 × 1 = 21

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

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

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

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

Options :

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

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

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

Options :

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

4. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

1

सूची-I
(मुगल साम्राज्य में भूमि)

सूची-II
(विशेषता)

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

विकल्प :

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

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

1

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

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

1

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

4. Match the following :

1

List-I
(Lands in Mughal Empire)

List-II
(Features)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| i. Polaj | a. Land always being cultivated |
| ii. Parauti | b. Land fallow for three to four years |
| iii. Chachhar | c. Land fallow a year |
| iv. Banjar | d. Land uncultivated for five years |

Options :

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

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

1

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

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

1

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

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

1

(A) रूस

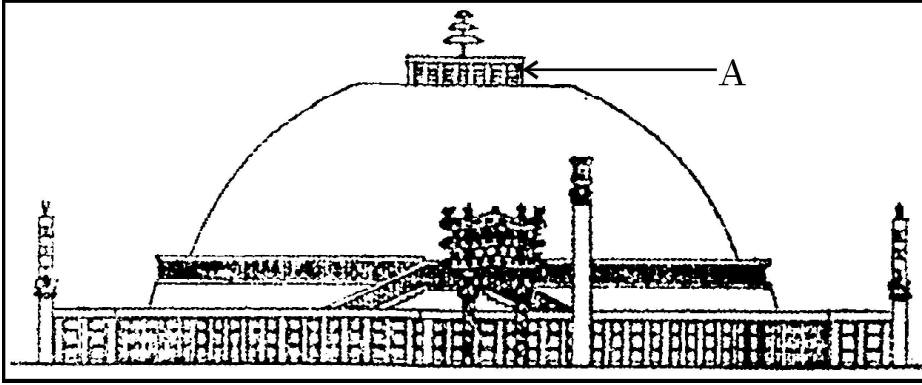
(B) पुर्तगाल

(C) स्पेन

(D) फ्रांस

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

1



(A) हरमिका

(B) अंडा

(C) यशित

(D) छतरी

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

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

(A) लुम्बिनी

(B) सारनाथ

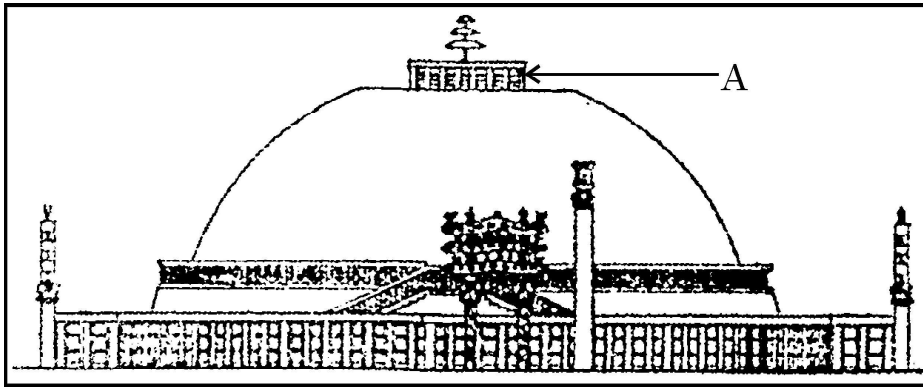
(C) कुशीनगर

(D) बोधगया

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

सूची-I

सूची-II

(हड़प्पा पुरास्थल)

(आज की अवस्थिति)

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

विकल्प :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

विकल्प :

(A) II, III और IV

(B) III, IV और I

(C) IV, I और II

(D) I, II और III

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

(राज्य) (1857 के विद्रोह के नेता)

(A) कानपुर : तात्यां तोपे

(B) मध्य प्रदेश : शाहमल

(C) बिहार : कुँवर सिंह

(D) उत्तर प्रदेश : गोनू

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options :

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

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

(State) (Leader of 1857 Revolt)

- (A) Kanpur : Tantya Tope
(B) Madhya Pradesh : Shahmal
(C) Bihar : Kunwar Singh
(D) Uttar Pradesh : Gonoo

15. निम्नलिखित का सही मिलान कीजिए :

1

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

विकल्प :

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

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

1

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

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

1

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

15. Match the following :

1

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

Options :

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

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

1

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

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

1

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

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित है ?

1

(प्रथम सहस्राब्दी विचारक)	(देश)
(A) जरथुस्त्र	— ईरान
(B) खुंगत्सी	— जापान
(C) सुकरात	— रोम
(D) महावीर	— श्रीलंका

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

1

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

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

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

20. निम्नलिखित यात्रियों में से कौन पुर्तगाल से था ?

1

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

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

1

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

18. Which of the following is correctly matched ? 1

(First Millennium Thinker)	(Country they Belonged)
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

खण्ड – ख

(लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

6 × 3 = 18

22. (a) जमीन से मिलने वाला राजस्व मुगल साम्राज्य की आर्थिक बुनियाद किस प्रकार था ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (b) मुगल ग्रामीण समाज में गाँव पंचायतों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

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

24. 'बारहवीं शताब्दी, में कर्नाटक में वीरशैव संतों के द्वारा एक धार्मिक और सामाजिक आंदोलन हुआ' । उपयुक्त बिंदुओं के साथ कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

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

अथवा

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

26. '1857 के विद्रोह को दबाना अंग्रेजों के लिए आसान साबित नहीं हुआ ।' इस कथन को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

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

SECTION – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6 × 3 = 18

22. (a) How revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire' ? Explain with examples. 3

OR

- (b) Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society. 3
23. 'Mohenjodaro was a Urban Centre.' Support the statement with suitable arguments. 3
24. 'In the twelfth century, Karnataka witnessed a religious and social movement under the Virashaiva Saints.' Support the statement with suitable points. 3

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

OR

- (b) Describe the teachings of Jainism. 3
26. 'British did not have an easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with examples. 3
27. Explain the arguments given in favour of strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly. 3

खण्ड – ग

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3 × 8 = 24

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

2 + 6 = 8

अथवा

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

4 + 4 = 8

29. (a) विजयनगर साम्राज्य की किलेबंदी की विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए ।

8

अथवा

- (b) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के शाही केन्द्र की विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए ।

8

30. (a) “ऐसे विभिन्न स्रोत हैं जो हमें भारत के राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में महात्मा गांधी के योगदान के बारे में विशेष अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं ।” उन स्रोतों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।

8

अथवा

- (b) कई विद्वानों ने स्वतंत्रता के बाद के महीनों को गांधीजी का ‘श्रेष्ठतम क्षण’ क्यों कहा है ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।

8

SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

3 × 8 = 24

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

OR

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

29. (a) Examine the features of fortification of the Vijayanagar empire. **8**

OR

- (b) Examine the features of Royal Centre of the Vijayanagar Empire. **8**

30. (a) “There are different sources that provide us special insight into the working of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement of India.” Explain the statement with example. **8**

OR

- (b) Why have many Scholars written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s finest hours ? Explain with examples. **8**

खण्ड – घ

(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

4 × 3 = 12

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

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

बाघ सदृश पति

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

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

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

SECTION – D
(Source Based Questions)

4 × 3 = 12

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

A Tiger-like Husband

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

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his prowess, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself, and declared her love for Bhima. She told Kunti: “I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man ... whether you think me a fool, or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband.”

Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on condition that they would spend the day together but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

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

विशाल पहुँच वाली एक भाषा

संस्कृत के विषय में अलबिरुनी यह लिखता है :

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

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

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

A language with an enormous range

Al-Biruni described Sanskrit as follows :

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

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

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

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट से उद्धृत

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

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

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

1

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

1

33.3 इस रिपोर्ट की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

2

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

From the Fifth Report

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

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

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

खण्ड – ड

(मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न)

5 × 1 = 5

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

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

अथवा

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

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

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

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

अथवा

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

SECTION – E

(Map Based Questions)

5 × 1 = 5

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

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

OR

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

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

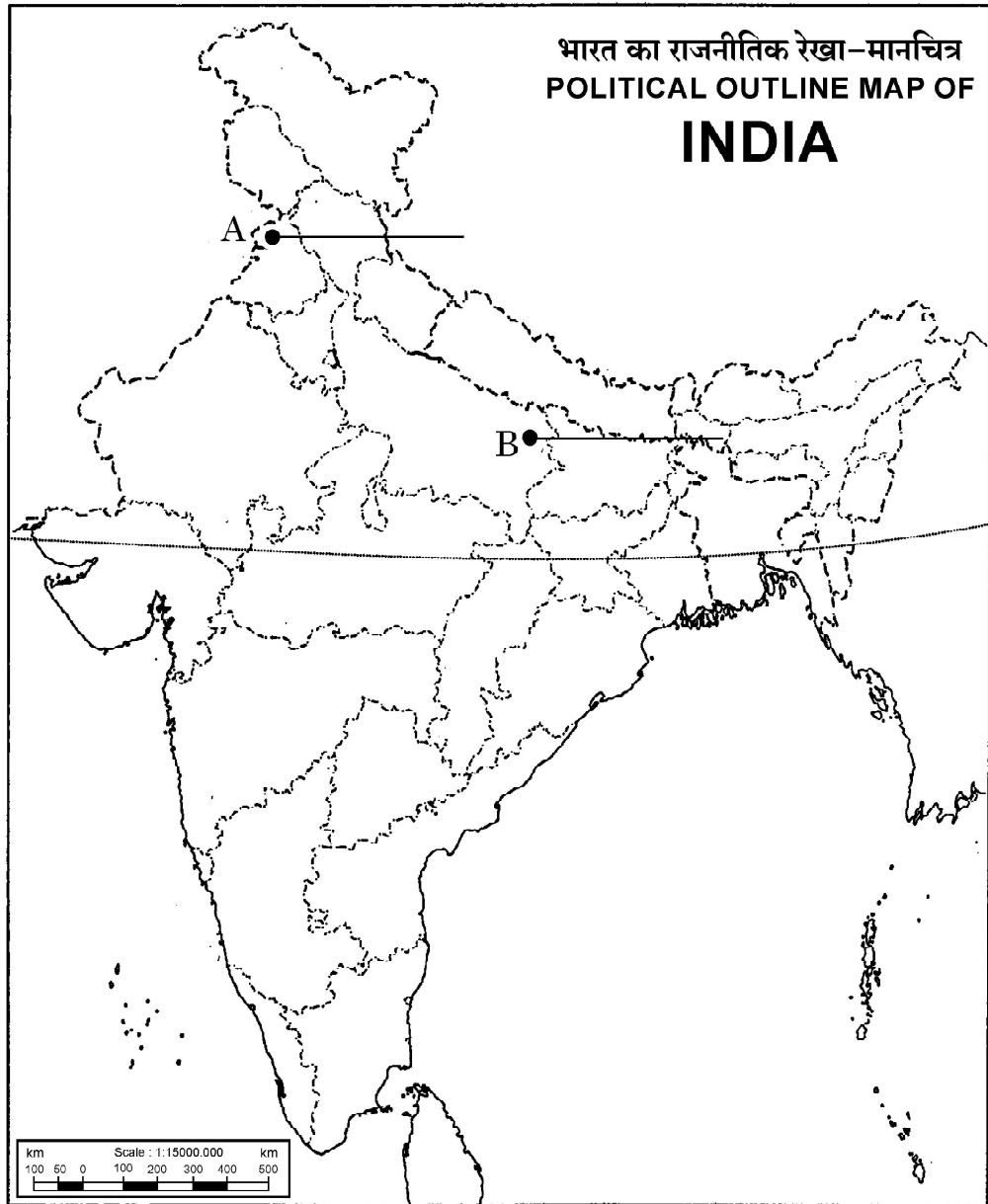
**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired
Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :**

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

OR

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

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



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

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

General Instructions: -

19	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.
20	“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.”
21	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.
22	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.
23	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.
24	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
25	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.
26	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.
27	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” .
28	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
29	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.
30	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).
31	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
32	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.
33	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.
34	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
35	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.
36	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	B - JAWAHARLAL NEHRU	409	1
2	C - Wajid Ali Shah	296,297	1
3	C - III, IV, I and II	258, 274,276,278	1
4	A - i-a, ii-c,iii-b, ,iv-d	214	1
5	C - The name was derived from the local goddess named Pampa devi	170	1
6	D - Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.	157	1
7	B - Portugal	176	1
8	A - Harmika For visually impaired B - Sarnath	96, 97 96	1
9	C - Mauryas, Shaks and Guptas	50	1
10	D - iii and iv	2,3	1
11	D - Vakataka	40	1
12	A - (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
13	A - II, III and IV	218	1
14	C - Bihar – Kunwar singh	292	1
15	C - a-2,,b-3, c-4, D-1	144, 116,168	1
16	A - The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE	84	1
17	B - Khetri	12	1
18	A - ZARATHRUSTRA - IRAN	84	1
19	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	260	1
20	B - Domingo Paes	176	1
21	B- Hansa Mehta	422	1
SECTION B			6x3=18
22. (a)	How Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.		3

Ans.	Revenue from the land the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire (i)Revenue from the land was the economic mainstayof the Mughal Empire.	Pg.213-214	
	(ii)Mughal State had an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from its rapidly expanding empire.		
	(iii)The office of the diwan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire.		
	(iv)There were revenue collectors called the amil-guzar or record keepers.		
	(v)The Mughal State tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural lands in the empire and what these lands produced before fixing the burden of taxes on people.		
	(vi)The land revenue arrangements consisted of twostages – the Jama and the Hasil.		
	(vii)The Jama was the amount assessed, and Hasil was the amount collected.		
	(viii)One third of the produce was collected as revenueby the State.		
	(ix)Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in each province and classified into categories of good, middling and bad.		
	(x)The produce of all the categories of land were added and the third of this represents the medium produce and one-third part of which was exacted as the Royal dues.		
	(xi)The amil-guzar or revenue collector was ordered by Akbar that while he should attempt to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open.		
	(xii)They devised ways to collect in kind like kankut,batai or bhaoli and khet-batai.		
	(xiii)The Mughal State encouraged peasants to		

	cultivate jins-i-kamil (literally, perfect crops) such as cotton and sugarcane as they brought in more revenue.		
	(xiv)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
OR			
22. (b)	Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society?		3
Ans.	The role of village panchayat in Mughal rural society was very important because (i)The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property.	Pg.202-203	
	(ii)In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body.		
	(iii)An oligarchy, the panchayat represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on themembers.		
	(iv)Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat		
	(v)The panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool.		
	(vi)Expenses for community welfare activities such as tiding over natural calamities (like floods), were also met from these funds.		

	(vii)Often these funds were also deployed in construction of a bund or digging a canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.		
	(viii)One important function of the panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld.		
	(ix)One of the duties of the village headman was to oversee the conduct of the members of the village community “chiefly to prevent any offence against their caste.		
	(x)Panchayats also had the authority to levy fines and inflict more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community. The latter was a drastic step and was in most cases meted out for a limited period.		
	(xi)In addition to the village panchayat each caste or jati in the village had its own jati panchayat. These panchayats wielded considerable power in rural society.		
	(xii)Archival records from western India – notably Rajasthan and Maharashtra – contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extortionate taxation or the demand for unpaid labour (begar) imposed by the “superior” castes or officials of the state. These petitions were usually made by villagers, from the lowest rungs of rural society.		
	(xiii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be explained.		
Q.23.	“Mohenjo-Daro was a planned Urban Centre.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.		3
Ans.	(i)Mohenjo-Daro had the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively.	Pg.5-7	

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

	Any three points to be explained.		
24.	In the twelfth century, Karnataka witnessed a religious and social movement under the Virashaiva saints because.		3
	(i)A new tradition in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named Basavanna, who was initially a Jain and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king. His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats.	Pg.146-147	
	(ii)They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.		
	(iii)Men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.		
	(iv)Those who are revered include the jangama or wandering monks.		
	(v)Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.		
	(vi)Therefore, they did not practice cremation. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.		
	(vii)The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the “pollution” attribute to certain groups by Brahmanas.		
	(viii)They also questioned the theory of rebirth.		
	(ix)These won them followers amongst those who were neglected by the Brahmanas.		
	(x)The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.		
	(xi)Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.		
	(xii)Any other relevant point.		

	(xiii)Any three to be explained.		
Q.25 (a)	Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.		3
Ans.	Teachings of Buddhism. (i)The world is transient (anicca) and constantlychanging.	Pg.91-92	
	(ii)It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.		
	(iii)Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) isintrinsic to human existence.		
	(iv)It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.		
	(v)The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.		
	(vi)He advised all to be humane and ethical towards common people. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
	(vii)The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
OR			
25.(b)	Describe the teachings of Jainism		3
Ans.	Features of Jainism during the ancient period (i)The important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated : even stones, rocks and water have life.	Pg.88	
	(ii)Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans,animals, plants and insects, is central to Jainism.		
	(iii)In fact the principle of ahimsa, has left its mark onIndian thinking.		
	(iv)The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.		

	(v)Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.		
	(vi)This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be described.		
26.	'British did not have easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with examples.		3
Ans.	<p>(i)Because it is clear from all accounts that we have of 1857 that the British did not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion.</p> <p>Before sending out troops to reconquer North India, the British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency. By a number of Acts, passed in May and June 1857, not only was the whole of North India put under martial law but military officers and even ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion. In other words, the ordinary processes of law and trial were suspended and it was put out that rebellion would have only one punishment – death.</p>	Pg. 305-306	
	<p>(ii)Armed with these newly enacted special laws and the reinforcements brought in from Britain, the British began the task of suppressing the revolt. They, like the rebels, recognised the symbolic value of Delhi. The British thus mounted a two- pronged attack. One force moved from Calcutta into North India and the other from the Punjab – which was largely peaceful – to reconquer Delhi.British attempts to recover Delhi began in earnest in early June 1857 but it was only in late September that the city was finally captured.</p>		
	<p>(iii)The fighting and losses on both sides were heavy. One reason for this was the fact that rebels from all over North India had come to Delhi to defend the capital.</p>		

	(iv) In the Gangetic plain too the progress of British reconquest was slow. The forces had to reconquer the area village by village. The countryside and the people around were entirely hostile. As soon as they began their counter-insurgency operations, the British realised that they were not dealing with a mere mutiny but an uprising that had huge popular support. In Awadh, for example, a British official called Forsyth estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting.		
	(v) The British used military power on a gigantic scale. But this was not the only instrument they used. In large parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh, where big landholders and peasants had offered united resistance, the British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big landholders their estates. Rebel landholders were dispossessed and the loyal rewarded. Many landholders died fighting the British or they escaped into Nepal where they died of illness or starvation.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	(vii) Any three to be explained.		
27.	Explain the arguments given in favour of strong centre in the Constituent Assembly.		3
Ans.	<p>Following arguments in constitutional assembly given in favour of strong centre</p> <p>(i) Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated.</p>	Pg.423-424	

	(ii)Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects: Union List – Union Government can make laws on it. State List– State Government can make laws on it . Concurrent List – Both Union and State Government can make laws on listed items.		
	(iii)In India, Union Government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security and coordinate on the matters of vital interest.		
	(iv)Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of the Governor.		
	(v)Some taxes such as land and property taxes, salestax and tax collected by the State.		
	(vi)There were debates on powers of Centre and State. K. Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of powers was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if the Centre is overburdened with responsibilities, it could not function properly. So it is important that some powers should be transferred to the State.		
	(vii)He warned against excessive centralized power inthe constitution.		
	(viii)Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma, etc. advocated for a strong Centre.		
	(ix)Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strongand united Centre much stronger.		
	(x)Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centreshould be made as strong as possible.		
	(xi)Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for well-being of the country, mobilise the available resources, establish proper administration and defend the country against aggression.		

	(xii)Any otherrelevant point To be evaluated as a whole.		
SECTION C			3x8=24
Long Answer Type Questions			
28. (a)	How were inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.		2+6=8
Ans.	Methods of deciphering inscriptions of Maurya period and limitation of inscriptions use as historical source (i)James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions.	Pg.46-48	
	(ii)James Prinsep matched the inscriptions in terms ofcontent, style, language and paleography.		
	(iii)He also discovered that Asoka is the name of the ruler and devanampiya and piyadassi are titles used for Asoka in many inscriptions.		
	(iv)He noted that Asoka, Devanampiya and Piyadasi are different names of the same ruler.		
	(v)Any other relevant point.		
	Any two points to be explained.		
	The limitations of Inscriptional Evidence : (i)There are technical limitations in studying the Inscriptions.		
	(ii)In some Inscriptions letters are very faintly engraved.		
	(iii)Some Inscriptions are damaged.		
	(iv)In some Inscriptions letters are missing.		
	(v)Reconstructions are uncertain.		

	(vi)It is not easy to be sure about the exact meaning ofthe words used in inscriptions.		
	(vii)Several thousand inscriptions were made but only some hundreds have been discovered.		
	(viii)All are not deciphered, published and translated.		
	(ix)Politically and economically significant matters are recorded in inscriptions but routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence are not found in inscriptions.		
	(x)Any other relevant point.		
	Any six points to be explained.		
OR			
28. (b)	How do historians cone to know about the Mauryas? Explain the administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire.		4+4=8
Ans.	Sources to know about Mauryan period and administrative structure of Mauryan Empire: (i)Sources include archaeological finds, especiallysculptures, buildings, monasteries, etc.	Pg.32-34	
	(ii)The account of Megasthenes called Indica , which survives in fragments.		
	(iii)The Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya.		
	(iv)Later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature.		
	(v)Sanskrit literary works have been written about theMauryas.		
	(vi)The Inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars.		
	(vii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
	Administrative structure of the Mauryan Empire : (i)There were five major political centres in the empire– the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres		

	of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan Inscriptions.		
	(ii)Administrative control was strongest in areas aroundthe capital and the provincial centres.		
	(iii)These centres were carefully chosen, both Taxila and Ujjayini being situated on important long-distance trade routes.		
	(iv)There was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.		
	(v)Of these, one subcommittee looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.		
	(vi)Asoka also tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma, the principles of which were simple and universally applicable.		
	(vii)Special officers, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, were appointed to spread the message of dhamma.		
	(viii)Asoka appointed Pativedakas to collect people's needs and report to the king directly.		
	(ix)Any other relevant point.		
	Any four points to be explained.		
29. (a)	Examine the features of fortification of the Vijayanagar empire.		8
Ans.(a)	Main features of Vijayanagara fortification: (i)The planning of Vijayanagara fortification by the rulers of the empire was mentioned by Abdur Razzaq.	Pg.177-178	
	(ii)Abdur Razzaq has mentioned seven lines of fortification. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.		
	(iii)The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city.		

	(iv)No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.		
	(v)The stone blocks were wedge-shaped.		
	(vi)It enclosed agricultural tracts.		
	(vii)Between the first, second and the third walls there were fields, gardens and houses.		
	(viii)Between the agricultural tract, the sacred centre andthe urban core were there.		
	(ix)Large granaries were there within fortified areas.		
	(x)An elaborate strategy of protecting the agriculturalbelt itself.		
	(xi)A second line of fortification went round the inner core of the urban complex, and a third line surrounded the royal centre.		
	(xii) Any other relevant point.		
	(xiii)Any three points to be explained.		

OR

29. (b)	Examine the features of Royal Centre of the Vijayanagar Empire.		8
Ans.(b)	The features of royal centre of the Vijayanagara Empire. (i)The royal centre was located in the South-Western part of the settlement.	Pg.179 to 183	
	(ii>About 30 building complexes have been identified as palaces.		
	(iii)These were relatively large structures.		
	(iv)Temples were constructed entirely of masonry, while the secular buildings were made of perishable materials.		
	(v)One of the more distinctive structures in the areawas the “king’s palace” which is the largest of the enclosures.		

	(vi)The king's palace has two most impressive platforms, usually called the "Audience Hall" and the "Mahanavami Dibba".		
	(vii)The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.		
	(viii)The audience hall is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. It had a staircase going up to the second floor.		
	(ix)Mahanavami dibba is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.		
	(x)Rituals associated with the structure or the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami dibba on the occasion included worship of the image, state horse, sacrifice, dances, wrestling matches.		
	(xi)On the last day of the festival the king inspected armies.		
	(xii)One of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal. According to Mackenzie, this may have been a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisers.		
	(xiii)Another important building in the Royal centre was the Elephant Stables. This building has eleven rooms and beautiful structures over them. This may have been used for keeping special elephants which were used for king's family.		
	(xiv)One of the most spectacular temples in the royal centre is the Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family. Sculpted panels on the walls have scenes from the Ramayana sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.		
	(xv)Any other relevant point.		
	(xvi)To be assessed as a whole.		

30. (a)	<p>“There are different sources that provide us special insight into the working of Mahatma Gandhi in the national Movement of India.”</p> <p>Explain the statement with example.</p>		8
Ans. (a)	(i)Speeches.	Pg.367	
	(ii)Private letters to individuals.		
	(iii)Letters published in Harijan, etc.		
	(iv)Bunch of old letters.		
	(v)Autobiographies.		
	(vi)Government records of the Home department.		
	(vii)Newspapers.		
	(viii)Oral sources.		
	(ix)Contemporary fiction, films, journals.		
	(x)The debates of the Constituent Assembly.		
	(xi)Any other relevant point.		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
OR			
30. (b)	<p>Why have many Scholars written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s finest hours? Explain with examples.</p>		8
Ans.(b)	<p>Many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s “finest hour” because:</p> <p>(i)Gandhiji did not attend any function or hoist aflag on the day of Independence, instead he marked the day with a 24 hour fast.</p>	Pg.365-366	
	(ii)He kept himself isolated from the celebrations as he believed that freedom has come at an unacceptable price, the country has been divided and due to communalism, two religious communities of India are seeking the life of each other.		

	(iii)After attainment of Independence, Gandhiji kept himself aloof from the political works and engagements.		
	(iv)He focused on pacifying people, went around hospitals and refugee camps and giving consolation to distressed people.		
	(v)He appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the past and extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to one another.		
	(vi)He said the worst is over and all Indians should worktogether for equality of all classes and creeds.		
	(vii)In his last days, Gandhiji was spending time to bringpeace without any pressure of political objectives.		
	(viii)He was serving the humanity, tried to reduce the sufferings of displaced people with hands of empathy.		
	(ix)Thus, keeping the all above in consideration, scholars described the month after Independence as being Gandhiji's finest hour.		
(x)	Any other relevant point.		
(xi)	Any eight points.		

SECTION D

Source Based Questions			4x3=12
(31.1)	How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?		1
Ans.	(i)Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who were man-eaters and beyond the four varnas.	Pg. 65	
	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.2)	Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea from Bhima?		1
Ans.	(i)Kunti approved Hidimba's plea on the condition thatBhima would spend the day with Hidimba but would return at night to the Pandavas.		

	(ii)Any other relevant point.		
(31.3)	How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness?		2
Ans.	(i)Kunti was a farsighted person who knew that Hidimba and her child would be a great help in their need.		
	(ii)Same thing happened – Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas when they needed him.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
(32.1)	How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?		1
Ans.	(i)According to Al-Biruni, Sanskrit and Arabic had anenormous range both in words and inflections.		
	(ii)Original and derivative versions in both the languages.		
	(iii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any one point.		
(32.2)	Give an example of the kind of work he translated in to Arabic from Sanskrit.		1
Ans.	He translated works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.		
(32.3)	Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range?		2
Ans.	(i) Because the language is of an enormous range both in words and inflections.	Pg. 124	
	(ii)Calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using the same word for a variety of subjects in order to properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.		
(33.1)	Examine the reason for calling it as a Fifth Report.		1
Ans	(i) It was the fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.	Pg.265	

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

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

(34.3)

Mention any two centres related with Indian National Movement. Important centres of the National Movement :

Champan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi. – (Any two.)

2

