

Series E1GFH/C



Set No. 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

61/C/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.

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### 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. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (i) प्रयाग प्रशस्ति गुप्त शासकों को जानने का एक स्रोत है।
- (ii) यह समुद्रगुप्त की प्रशंसा में रचित है।
- (iii) इसकी रचना संस्कृत में हुई थी।
- (iv) इसकी रचना भाणभट्ट द्वारा की गई।

विकल्प :

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

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### **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. Read the following statements and select the correct option :

- (i) The Prayaga Prashasti is a source to know about Gupta rulers.
- (ii) It was composed in praise of Samudragupta.
- (iii) It was composed in Sanskrit.
- (iv) It was composed by Banabhatta.

#### **Options :**

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

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2. निम्नलिखित में से किस वंश ने पहली बार सोने के सिक्कों के उपयोग से अपनी उच्च स्थिति का दावा किया ?

- (a) गुप्त वंश (b) कुषाण वंश  
(c) मौर्य वंश (d) चेर वंश

3. 1333 में इब्न बतूता के भारत पहुँचने पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन दिल्ली का सुल्तान था ?

- (a) इब्राहिम लोदी (b) मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक  
(c) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी (d) रज़िया सुल्तान

4. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

सूची I

(बौद्ध ग्रंथ)

- A. विनय पिटक  
B. अभिधम्म पिटक  
C. सुत्त पिटक  
D. दीपवंश

सूची II

(मुख्य विषय)

- I. द्वीप का इतिहास  
II. मठों के नियम  
III. बौद्ध दर्शन और टीकाएँ  
IV. बौद्ध शिक्षाएँ

विकल्प :

- |     | A   | B   | C   | D  |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) | I   | II  | III | IV |
| (b) | II  | III | IV  | I  |
| (c) | III | IV  | II  | I  |
| (d) | IV  | I   | III | II |

5. निम्नलिखित में से सातवाहन वंश के किस सबसे प्रसिद्ध शासक को अनूठा ब्राह्मण माना जाता था ?

- (a) राजा वसिथि-पुत सिरि पुलुमायि  
(b) राजा हरिति-पुत विनहुकद  
(c) राजा मधारि-पुत स्वामी सकसेन  
(d) राजा गौतमी-पुत सिरि सातकनि

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय पुरातात्त्विक सर्वेक्षण के पहले महानिदेशक थे और जिन्हें भारतीय पुरातत्त्व का जनक भी कहा जाता है ?

- (a) आर.ई.एम. व्हीलर (b) अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम  
(c) जॉन मार्शल (d) जी.एफ. डेल्स



2. Which dynasty among the following was the first to use gold coins to claim their higher status ?
- (a) Gupta dynasty (b) Kushana dynasty  
(c) Maurya dynasty (d) Chera dynasty
3. Who among the following was the Sultan of Delhi, when Ibn Battuta reached India in 1333 ?
- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq  
(c) Allauddin Khilji (d) Razia Sultan
4. Match the following :

*List I*  
(Buddhist Text)

- A. Vinaya Pitaka  
B. Abhidhamma Pitaka  
C. Sutta Pitaka  
D. Dipavamsa

*List II*  
(Primary Theme)

- I. Chronicle of island  
II. Rules of monastic order  
III. Buddhist philosophy and commentaries  
IV. Buddhist teachings

**Options :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | I        | II       | III      | IV       |
| (b) | II       | III      | IV       | I        |
| (c) | III      | IV       | II       | I        |
| (d) | IV       | I        | III      | II       |

5. Who among the following was the best ruler of the Satavahana dynasty who claimed to be a unique Brahmana ?
- (a) Raja Vasithi-puta Siri Pulumayi  
(b) Raja Hariti-puta Vinhukada  
(c) Raja Madhari-puta Svami Sakasena  
(d) Raja Gotami-puta Siri Satakani
6. Who among the following was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India and often called as the Father of Indian Archaeology ?
- (a) R.E.M. Wheeler (b) Alexander Cunningham  
(c) John Marshall (d) G.F. Dales



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

अभिकथन (A) : संविधान सभा में हुई चर्चाएँ जनमत द्वारा व्यक्त की गई राय से भी प्रभावित थीं।

कारण (R) : सामूहिक सहभागिता बनाने के लिए जनता से सुझाव भी आमंत्रित किए जाते थे।

- (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।

8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही सुमेलित है ?

- (a) हज़ार राम मंदिर – तमिलनाडु में
- (b) चिदम्बरम मंदिर – बेलूर में
- (c) बृहदेश्वर मंदिर – तंजावूर में
- (d) चन्नकेशव मंदिर – विजयनगर में

9. निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

विजयनगर के घोड़ा व्यापारियों के स्थानीय समूहों को \_\_\_\_\_ भी कहा जाता था।

- (a) कुदिरई चेट्टी (b) वणिक
- (c) सेट्टी (d) सत्थवाह

10. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा अशोक के अभिलेख की भाषाओं के बारे में सही है ?

- (a) अधिकांश अभिलेख प्राकृत भाषा में थे।
- (b) श्रीलंकाई अभिलेखों में अरामेइक और यूनानी भाषा का उपयोग किया गया था।
- (c) प्राकृत के अधिकांश अभिलेख देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे गए थे।
- (d) अफगानिस्तान में मिले अभिलेखों में ब्राह्मी लिपि का प्रयोग किया गया था।

11. निम्नलिखित में से किस गवर्नर जनरल ने 'एनफ़ील्ड राइफ़लों' का इस्तेमाल शुरू किया जो 1857 के विद्रोह का एक कारण भी बना ?

- (a) वेलेज़ली (b) हार्डिंग
- (c) डलहौजी (d) बेंटिंक

7. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read the following carefully and choose the correct option :

*Assertion (A)* : The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinion expressed by the public.

*Reason (R)* : Public was also asked to send in their views on what needed to be done.

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

8. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

- (a) Hazara Rama Temple – at Tamil Nadu
- (b) Chidambaram Temple – at Belur
- (c) Brihadishvara Temple – at Thanjavur
- (d) Chennakeshava Temple – at Vijayanagar

9. Choose the correct option from the following :

Local communities of horse merchants of Vijayanagar were also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kudirai Chettis
- (b) Vanik
- (c) Setthis
- (d) Saththavahas

10. Which of the following statements is correct about the languages of Asokan inscription ?

- (a) Most inscriptions were in Prakrit language.
- (b) Aramaic and Greek languages were used in Sri Lankan inscriptions.
- (c) Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in Devanagri script.
- (d) Brahmi Script was used in inscriptions in Afghanistan.

11. Who among the following Governor Generals introduced 'The Enfield Rifles' which became a cause of the Revolt of 1857 ?

- (a) Wellesley
- (b) Hardinge
- (c) Dalhousie
- (d) Bentinck

12. निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए :

स्तंभ I

(मुगल समाज में लोग)

- A. सराफ़
- B. अमील-गुज़ार
- C. खुद-काश्त
- D. मुकद्दम

स्तंभ II

(भूमिका)

- I. राजस्व वसूली करने वाले
- II. मुद्रा की फेर बदल करने वाले
- III. गाँव का मुखिया
- IV. गाँव में रहने वाले किसान

विकल्प :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	IV	II	III	I
(b)	I	III	II	IV
(c)	III	IV	I	II
(d)	II	I	IV	III

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही सुमेलित है ?

स्तंभ I

(संविधान सभा के सदस्य)

- (a) के.एम. मुंशी
- (b) के.जे. खाण्डेकर
- (c) बी. पोकर बहादुर
- (d) आर.वी. धुलेकर

स्तंभ II

(उनका क्षेत्र)

- मध्य प्रांत
- गुजरात
- मद्रास
- पंजाब

14. संथाल विद्रोह के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है ?

- (a) अंग्रेज़ों द्वारा संथालों को 'दामिन-ई-कोह' ज़मीन दी गई ।
- (b) संथालों ने ज़मींदारों और अंग्रेज़ों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया ।
- (c) सिद्धू मांझी ने संथालों का नेतृत्व किया ।
- (d) संथालों ने पहाड़ियों और अंग्रेज़ों को विद्रोह में हरा दिया ।

15. निम्नलिखित में से अलवारों का प्रमुख संकलन या रचना कौन-सी है ?

- (a) सूर्य सिद्धांत
- (b) नलयिरादिव्यप्रबंधम्
- (c) तवरम
- (d) महाभाष्य



12. Match the following :

<i>Column I</i> ( <i>People in Mughal Society</i> )	<i>Column II</i> ( <i>Role</i> )
A. Shroff	I. Revenue Collector
B. Amil-Guzar	II. Money Changers
C. Khud-Kashta	III. Village Headman
D. Muqaddam	IV. Resident Cultivators

Options :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	IV	II	III	I
(b)	I	III	II	IV
(c)	III	IV	I	II
(d)	II	I	IV	III

13. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

<i>Column I</i> ( <i>Members of the</i> <i>Constituent Assembly</i> )	<i>Column II</i> ( <i>Their Region</i> )
(a) K.M. Munshi	Central Province
(b) K.J. Khanderkar	Gujarat
(c) B. Pocker Bahadur	Madras
(d) R.V. Dhulekar	Punjab

14. Which of the following statements is **not** correct about Santhal Rebellion ?

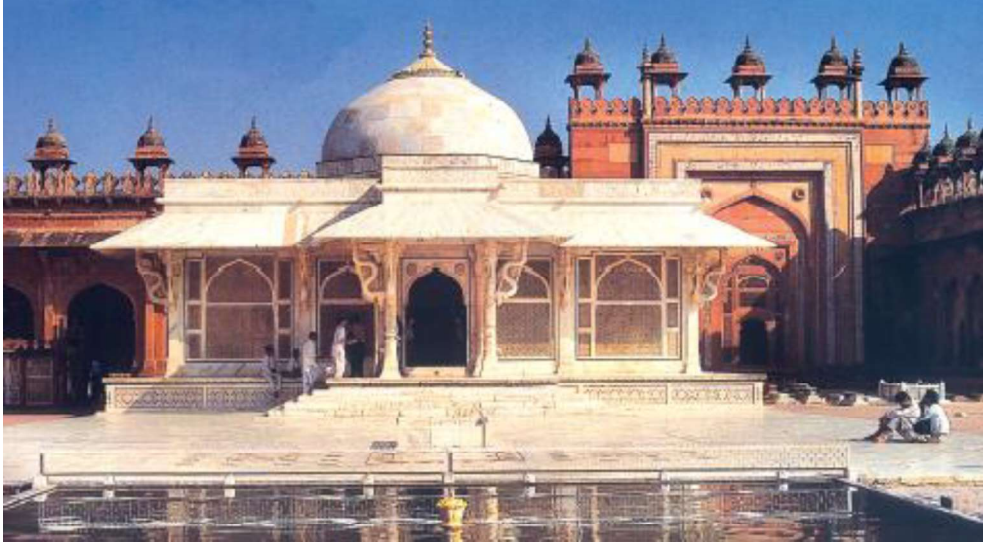
- (a) 'Damin-i-koh' lands were given by British to Santhals.
- (b) Santhals rebelled against Zamindars and Britishers.
- (c) Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the Santhals.
- (d) Santhals defeated Paharias and British in the Revolt.

15. Which one of the following is the major anthology or composition of Alvars ?

- (a) Surya Siddhanta
- (b) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- (c) Tevaram
- (d) Mahabhashya



16. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से दिए गए चित्र की पहचान कीजिए :



- (a) निज़ामुद्दीन औलिया की दरगाह, दिल्ली में
- (b) शेख सलीम चिश्ती की दरगाह, फतेहपुर सिकरी में
- (c) हाजी अली दरगाह, बॉम्बे (मुंबई) में
- (d) हज़रतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर में

**नोट:** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र. सं. 16 के स्थान पर है :

निम्नलिखित में से किस गुरु ने बाबा गुरु नानक देव की बानी को 'आदि ग्रंथ साहिब' में संकलित किया ?

- (a) गुरु अर्जन देव
- (b) गुरु तेग बहादुर
- (c) गुरु गोबिंद सिंह
- (d) गुरु अंगद देव

17. दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से *महाभारत* के पात्र की पहचान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

- वह कुंती का बेटा था ।
- उसका विवाह हिडिम्बा से हुआ ।
- वह घटोत्कच का पिता था ।

**विकल्प :**

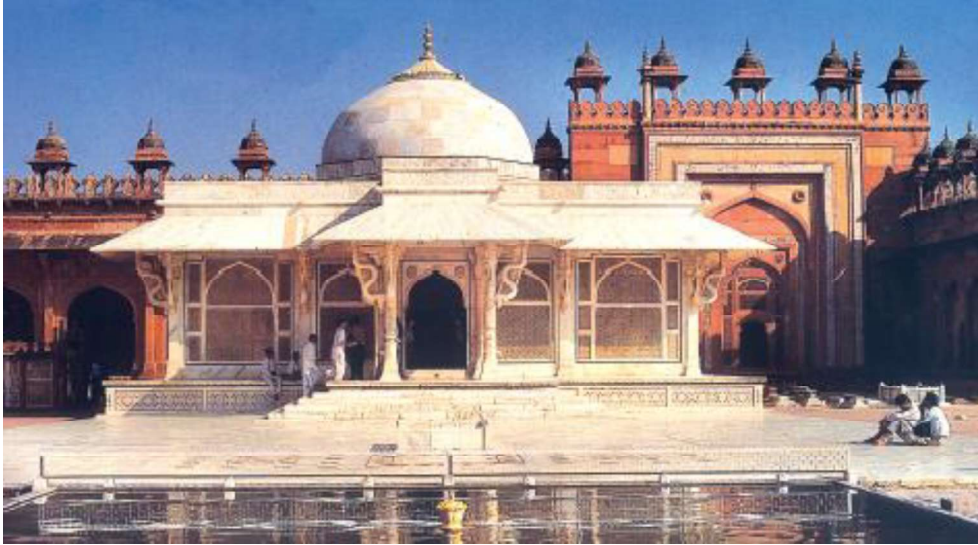
- (a) युधिष्ठिर
- (b) भीम
- (c) अर्जुन
- (d) नकुल

61/C/3

10



16. Identify the following image from the following options :



- (a) Dargah of Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi
- (b) Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti in Fatehpur Sikri
- (c) Dargah Haji Ali in Bombay (Mumbai)
- (d) Dargah Hazratbal in Srinagar

**Note :** The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates**, only in lieu of Q. No. 16 :

Who among the following Gurus compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns in 'Adi Granth Sahib' ?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
- (b) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (c) Guru Gobind Singh
- (d) Guru Angad Dev

17. Identify the character of *Mahabharata* with the help of the given information and select the correct option.

- Was the son of Kunti.
- Was married to Hidimba.
- Was father of Ghatotkacha.

**Options :**

- (a) Yudhisthira
- (b) Bhima
- (c) Arjuna
- (d) Nakul



18. “1859 में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा एक कानून पारित किया गया जिसके अनुसार ऋणदाता और रैंप के बीच हस्ताक्षरित ऋणपत्र केवल तीन वर्षों के लिए मान्य होता था।” निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से उस कानून को पहचानिए।
- (a) एकमुश्त बंदोबस्त (b) भारतीय प्रेस अधिनियम  
(c) सूर्यास्त कानून (d) परिसीमन कानून
19. ‘शाह मल’ को स्थानीय स्तर पर ‘राजा’ क्यों माना जाता था ? नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही कारण की पहचान कीजिए।
- (a) उन्हें एक प्रेरित पैगम्बर माना जाता था।  
(b) उसने चिनहाट के संघर्ष में हेनरी लॉरेंस को हराया।  
(c) वह झगड़ों और विवादों का फैसला करता था।  
(d) उसे कोई हरा नहीं सकता था क्योंकि उसके पास जादुई शक्तियाँ थीं।
20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विषय भारतीय संघवाद के त्रिसूत्रीय सूचियों का भाग **नहीं** है ?
- (a) केन्द्रीय विषय (b) अवशिष्ट विषय  
(c) राज्य विषय (d) समवर्ती विषय
21. भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में यात्रा करने आए यात्रियों के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है ?
- (a) 1440 के दशक में रज़्जाक समरकंदी ने दक्षिण भारत का दौरा किया।  
(b) इब्न जुज़ाई ने इब्न बतूता का श्रुतिलेख लिखा।  
(c) फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर ने भूमि पर राजकीय स्वामित्व का वर्णन किया।  
(d) अल-बिरूनी ने नारियल और पान का वर्णन किया।

### खण्ड ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

6×3=18

22. (क) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के किलेबंदी की विशिष्टता की परख कीजिए। 3
- अथवा
- (ख) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के इतिहास में कॉलिन मैकेंज़ी के योगदान का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3
23. जेम्स प्रिंसेप कौन था ? प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास में उसके योगदान का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1+2=3



18. "In 1859, the British passed a law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots would have a validity for three years." Identify the law from the following options.
- (a) Summary Settlement (b) Indian Press Act  
(c) Sunset Law (d) Limitation Law
19. Why was 'Shah Mal' locally acknowledged as 'Raja' ? Identify the correct reason from the options given below.
- (a) He was considered as an inspired prophet.  
(b) He defeated Henry Lawrence in Battle of Chinhat.  
(c) He settled disputes and dispensed judgements.  
(d) He was invincible as he had magical powers.
20. Which one of the following subjects is **not** a part of three list formula of Indian Federalism ?
- (a) Union subjects (b) Residuary subjects  
(c) State subjects (d) Concurrent subjects
21. Which one of the following statements about travellers, travelling in the Indian subcontinent is **not** correct ?
- (a) Razzaq Samarqandi visited South India in 1440s.  
(b) Ibn Juzayy wrote the stories of Ibn Battuta.  
(c) Francois Bernier described crown ownership of land.  
(d) Al-Biruni has described the Coconut and Paan.

### SECTION B

#### (Short-Answer Type Questions)

6×3=18

22. (a) Examine the uniqueness of the fortification of the Vijayanagar empire. 3
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the contribution of Colin Mackenzie towards the history of Vijayanagar. 3
23. Who was James Prinsep ? Mention his contribution to the ancient Indian history ? 1+2=3



24. “1857 के जनविद्रोह से पहले के सालों में सिपाहियों के अपने वरिष्ठ गोरे अफसरों के साथ रिश्ते काफ़ी बदल चुके थे ।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
25. (क) संविधान सभा के कुछ सदस्यों ने मजबूत केन्द्र सरकार का पक्ष क्यों लिया था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) जवाहर लाल नेहरू का ‘उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव’ ऐतिहासिक प्रस्ताव क्यों माना गया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
26. प्राचीन भारत में वर्ण व्यवस्था से बाहर माने जाने वाले लोगों पर चीनी यात्रियों के विचारों की परख कीजिए । 3
27. “भक्ति परंपरा की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं में से एक महिलाओं की उपस्थिति थी ।” अलवार और नयनार परंपरा के उदाहरणों से इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

**खण्ड ग**

**(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)**

**3×8=24**

28. (क) महात्मा बुद्ध की शिक्षाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
- अथवा**
- (ख) प्राचीन भारत में पौराणिक हिंदू धर्म के उदय की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
29. (क) *आइन-ए-अकबरी* की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
- अथवा**
- (ख) मुगल काल में जंगल में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8
30. (क) “असहयोग भारत और गाँधीजी के जीवन में एक युग का ही नाम हो गया ।” 1920 के आंदोलन के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 8
- अथवा**
- (ख) गाँधीजी ने नमक को विरोध के प्रतीक के रूप में क्यों चयन किया ? नमक यात्रा ने महात्मा गाँधीजी को दुनिया के सामने कैसे लाया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 8

24. "The relationship of the sepoy with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857." Elaborate the statement. 3
25. (a) Why were some members of the Constituent Assembly in favour of a strong Central Government ? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) Why is 'Objectives Resolution' of Jawahar Lal Nehru considered as a momentous resolution ? Explain. 3
26. Examine the views of Chinese travellers on the people considered outside the Varna system in ancient India. 3
27. "One of the most striking features of Bhakti tradition was the presence of women." Explain the statement with examples from Alvar and Nayanar traditions. 3

**SECTION C**  
**(Long-Answer Type Questions)**

**3×8=24**

28. (a) Explain the teachings of Mahatma Buddha. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism in ancient India. 8
29. (a) Explain the features of *Ain-i-Akbari*. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the life of forest dwellers in the Mughal period. 8
30. (a) "Non-Cooperation became the name of an epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji." Explain this statement in the context of the Movement of 1920. 8
- OR**
- (b) Why did Gandhiji choose salt as a symbol of protest ? How did the Salt March bring Mahatma Gandhi to world attention ? Explain. 8

**खण्ड घ**  
**(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)**

**3×4=12**

**31.** दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

**1+1+2=4**

**भाड़ा-पत्र**

जब किसान पर ऋण का भार बहुत बढ़ गया तो वह ऋणदाता का ऋण चुकाने में असमर्थ हो गया। अब ऋणदाता के पास अपना सर्वस्व – जमीन, गाड़ियाँ, पशुधन देने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं था। लेकिन पशुओं के बिना वह आगे खेती कैसे कर सकता था। इसलिए उसने जमीन और पशु भाड़े पर ले लिए। अब उसे उन पशुओं के लिए, जो मूल रूप से उसके अपने ही थे, भाड़ा चुकाना पड़ता था। उसे एक भाड़ा-पत्र (किरायानामा) लिखना पड़ता था जिसमें यह साफ तौर पर कहा जाता था कि ये पशु और गाड़ियाँ उसकी अपनी नहीं हैं। विवाद छिड़ने पर, ये दस्तावेज़ न्यायालयों में मान्य होते थे।

नीचे एक ऐसे ही दस्तावेज़ का नमूना दिया गया है जो नवंबर 1873 में एक किसान ने हस्ताक्षरित किया था (यह दक्कन दंगा आयोग के अभिलेखों से उद्धृत है) :

मैंने आपको देय ऋण के खाते में, आपको अपनी लोहे के धुरों वाली दो गाड़ियाँ, साज-सामान और चार बैलों के साथ बेची हैं... मैंने इस दस्तावेज़ के तहत उन्हीं दो गाड़ियों और चार बैलों को आपसे भाड़े पर लिया है। मैं हर माह आपको चार रुपए प्रति माह की दर से उनका किराया (भाड़ा) दूँगा और आपसे आपकी अपनी लिखावट में रसीद प्राप्त करूँगा। रसीद न मिलने पर मैं यह दलील नहीं दूँगा कि किराया नहीं चुकाया गया है।

- (31.1) अंग्रेजों द्वारा बम्बई-दक्कन में लागू की गई भू-राजस्व प्रणाली का नाम लिखिए। 1
- (31.2) किसानों पर ऋण का भार क्यों बढ़ गया था? 1
- (31.3) यह भाड़ा-पत्र किसानों और ऋणदाताओं के बीच संबंध में क्या स्पष्ट करता है? 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

### Deeds of Hire

When debts mounted the peasant was unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. He had no option but to give over all his possessions – land, carts, and animals – to the moneylender. But without animals he could not continue to cultivate. So he took land on rent and animals on hire. He now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to him. He had to sign a deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to him. In cases of conflict, these deeds could be enforced through the court.

The following is the text of a deed that a peasant signed in November 1873, from the records of the Deccan Riots Commission :

I have sold to you, on account of the debt due to you, my two carriages having iron axles, with their appurtenances and four bullocks ... I have taken from you on hire under (this) deed the very same two carriages and four bullocks. I shall pay every month the hire thereof at Rupees four a month, and obtain a receipt in your own handwriting. In the absence of a receipt I shall not contend that the hire has been paid.

- (31.1) Name the Land Revenue Settlement imposed in Bombay Deccan by the British. 1
- (31.2) Why did the debts mount on peasants ? 1
- (31.3) What does this hire deed explain about the relationship between the peasants and the moneylenders ? Explain. 2



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

1+1+2=4

### अब तक खोजी गई प्राचीनतम प्रणाली

नालियों के विषय में मैके लिखते हैं : “निश्चित रूप से यह अब तक खोजी गई सर्वथा संपूर्ण प्राचीन प्रणाली है ।” हर आवास गली की नालियों से जोड़ा गया था । मुख्य नाले गारे में जमाई गई ईंटों से बने थे और इन्हें ऐसी ईंटों से ढँका गया था जिन्हें सफ़ाई के लिए हटाया जा सके । कुछ स्थानों पर ढँकने के लिए चूना पत्थर की पट्टिका का प्रयोग किया गया था । घरों की नालियाँ पहले एक हौदी या मलकुंड में खाली होती थीं जिसमें ठोस पदार्थ जमा हो जाता था और गंदा पानी गली की नालियों में बह जाता था । बहुत लंबे नालों में कुछ अंतरालों पर सफ़ाई के लिए हौदियाँ बनाई गई थीं । यह पुरातत्त्व का एक अजूबा ही है कि “मलबे, मुख्यतः रेत के छोटे-छोटे ढेर सामान्यतः निकासी के नालों के अगल-बगल पड़े मिले हैं जो दर्शाते हैं... कि नालों की सफ़ाई के बाद कचरे को हमेशा हटाया नहीं जाता था ।”

अर्नेस्ट मैके, *अर्ली इंडस सिविलाइजेशन, 1948*

जल-निकास प्रणालियाँ केवल बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित नहीं थीं, बल्कि ये कई छोटी बस्तियों में भी मिली थीं । उदाहरण के लिए, लोथल में आवासों के निर्माण के लिए जहाँ कच्ची ईंटों का प्रयोग हुआ था, वहीं नालियाँ पकी ईंटों से बनाई गई थीं ।

(32.1) अर्नेस्ट मैके कौन था ?

1

(32.2) नालियों के पास मिले रेत के छोटे-छोटे ढेर क्या प्रदर्शित करते हैं ?

1

(32.3) निचले शहर की ‘ग्रिड’ पैटर्न की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

2

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

1+1+2=4

### गरीब किसान

यहाँ बर्नियर द्वारा ग्रामीण अंचल में कृषकों के विषय में दिए गए विवरण से एक उद्धरण दिया जा रहा है :

हिंदुस्तान के साम्राज्य के विशाल ग्रामीण अंचलों में से कई केवल रेतीली भूमियाँ या बंजर पर्वत ही हैं । यहाँ की खेती अच्छी नहीं है और इन इलाकों की आबादी भी कम है । यहाँ तक कि कृषियोग्य भूमि का एक बड़ा हिस्सा भी श्रमिकों के अभाव में कृषिविहीन रह जाता है; इनमें से कई श्रमिक गवर्नरों द्वारा किए गए बुरे व्यवहार के फलस्वरूप मर जाते हैं । गरीब लोग जब अपने लोभी स्वामियों की माँगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थ हो जाते हैं, तो उन्हें न केवल जीवन-निर्वहन के साधनों से वंचित कर दिया जाता है, बल्कि उन्हें अपने बच्चों से भी हाथ धोना पड़ता है, जिन्हें दास बना कर ले जाया जाता है । इस प्रकार ऐसा होता है कि इस अत्यंत निरंकुशता से हताश हो किसान गाँव छोड़कर चले जाते हैं ।



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

### **The Most Ancient System Yet Discovered**

About the drains, Mackay noted : “It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered.” Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that “little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared.”

FROM ERNEST MACKAY, *Early Indus Civilisation*, 1948

Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

- (32.1) Who was Ernest Mackay ? 1
- (32.2) What do the little heaps of material found alongside drainage channels show ? 1
- (32.3) Explain the term ‘grid’ pattern of the lower town. 2

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

### **The Poor Peasant**

An excerpt from Bernier’s description of the peasantry in the countryside :

Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sad, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.

इस उद्धरण में बर्नियर राज्य और समाज की प्रकृति से संबंधित यूरोप में प्रचलित समकालीन विवादों में भाग ले रहा था, और उसका प्रयास था कि मुगलकालीन भारत से संबंधित उसका विवरण यूरोप में उन लोगों के लिए एक चेतावनी का कार्य करेगा जो निजी स्वामित्व की “अच्छाइयों” को स्वीकार नहीं करते थे ।

- (33.1) फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक का नाम लिखिए । 1
- (33.2) बर्नियर के अनुसार मुगल भारत और यूरोप में मूलभूत अंतर क्या था ? 1
- (33.3) उपमहाद्वीप में किसानों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । 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) धौलावीरा - विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल
- (ii) मगध - महाजनपद
- (iii) (क) दिल्ली - मुगलों का राजधानी शहर

#### अथवा

- (ख) विजयनगर - 14वीं शताब्दी का साम्राज्य

- (34.2) इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दो केन्द्र A और B अंकित किए गए हैं । 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) भारत में किन्हीं दो बौद्ध स्थलों के नाम लिखिए । 2
- (34.2) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के किन्हीं दो केन्द्रों के नाम लिखिए । 2
- (34.3) (क) मुगलों के नियंत्रण में किसी एक क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए । 1

#### अथवा

- (ख) मुगल साम्राज्य के किसी एक राजधानी शहर का नाम लिखिए । 1



In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognise the “merits” of private property.

- (33.1) Name the book authored by Francois Bernier. 1
- (33.2) What was the fundamental difference between Mughal India and Europe according to Bernier ? 1
- (33.3) Mention the problems faced by the peasants of the subcontinent. 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 :  $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (i) Dholavira – A Harappan site
- (ii) Magadh – Mahajanapada
- (iii) (a) Delhi – Capital city of Mughals

**OR**

- (b) Vijayanagara – Empire of 14<sup>th</sup> century
- (34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked A and B, which are centres of the Indian National Movement. 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 in India. 2
- (34.2) Name any two centres of the Indian National Movement. 2
- (34.3) (a) Name any one territory under the control of the Mughals. 1

**OR**

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



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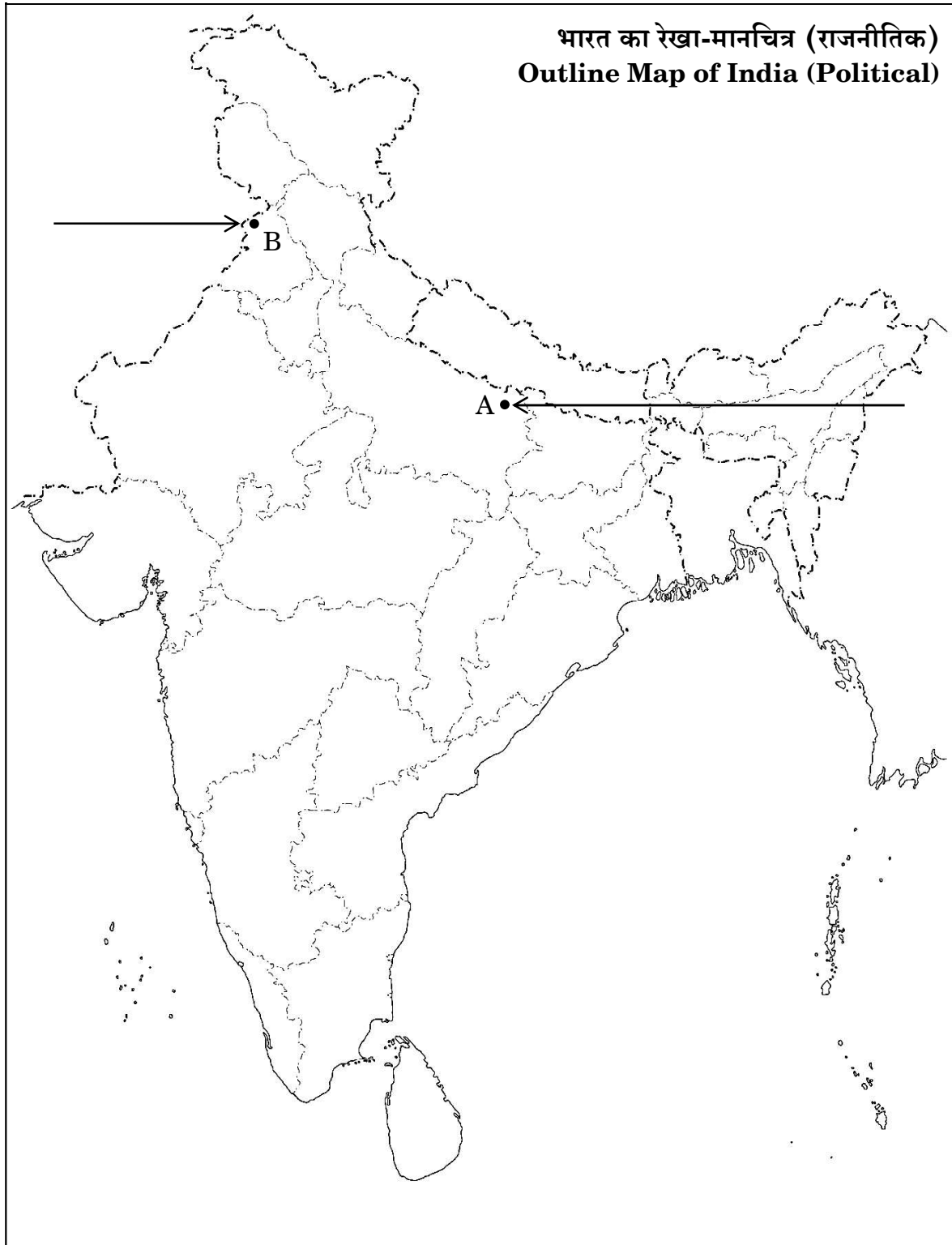
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प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



61/C/3

23



**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Supplementary Examination, July- 2023**  
**SUBJECT NAME: History      SUBJECT CODE: 027      PAPER CODE:61/C/3**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	<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>
<b>3</b>	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-XII, 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>
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.
<b>6</b>	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>
<b>7</b>	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.
<b>8</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	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> .
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	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:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>●</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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <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	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.

**CBSE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**HISTORY (027) MARKING SCHEME -2023 JULY**

**SET-61/C/3**

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	PG	MM
	<b>SECTION- A (MCQ)</b>		<b>21x1=21</b>
1.	d-(i), (ii)and (iii)	37	1
2.	b-Kushana Dynasty	44	1
3.	b-Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq	118	1
4.	b-A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I	86	1
5.	d-Raja Gotami –PutasiriSatakani	63	1
6.	b-Alexander Cunningham	19	1
7.	a-Both Assertion (A)and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct Explanation of the Assertion (A).	408	1
8.	c-Brihadishvar Temple-Thanjavur	172	1
9.	a-KudiraiChettis	172	1
10.	a-Most inscriptions were in Prakrit Language	29	1
11.	b-Hardinge	294	1
12.	d-A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III	198- 213	1
13.	c- B Pocker Bahadur	416	1
14.	d-Santhals defeated the Paharias and British in the Revolt	272	1
15.	b-NalayiraDivyaprabhandham	144	1
16.	b-Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti in Fatehpur Sikri <b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b> a-Guru Arjan Dev	160  163	1  1
17.	b-Bhima	65	1
18.	d- Limitation Law	283	1
19.	c-He settled disputes and dispensed judgements.	293	1
20.	b-Residuary subjects	423	1
21.	d- Al- Biruni has described the Coconut and Paan	126	1



	<b>Section B</b> <b>Short Answer Type Questions</b>		<b>6x3=18</b>
22.	<p><b>(a) Examine the uniqueness of the fortification of the Vijayanagar empire</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Forts of Vijayanagar encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.</li> <li>ii. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The masonry construction was slightly tapered.</li> <li>iii. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction</li> <li>iv. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place.</li> <li>v. The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outer wards.</li> <li>vi. It incorporated the agricultural tracts</li> <li>vii. Between the first, second and the third walls there were cultivated fields, gardens and houses”</li> <li>viii. Usually, rulers adopted proper arrangements for large granaries within fortified areas.</li> <li>ix. Abdur Razzaq mentioned sever lines of forts</li> <li>x. The rulers of Vijayanagar adopted a more expensive and elaborate method of protecting the agricultural belt itself by incorporating agricultural tracts in the fort.</li> <li>xi. A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex.</li> <li>xii. A third line surrounded the Royal Centre, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by its own high walls.</li> <li>xiii. The fort was entered through well-guarded gates leading to the major roads.</li> <li>Xiv Gateways were with defined architectural features.</li> </ol>	177- 178	3

	<p><b>Xv .Any other relevant point</b> Any three points to Be Explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyze the contribution of Colin Mackenzie towards the history of Vijayanagar.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.</li> <li>ii. He was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India</li> <li>iii. In order to understand India’s past to make governance of the colony easier he surveyed many historic sites.</li> <li>iv. He observed regional customs and traditions that would benefit the English East India Company in its administration.</li> <li>v. He prepared the first survey map of the site.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	170-171	3
23.	<p><b>Who was James Prinsep? Mention his contributions to the ancient Indian history?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.</li> <li>B. He found that most of these mentioned a king referred to as Piyadassi – meaning “pleasant to behold for Asoka <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. He gave a new direction to investigations into early Indian political history.</li> <li>ii. European and Indian scholars started using inscriptions and texts to reconstruct the lineages of major dynasties that had ruled the subcontinent.</li> <li>iii. The broad contours of political history were in place by</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	28-29	1+2=3

	<p>the early decades of the twentieth century.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
24.	<p><b>“The relationship of the sepoy with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857.”Elaborate the statement.</b></p> <p>i. In the 1820s, white officers made it a point to maintain friendly relations with the sepoys. They would take part in their leisure activities – they wrestled with them, fenced with them and went out hawking with them.</p> <p>ii. Many of them were fluent in Hindustani and were familiar with the customs and culture of the country.</p> <p>iii. These officers were disciplinarian and father figure rolled into one.</p> <p>iv. In the 1840s, this began to change. The officers developed a sense of superiority and started treating the sepoys as their racial inferiors, riding roughshod over their sensibilities.</p> <p>v. Abuse and physical violence became common and thus the distance between sepoys and officers grew.</p> <p>vi. Trust was replaced by suspicion.</p> <p>vii. The episode of the greased cartridges was a classic example of this.</p> <p>viii. The sepoys also complained about the difficulty of getting leave, misbehavior and racial abuse of their white officers.</p> <p>ix. That’s why, when the sepoys took up arms they were joined by the peasants and ordinary persons.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points</p>	299	3

25.	<p><b>(a) Why were some members of the Constituent Assembly in favour of a strong Central Government? Explain.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The need for strong government had been reinforced by the events of partition.</li> <li>ii. Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, B R Ambedkar, Gopaldaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma etc. advocated for strong Centre.</li> <li>iii. Ambedkar had declared that he wanted “a strong and united Centre much stronger than the Center we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935.”</li> <li>iv. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar reminded the members of the riots and violence that was ripping the nation apart, declared that the Centre should be made as strong as possible.</li> <li>v. Balakrishna Sharma from United Province reasoned at length that only a strong Centre could plan for wellbeing of the country.</li> <li>vi. Mobilization of the available resources only through strong Centre</li> <li>vii. Centre can do proper administration and defend the country against aggression.</li> <li>viii. Any other relevant point</li> <li>ix. Any three points to be explained</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Why is ‘Objectives Resolution’ of Jawaharlal Nehru considered as a momentous resolution? Explain.</b></p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution and it was a momentous resolution as it outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of independent India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It provided the framework within which the work of</li> </ol>	424	3
		411	3

	<p>Constitution making was to proceed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. It proclaimed India to be an Independent Sovereign Republic.</li> <li>iii. It guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom.</li> <li>iv. It assured adequate safeguard for minorities, backward and tribal areas and depressed and other backward classes.</li> <li>v. In outlining these objectives Nehru placed the Indian experiment in a broad historical perspective.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
26.	<p><b>Examine the views of Chinese travelers on the people considered outside the Varna system in ancient India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Chinese Buddhist monk Fa Xian wrote that “untouchables” had to sound a clapper in the streets so that people could avoid seeing them.</li> <li>ii. Another Chinese pilgrim, Xuan Zang observed that executioners and scavengers were forced to live outside the city.</li> <li>iii. They had to live outside the village.</li> <li>iv. According to them a few scriptures mentioned the rules for life as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They had to use discarded utensils.</li> <li>b) They had to wear clothes of the dead</li> <li>c) They had to wear only ornaments made of iron.</li> <li>d) They could not walk about in villages and cities at night.</li> <li>e) They had to dispose of the dead bodies of those who had no relatives.</li> <li>f) They had to serve as executioners.</li> </ul> </li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	66	3



27.	<p><b>“One of the most striking features of the Bhakti tradition was the presence of women.” Explain the statement with examples from Alvar and Nayanar traditions.</b></p> <p><b>A. ANDAL- ALVAR WOMAN DEVOTEE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Andal, a woman Alvar, whose compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date).</li> <li>ii. Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.</li> <li>iii. Her compositions posed a challenge to patriarchal norms.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p><b>B. KARIKKAL AMMAIYAR- NAYANAR WOMAN DEVOTEE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Karaikkal Ammaiyar, a devotee of Shiva, adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.</li> <li>ii. Her compositions were preserved within the Nayanar tradition.</li> <li>iii. She renounced her social obligations, but did not join an alternative order or become nuns.</li> <li>iv. Her very existence and compositions posed a challenge to patriarchal norms.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any two points from each woman devotee</p>	144- 145	1.5+ 1.5=3
<b>SECTION C (Long – Answer Type Questions)</b>			<b>3x8=24</b>
28.	<p><b>(a) Explain the teachings of Mahatma Buddha.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing.</li> <li>ii. It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.</li> <li>iii. Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.</li> </ol>	91-94	8





	<p>iv. It is by following the middle path between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.</p> <p>v. In the early forms of Buddhism whether or not God existed was irrelevant.</p> <p>vi. Buddha regarded the social world as a creation of humans rather than divine origin</p> <p>vii. He advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical.</p> <p>viii. He emphasized individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth</p> <p>ix. Attain self-realization</p> <p>x. Buddhism emphasizes nibbana</p> <p>xi. He emphasized on the extinguishing of the ego and desires and thus ends the suffering of those who renounced the world.</p> <p>xii. The importance attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth, the emphasis placed on Metta (fellow feeling) and karuna (compassion), especially for those who were younger and weaker than oneself.</p> <p>xiii. Buddha's last words to his followers were-“Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation”</p> <p>xiv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism in ancient India.</b></p> <p>i. Puranic Hinduism in ancient India included Vaishnavism (Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity)</p> <p>ii. Shaivism (a tradition within which Shiva was regarded as the chief god)</p>		
		104-105	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. There was growing emphasis on the worship of a chosen deity.</li> <li>iv. The bond between the devotee and the god was visualized as one of love and devotion, or bhakti.</li> <li>v. In the case of Vaishnavism, cults developed around the various avatars or incarnations of the deity.</li> <li>vi. Ten avatars were recognized within the tradition.</li> <li>vii. These were forms that the deity was believed to have assumed in order to save the world whenever it was threatened by disorder and destruction because of the dominance of evil forces.</li> <li>viii. It is likely that different avatars were popular in different parts of the country.</li> <li>ix. Recognizing each of these local deities as a form of Vishnu was one way of creating a more unified religious tradition.</li> <li>x. Some of these forms were represented in sculptures, as were other deities</li> <li>xi. Shiva, for instance, was symbolized by the Linga, although he was occasionally represented in human form too.</li> <li>xii. The deities and their attributes through symbols such as headdresses, ornaments and ayudhas – weapons or auspicious objects the deities hold in their hands.</li> <li>xiii. Stories of the deities are contained in the Puranas, compiled by Brahmanas in simple Sanskrit verse.</li> <li>xiv. Much of what is contained in the Puranas evolved through interaction amongst people – priests, merchants, and ordinary men and women who travelled from place-to-place sharing ideas and beliefs</li> <li>xv. Story of Vasudeva-Krishna</li> <li>xvi. Building temples to the house images of gods and goddesses were also being built.</li> </ul>		
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	<p>xvii. The early temple with garbhagriha, shikhara, sculpture, assembly halls, huge walls and gateways, and arrangements for supplying</p> <p>xviii. Rocks cut Temples like- Kailashnath</p> <p>xix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>		
29.	<p><b>Explain the features of the <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>.</b></p> <p>i. The Ain-i-Akbari was the culmination of a large historical, administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'Ifazl on the order of Emperor Akbar.</p> <p>ii. It was completed in 1598 after having gone through five revisions.</p> <p>iii. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprised three books.</p> <p>iv. The first two provided a historical narrative.</p> <p>v. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organized as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazetteer of the empire.</p> <p>vi. The Ain gives detailed accounts of the organization of the court, administration and army, the sources of revenue and the physical layout of the provinces of Akbar's empire</p> <p>vii. The Ain gives detailed accounts the literary, cultural, religious traditions of the people and quantitative information of the provinces.</p> <p>viii. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration.</p> <p>ix. The first book, called <i>manzil-abadi</i>, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance.</p>	217- 218	8



	<p>x. The second book, <i>sipah-abadi</i>, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials like mansabdars, learned men, poets and artists.</p> <p>xi. The third book, <i>mulk-abadi</i>, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, administrative and fiscal divisions, total measured area, and assessed revenue ( jama).</p> <p>xii. After setting out details at the Suba level, the Ain goes on to give a detailed picture of the sarkars below the Suba in the form of tables, which have eight columns giving the following information.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) parganat/mahal; (2) qila(forts); (3) araziandzamin-ipaimuda(measured area); (4) naqdi, revenue assessed in cash; (5) suyurghal, grants of revenue in charity; (6) zamindars; columns 7 and 8 contain details of the castes of these zamindars, and their troops including their horsemen (sawar), foot-soldiers(piyada) and elephants (fil).</p> <p>xiii. The fourth and fifth books (daftars) deal with the religious, literary and cultural traditions of the people of India and also contain a collection of Akbar’s “auspicious sayings”.</p> <p>xiv. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To be evaluated as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the life of the forest dwellers in the Mughal period.</b></p> <p>i. There were huge swathes of forests – dense forest (jangal) or scrubland (kharbandi) – existed all over eastern India, central India, northern India</p>		
		208	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ii. Scrubland(kharbandi) or dense forest (jangal)</li><li>iii. Forest dwellers were termed jangli in contemporary texts.</li><li>iv. Jangli described those whose livelihood came from the gathering of forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture.</li><li>v. The activities of the forest dwellers were largely season specific in nature.</li><li>vi. The Bhils used to collect forest produce in the spring season, fish in the summer, cultivated crops in the monsoon and hunted animals in the autumn and winter.</li><li>vii. This sequential procedure perpetuated mobility</li><li>viii. Forests were considered as a subversive place-a refuge (mawas) for trouble makers to hide and avoid paying taxes.</li><li>ix. The Mughal got elephants for the army from forests as tribute).</li><li>x. Rulers went for regular hunting expeditions which enabled the emperor to travel across the extensive territories of his empire and personally attend to the grievances of its inhabitants.</li><li>xi. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that affected the lives forests people.</li><li>xii. Forest products –like honey, beeswax and gum lac, elephants etc. – were in great demand.</li><li>xiii. The exchange of commodities took place via the barter system as well.</li><li>xiv. Lohanis in the Punjab engaged with overland trade with countries like Afghanistan, along with trade within the Punjab region.</li><li>xv. Like the head men of the villages, tribes also had their chieftains.</li></ul>		
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	<p>xvi. The chieftains of tribes became zamindars and some even became kings.</p> <p>xvii. Tribal Kings recruited people from their lineage groups or demanded that their fraternity in order to build up their army.</p> <p>xviii. In Assam, the Ahom kings rendered military service in exchange for land. The capture of wild elephants was made a monopoly of the Ahom kings.</p> <p>xix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be evaluated as a whole</p>		
30.	<p><b>(a) “Non-Cooperation became the name of an epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji.” Explain this statement in the context of the Movement of 1920.</b></p> <p>i. Gandhiji coupled non-cooperation with Khilafat and adjoined Hindus and Muslims to end colonial rule.</p> <p>ii. These movements unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India</p> <p>iii. Indians did not cooperate with government at any level.</p> <p>iv. Boycott of schools, college and law courts.</p> <p>v. National schools, colleges were opened</p> <p>vi. Nonpayment of taxes</p> <p>vii. Renunciation of titles and voluntary association with the government</p> <p>viii. This movement changed the course of Indian history.</p> <p>ix. Poor peasants, workers, students, lawyers and industrialists joined the movement.</p> <p>x. Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.</p> <p>xi. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.</p> <p>xii. Many officials resigned from their posts.</p> <p>xiii. Meetings were attended by all sections of people.</p> <p>xiv. Women participated in large number.</p>	349- 355	8



	<p>xv. It was training for self-rule.</p> <p>xvi. The people boycotted the foreign goods and foreign cloth being collected to be burnt in bonfires</p> <p>xvii. The working class also went on strike in many towns and cities.</p> <p>xviii. Hill tribes in Northern Andhra violated the forest laws.</p> <p>xix. Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.</p> <p>xx. Gandhiji taught the people self-discipline, renunciation, self-denial, Ahimsa, Satyagraha through Non-cooperation Movement.</p> <p>xxi. The aim of the movement was self-rule.</p> <p>xxii. The Movement shook the foundation of the British rule in India.</p> <p>xxiii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(b) Why did Gandhiji chose salt as a symbol of protest? How did the salt March bring Mahatma Gandhi to world attention? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>A. <u>Salt as a symbol of protest</u></b></p> <p>i. Salt was a vital necessity and British levied tax and monopoly rights</p> <p>ii. British prevented the public from manufacturing it and destroyed what nature provided free.</p> <p>iii. It deprived the people of a valuable easy village industry,</p> <p>iv. It involved wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance</p> <p>v. British levied an unheard-of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people.</p>		
		357-	2+6=

<p><b><u>B. Salt March brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention</u></b></p> <p>i. Gandhiji organized Civil Disobedience Movement against Salt Law.</p> <p>ii. Salt law gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.</p> <p>iii. The state monopoly on salt was deeply unpopular as in every Indian household salt was indispensable and the people were forbidden for making salt even for domestic use.</p> <p>iv. Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule and started Dandi March.</p> <p>v. At Dandi he broke the salt law.</p> <p>vi. Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country.</p> <p>vii. Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests.</p> <p>viii. Factory owners went on strike.</p> <p>ix. Lawyers boycotted British courts.</p> <p>x. Students refused to attend educational Institutions and schools run by government.</p> <p>xi. Indians were arrested.</p> <p>xii. Gandhiji made a plea to all to join.</p> <p>xiii. Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.</p> <p>xiv. Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.</p> <p>xv. Many officials resigned from their posts.</p> <p>xvi. Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people.</p> <p>xvii. Women participated in large number.</p> <p>xviii. Dandi March brought Gandhi to world attention. The March was covered by European and American press.</p> <p>xix. Salt march made British realize that they would have to devolve some powers to Indians.</p> <p>xx. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any Eight Points to be Explained</p>	360	8
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	SECTION D (SOURCE –Based Questions)		3x4=12
31.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Deeds of hire</u></b></p> <p><i>When debts mounted the peasant was unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. He had no option but to give over all his possessions – land, carts, and animals – to the moneylender. But without animals he could not continue to cultivate. So he took land on rent and animals on hire. He now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to him. He had to sign a deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to him. In cases of conflict, these deeds could be enforced through the court. The following is the text of a deed that a peasant signed in November 1873, from the records of the Deccan Riots Commission: I have sold to you, on account of the debt due to you, my two carriages having iron axles, with their appurtenances and four bullocks ... I have taken from you on hire under (this) deed the very same two carriages and four bullocks. I shall pay every month the hire thereof at Rupees four a month, and obtain a receipt in your own handwriting. In the absence of a receipt I shall not contend that the hire had been paid.</i></p> <p><b>(31.1 )Name the Land Revenue settlement imposed in the Bombay Deccan by the British. (1)</b></p> <p>Land Revenue settlement imposed in the Bombay Deccan was the Ryotwari Settlement.</p> <p><b>(31.2)Why did the debt mount on Peasants? (1)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Revenue demand was very high and when harvest was poor, it was impossible to pay.</li> <li>ii. In 1830's, prices fell sharply, famine struck and due to these cattle in deccan were killed and half of human population died.</li> <li>iii. So, the problem became very severe, but the unpaid revenue mounted.</li> </ol>	283	1+1+2=4



	<p>vi. Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained</p> <p><b>(31.3) What does this hire deed explain about the relationship between the peasants and the moneylenders? Explain. (2)</b></p> <p>i. Peasants got deeper and deeper into debt and now they were utterly dependent on moneylender for survival</p> <p>ii. There was customary rule that interest charged cannot be more than principal amount of loan.</p> <p>iii. But in colonial rule this law was broken and now ryots started to see money lenders as devious and deceitful.</p> <p>iv. They complained of moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts.</p> <p>v. To tackle this problem, British in 1859 passed Limitation Law but moneylenders now forced ryot to sign a new bound every 3 years in which total unpaid balance of last loan was entered as principal amount and interest was charged on it.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained</p>		
32.	<p><b><u>The most ancient system yet discovered</u></b></p> <p><i>About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flooded out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the</i></p>	7	1+1+2=4

*drain was cleared”.*

*FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilization, 1948.*

*Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.*

**(32.1) Who was Earnest Mackay? (1)**

- i. Earnest MacKay was an archaeologist
- ii. He wrote Early Indus civilization
- iii. He elaborated on drainage system of Indus valley civilization
- iv. Any other relevant point

Any one point to be explained

**(32.2) What do the little heaps of material found alongside drainage channels show? (1)**

- i. The little heaps of material found alongside of drainage Channels show that
- ii. There was a proper system of cleaning
- iii. A very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning
- iv. It also showed that debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared
- v. Any other relevant point

Any one point to be explained

**(32.3) Explain the term ‘grid’ pattern of the lower town .(2)**

The ‘grid’ meant

- i. Roads and streets were lain out along an approximate grid pattern
- ii. They were intersecting at right angles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them</li> <li>iv. Domestic waste water was connected with the street drains to flow</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
33.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>The Poor Peasant</i></b></p> <p><i>An excerpt from Bernier’s description of the peasantry in the countryside:</i></p> <p><i>Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of laborer; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.</i></p> <p><i>In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the “merits” of private property.</i></p> <p><b>(33.1) Name the book authored by Francois Bernier. (1)</b></p> <p>He authored “Travels in the Mughal empire”</p>	131	1+1+2=4

**(33.2) What was the fundamental difference between Mughal India and Europe according to Bernier? (1)**

- i. According to Bernier, one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in the Indian society as he had a firm belief in the virtues of private property.
  - ii. He thought that the Mughal Emperor owned all land unlike Europe system
  - iii. Mughal land ownership was averse to any long-term investment in the sustenance and expansion of production unlike Europe.
  - iv. The absence of private property prevented the emergence of the class of 'improving' landlords as it was in Western Europe to maintain and improve the land.
  - v. It had ruined the agriculture and oppressed the peasants
  - vi. Any other relevant point
- Any one point to be explained

**(33.3) Mention the problems faced by the peasants of the subcontinent. (2)**

- i. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords. They were deprived of the means of subsistence,
  - ii. They were also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves.
  - iii. The peasantry driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandoned the country
  - iv. Any other relevant point
- Any two points to be explained



प्रश्न नं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34

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

