

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. बनावली, हड़प्पा संस्कृति का प्राचीन पुरास्थल, निम्नलिखित में से किस आधुनिक भारतीय राज्य में स्थित है ?
 - (a) पंजाब
 - (b) हरियाणा
 - (c) हिमाचल प्रदेश
 - (d) उत्तराखंड
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण के पहले डायरेक्टर जनरल थे ?
 - (a) आर.ई.एम. व्हीलर
 - (b) जॉन मार्शल
 - (c) दया राम साहनी
 - (d) अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम
3. निम्नलिखित जानकारी से महाभारत के चरित्र की पहचान कीजिए :

- वह निषाद था
- वह द्रोणाचार्य को अपना गुरु मानता था
- उसने अपने दाहिने हाथ का अँगूठा द्रोणाचार्य को गुरु दक्षिणा के रूप में दिया

विकल्प :

- (a) घटोत्कच
- (b) एकलव्य
- (c) नकुल
- (d) सहदेव



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. Banawali, an ancient site of Harappan culture, is located in which of the following modern Indian state ?
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Uttarakhand
2. Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) ?
 - (a) R.E.M. Wheeler
 - (b) John Marshall
 - (c) Daya Ram Sahni
 - (d) Alexander Cunningham
3. Identify the character of the Mahabharata for the following information :

- Was a nishad
- Considered Dronacharya as his Guru
- Gave his right thumb to Dronacharya as Guru dakshina

Options :

- (a) Ghatotkatch
- (b) Eklavya
- (c) Nakul
- (d) Sahdeva



4. निम्नलिखित में से किसने यह शब्द कहे (मान्यता अनुसार) ?
 “तुम सब अपने लिए खुद ही ज्योति बनो क्योंकि तुम्हें खुद ही अपनी मुक्ति का रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है।”
- (a) महावीर (b) बुद्ध
 (c) सिगल (d) आनंद
5. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रभावती गुप्त के बारे में कौन-सा सही है ?
- (a) वह गुप्त राजवंश की रानी थी।
 (b) वह संसाधनों पर अपनी पैठ रखती थी।
 (c) वह संभ्रातों को भूमिदान देती थी।
 (d) वह चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय की पुत्री थी।
6. बुद्ध के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं ?
- (i) बुद्ध शाक्य कबीले के सरदार के बेटे थे।
 (ii) उन्हें संघ की चारदीवारी के अंदर रखा गया।
 (iii) जीवन के कटु यथार्थों से उन्हें अवगत कराया गया।
 (iv) वृद्ध व्यक्ति और बीमार को देखकर उन्हें गहरा दुःख हुआ।
- सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
- (a) (i) और (ii) (b) (ii) और (iii)
 (c) (i) और (iv) (d) (ii) और (iv)
7. निम्नलिखित में से मौर्य साम्राज्य का संस्थापक कौन था ?
- (a) अशोक (b) कौटिल्य
 (c) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य (d) विक्रमादित्य
8. सूची I को सूची II के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए :

सूची I (संत)	सूची II (परंपराएँ)
i. अंडाल	1. सूफी
ii. बासवन्ना	2. लिंगायत
iii. कराइक्कल अम्मइयार	3. अलवार
iv. बाबा फरीद	4. नयनार

विकल्प :

- (a) i – 1, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 4 (b) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 3
 (c) i – 3, ii – 2, iii – 4, iv – 1 (d) i – 4, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 2



4. Who among the following is believed to have spoken these words ?
“Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation.”
- (a) Mahavira (b) Buddha
(c) Sigala (d) Ananda
5. Which of the following statements is correct about Prabhavati Gupta ?
- (a) She was a Gupta Queen.
(b) She had no access to resources.
(c) She donated land to elites.
(d) She was the daughter of Chandragupta II.
6. Which of the following statements are true regarding Buddha ?
- (i) Buddha was the son of a chief of Sakya clan.
(ii) He had a sheltered upbringing within the Sangha.
(iii) He was informed of the harsh realities of life.
(iv) He was deeply anguished when he saw an old man and a sick man.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)
7. Who among the following founded the Mauryan Empire ?
- (a) Ashoka (b) Kautilya
(c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Vikramaditya

8. Match List I with List II :

<i>List I</i> (Saints)	<i>List II</i> (Traditions)
i. Andal	1. Sufi
ii. Basavanna	2. Lingayat
iii. Karaikkal Ammaiyar	3. Alvar
iv. Baba Farid	4. Nayanar

Options :

- (a) i – 1, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 4 (b) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 3
(c) i – 3, ii – 2, iii – 4, iv – 1 (d) i – 4, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 2



9. निम्नलिखित यात्रियों में से कौन पुर्तगाल से संबंधित था ?

- (a) इब्न बतूता
- (b) मार्को पोलो
- (c) दुआर्ते बारबोसा
- (d) अल-बिरुनी

10. फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

- (i) वह एक चिकित्सक, दार्शनिक तथा इतिहासकार था ।
- (ii) मुगल साम्राज्य में वह अवसरों की तलाश में आया था ।
- (iii) वह राजकुमार दारा शिकोह का चिकित्सक बना ।
- (iv) बर्नियर के लेख स्पेन में प्रकाशित हुए ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

11. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए :

मुगल प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के शीर्ष पर एक सैनिक-नौकरशाही तंत्र _____ था जिस पर राज्य के सैनिक व नागरिक मामलों की जिम्मेदारी थी ।

- (a) इक्ता व्यवस्था
- (b) मनसबदारी व्यवस्था
- (c) अमर-नायक व्यवस्था
- (d) इजारेदारी व्यवस्था

12. निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रमबद्ध कीजिए और निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (i) तुलुवों द्वारा सुलुवों सैनिक कमांडरों का स्थान लिया गया था ।
- (ii) कृष्णदेवराय ने उड़ीसा के शासकों का दमन किया ।
- (iii) तालीकोटा युद्ध में विजयनगर साम्राज्य को शिकस्त खानी पड़ी ।
- (iv) हरिहर और बुक्का ने विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना की ।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

9. Who among the following travellers belonged to Portugal ?

- (a) Ibn Battuta
- (b) Marco Polo
- (c) Duarte Barbosa
- (d) Al-Biruni

10. Which of the following statements regarding Francois Bernier are correct ?

- (i) He was a doctor, philosopher and historian.
- (ii) He came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities.
- (iii) He became physician to Prince Dara Shikoh.
- (iv) Bernier's works were published in Spain.

Choose the correct option :

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

11. Fill in the blank :

The Mughal administrative system had an apex, a military cum bureaucratic apparatus _____ which looked after civil and military affairs.

- (a) Iqta system
- (b) Mansabdari system
- (c) Amara-nayaka system
- (d) Ijaredari system

12. Rearrange the following in chronological order and select the correct option from the following :

- (i) The Saluva military commanders were replaced by the Tuluvas.
- (ii) Rulers of Orissa were subdued by Krishnadeva Raya.
- (iii) The Battle of Talikota routed out the Vijayanagara Empire.
- (iv) Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire.

Choose the correct option :

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

13. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर बृहदेश्वर मंदिर स्थित है ?

- (a) बीजापुर (b) बेलूर
(c) विजयनगर (d) तंजावूर

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

अभिकथन (A) : सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं शताब्दी के कृषि इतिहास को समझने के लिए हमारा मुख्य स्रोत *आइन-ए-अकबरी* ग्रंथ है ।

कारण (R) : खेती, करों की उगाही और राज्य तथा जमींदारों के बीच के रिश्तों के लिए राज्य द्वारा किए गए इंतजाम का लेखा-जोखा इस ग्रंथ में सावधानी से पेश किया गया ।

- (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 ।

15. 1857 के विद्रोह के दौरान निम्नलिखित में से दिल्ली का सम्राट कौन था ?

- (a) बिरजिस क़दर
(b) औरंगज़ेब
(c) बहादुर शाह
(d) फारुख सियार

13. In which of the following places is the Brihadishvara temple situated ?

- (a) Bijapur (b) Belur
(c) Vijayanagara (d) Thanjavur

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

Assertion (A) : Our major source to know agrarian history of 16th and 17th centuries is the chronicle known as *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Reason (R) : This text meticulously recorded the arrangements made by the state to ensure cultivation, collect revenue and relations between state and zamindars.

- (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.

15. Who among the following was the Emperor at Delhi during the 1857 Revolt ?

- (a) Birjis Qadr
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Farukh Siyar

16. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को सुमेलित कीजिए :

सूची I (घटना)	सूची II (सह-संबंध)
i. पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट	1. जमींदारी प्रथा
ii. दक्कन दंगा आयोग	2. संथालों की भूमि
iii. दामिन-ए-कोह	3. कपास में तेजी
iv. अमरीकी गृह युद्ध	4. रैयतवारी प्रथा

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (a) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 4
(b) i – 3, ii – 2, iii – 1, iv – 4
(c) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
(d) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 1, iv – 2

17. निम्नलिखित में से किसको गाँधीजी ने अपना राजनीतिक गुरु माना ?

- (a) दादाभाई नौरोजी
(b) लाला लाजपत राय
(c) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
(d) बाल गंगाधर तिलक

18. निम्नलिखित को क्रमबद्ध कीजिए :

- (i) गाँधीजी का असहयोग आंदोलन का आह्वान
(ii) गाँधीजी का खेड़ा सत्याग्रह
(iii) गाँधीजी का चम्पारन सत्याग्रह
(iv) गाँधीजी का बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में भाषण

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

16. Match the following events :

<i>List I</i> (Event)	<i>List II</i> (Correlation)
i. Fifth Report	1. Zamindari system
ii. Deccan Riot Commission	2. Santhal's land
iii. Damin-i-koh	3. Cotton boom
iv. American Civil War	4. Ryotwari system

Choose the correct option :

- (a) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 3, iv – 4
- (b) i – 3, ii – 2, iii – 1, iv – 4
- (c) i – 1, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 3
- (d) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 1, iv – 2

17. Who among the following was considered as a political mentor by Gandhiji ?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

18. Arrange the following in sequence :

- (i) Gandhiji's call for Non-Cooperation
- (ii) Gandhiji's Kheda Satyagraha
- (iii) Gandhiji's Champaran Satyagraha
- (iv) Gandhiji's speech in Banaras Hindu University

Choose the correct option :

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



19. निम्नलिखित में से भारतीय संविधान की प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन थे ?
- (a) के.एम. मुन्शी
 (b) बी.एन. राव
 (c) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
 (d) एस.एन. मुखर्जी
20. निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा को गाँधीजी ने राष्ट्रीय भाषा का दर्जा देने के लिए बल दिया ?
- (a) हिन्दी
 (b) हिन्दुस्तानी
 (c) संस्कृत
 (d) अंग्रेज़ी
21. 1857 के विद्रोह में निम्नलिखित में से किसने आरा, बिहार से नेतृत्व किया ?
- (a) कुँवर सिंह
 (b) नाना साहेब
 (c) तात्या तोपे
 (d) शाह मल

खण्ड ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

6×3=18

22. हड़प्पा के सत्ता के केन्द्र पर पुरातत्त्वविदों के विभिन्न विचारों का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
23. (क) ईसा पूर्व प्रथम सहस्राब्दि का काल विश्व इतिहास में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मोड़ क्यों माना जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) बुद्ध को उस युग का सबसे प्रभावशाली शिक्षक क्यों माना जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
24. “विजयनगर के स्थान का चयन विरुपाक्ष और पम्पादेवी के तीर्थ-मंदिरों के अस्तित्व से प्रेरित था ।” कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 3



19. Who among the following served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) K.M. Munshi
 - (b) B.N. Rao
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) S.N. Mukherjee
20. Which one of the following languages was emphasized by Gandhiji for the status of national language ?
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) Hindustani
 - (c) Sanskrit
 - (d) English
21. Who among the following assumed leadership of the Revolt of 1857 from Arrah, Bihar ?
- (a) Kunwar Singh
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Tatya Tope
 - (d) Shah Mal

SECTION B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6×3=18

22. Describe the distinct views of archaeologists on the Central authority of Harappa. 3
23. (a) Why is the mid-first millennium BCE often considered as the turning point in world history ? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) Why was Buddha considered as one of the most influential teachers of his time ? Explain. 3
24. “The very choice of the site of Vijayanagara was inspired by the existence of the shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi.” Justify the statement. 3



25. (क) भारतीय शहरों पर इब्न बतूता के विचारों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(ख) मुगल साम्राज्य में बर्नियर ने भूमि पर राजकीय स्वामित्व को राज्य तथा उसके निवासियों दोनों के लिए हानिकारक क्यों माना था ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

26. अंग्रेजों ने 1857 के विद्रोह को किस प्रकार दबाया ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

27. “‘नमक सत्याग्रह’ भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की एक उल्लेखनीय घटना थी ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 3

खण्ड ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3×8=24

28. (क) “शास्त्रों (ब्राह्मणवादी सिद्धांत) के अनुसार केवल क्षत्रिय ही राजा हो सकते थे किन्तु अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण राजवंशों की उत्पत्ति अन्य वर्णों से भी हुई थी ।” इस कथन की व्याख्या प्राचीन भारत के उदाहरणों से कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) “उपमहाद्वीप में पाई जाने वाली विविधताओं की वजह से भारत में हमेशा ऐसे समुदाय रहे हैं जिनकी सामाजिक प्रथाओं पर ब्राह्मणीय विचारों का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा ।” कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

29. (क) गुरु नानक देव के दर्शन और शिक्षाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) सूफ़ीवाद की मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

30. (क) अठारहवीं शताब्दी के अंत में जोतदार बंगाल के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक ताकतवर शक्ति कैसे बने ? परख कीजिए । 8

अथवा

(ख) अठारहवीं शताब्दी के अंतिम दशकों में जमींदार राजस्व राशि का भुगतान क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे थे ? कारणों की परख कीजिए । 8

25. (a) Explain the views of Ibn Battuta on Indian cities. 3

OR

(b) Explain how Bernier found the crown ownership of land as being harmful for both the state and its people in the Mughal Empire. 3

26. How did the Britishers suppress the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain with examples. 3

27. “The Salt March’ was a notable event in the Indian freedom movement.” Examine the statement. 3

SECTION C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

3×8=24

28. (a) “According to Brahmanical theory, only Kshatriyas could be kings in the early states, however several other ruling lineages probably had different origins.” Explain the statement with examples from ancient India. 8

OR

(b) “Given the diversity of the sub-continent, there have been populations in early states, whose social practices were not influenced by the Brahmanical ideas.” Explain the statement. 8

29. (a) Explain the philosophy and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. 8

OR

(b) Explain the beliefs and practices of Sufism. 8

30. (a) Examine how jotedars became a powerful figure in rural areas of Bengal during the end of the 18th century. 8

OR

(b) Examine the causes for the failure of zamindars to pay the revenue demand during the last decades of the 18th century. 8



खण्ड घ
(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

3×4=12

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

सम्राट के अधिकारी क्या-क्या कार्य करते थे ?

मेगस्थनीज़ के विवरण का एक अंश दिया गया है :

साम्राज्य के महान अधिकारियों में से कुछ नदियों की देख-रेख और भूमि मापन का काम करते हैं जैसा कि मिस्र में होता था । कुछ प्रमुख नहरों से उपनहरों के लिए छोड़े जाने वाले पानी के मुखद्वार का निरीक्षण करते हैं ताकि हर स्थान पर पानी की समान पूर्ति हो सके । यही अधिकारी शिकारियों का संचालन करते हैं और शिकारियों के कृत्यों के आधार पर उन्हें इनाम या दंड देते हैं । वे कर वसूली करते हैं, और भूमि से जुड़े सभी व्यवसायों का निरीक्षण करते हैं साथ ही लकड़हारों, बढ़ई, लोहारों और खननकर्ताओं का भी निरीक्षण करते हैं ।

(31.1) मेगस्थनीज़ कौन था ?

1

(31.2) निरीक्षण अधिकारियों की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण क्यों थी ?

1

(31.3) राजा की प्रशासनिक भूमिका को समझने के लिए मेगस्थनीज़ का वृत्तांत किस प्रकार उपयोगी है ?

2

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

किसान बस्तियों का बसना-उजड़ना

यह हिंदुस्तानी कृषि समाज की एक खासियत थी और इस खासियत ने मुगल शासक बाबर की तेज़ निगाहों को इतना चौंकाया कि उसने इसे अपने संस्मरण *बाबर नामा* में नोट किया :

हिंदुस्तान में बस्तियाँ और गाँव, दरअसल शहर के शहर, एक लमहे में ही वीरान भी हो जाते हैं और बस भी जाते हैं । वर्षों से आबाद किसी बड़े शहर के बाशिंदे उसे छोड़कर चले जाते हैं, तो वे ये काम कुछ इस तरह करते हैं कि डेढ़ दिनों के अंदर उनका हर नामोनिशान (वहाँ से) मिट जाता है । दूसरी ओर, अगर वे किसी जगह पर बसना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें पानी के रास्ते खोदने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती क्योंकि उनकी सारी फ़सलें बारिश के पानी में उगती हैं, और चूँकि हिंदुस्तान की आबादी बेशुमार है, लोग उमड़ते चले आते हैं । वे एक सरोवर या कुआँ बना लेते हैं; उन्हें घर बनाने या दीवार खड़ी करने की भी ज़रूरत नहीं होती... खस की घास बहुतायत में पाई जाती है, जंगल अपार हैं, झोंपड़ियाँ बनाई जाती हैं, और यकायक एक गाँव या शहर खड़ा हो जाता है!



SECTION D

(Source-Based Questions)

3×4=12

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

What the king's officials did

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes :

Of the great officers of state, some . . . superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that every one may have an equal supply of it. The same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the powers of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

- (31.1) Who was Megasthenes ? 1
- (31.2) How were the roles of supervisory officers important ? 1
- (31.3) How is Megasthenes' description helpful in understanding the administrative role of the king ? 2

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

Peasants on the move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor, forcefully enough for him to write about it in the *Babur Nama*, his memoirs:

In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed, are depopulated and set up in a moment! If the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig water courses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well; they need not build houses or set up walls . . . *khas*-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straightaway there is a village or a town!



- (32.1) बाबर नामा क्या है ? 1
- (32.2) किसान पानी की ज़रूरतों को किस प्रकार हल करते थे ? 1
- (32.3) कृषिक समाज की विभिन्न विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

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

“हम सिर्फ नकल करने वाले नहीं हैं”

13 दिसंबर, 1946 को अपने प्रसिद्ध भाषण में जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह कहा था :

मेरे ज़हन में बार-बार वे सारी संविधान सभाएँ आ रही हैं जो पहले यह काम कर चुकी हैं । मुझे उस महान अमेरिकी राष्ट्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का खयाल आ रहा है जहाँ राष्ट्र-निर्माताओं ने एक ऐसा संविधान रच दिया जो इतने सारे सालों, डेढ़ सदी से भी ज़्यादा समय तक काल की कसौटी पर खरा उतरा है । उन्होंने एक महान राष्ट्र गढ़ा जो उसी संविधान पर आधारित है । इसके साथ ही मेरी नज़र उस महान क्रांति की ओर जाती है जो 150 साल पहले एक अन्य स्थान पर हुई थी । मुझे उस संविधान सभा का विचार आता है जो स्वतंत्रता के लिए इतने सारे संघर्ष लड़ने वाले पेरिस के भव्य एवं खूबसूरत शहर में जुटी थी । उस संविधान सभा ने कितनी मुश्किलों का सामना किया था और किस तरह राजा व तमाम अन्य अधिकारी उसके रास्ते में रोड़ा बन रहे थे । इतिहास के ये सारे अध्याय बरबस मुझे याद आ रहे हैं । सदन इस बात को याद रखेगा कि जब इस तरह की मुश्किलें आईं और जब उन संविधान सभाओं के लिए एक कमरा तक नहीं दिया जा रहा था तो उन्होंने टेनिस के खुले मैदान में सभा की थी और एक शपथ ली थी जिसे ‘टेनिस कोर्ट की शपथ’ के नाम से जाना जाता है । उन्होंने राजाओं व अन्य ताकतों की रुकावटों के बावजूद अपनी बैठकें जारी रखीं और तब तक वहाँ से नहीं हिले जब तक उन्होंने अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर लिया था । मुझे विश्वास है कि हम भी उसी शुद्ध भावना से यहाँ इकट्ठा हुए हैं और चाहे हमारी बैठक इस कक्ष में हो या कहीं और, चाहे खेतों में हो या बाज़ार में, हमारी बैठकें तब तक जारी रहेंगी जब तक हम अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर लेंगे ।

- (33.1) अनुच्छेद में नेहरू जी ने किस क्रांति का उल्लेख किया है ? 1
- (33.2) नेहरू द्वारा अमेरिकी संविधान के किन गुणों को उजागर किया गया ? 1
- (33.3) ‘टेनिस कोर्ट की शपथ’ क्या थी ? 2



- (32.1) What is *Babur Nama* ? 1
- (32.2) How did the peasants meet the needs of water ? 1
- (32.3) Explain the distinctive features of agrarian society. 2

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

“We are not going just to copy”

This is what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his famous speech of 13 December, 1946 :

My mind goes back to the various Constituent Assemblies that have gone before and of what took place at the making of the great American nation when the fathers of that nation met and fashioned out a Constitution which has stood the test of so many years, more than a century and a half, and of the great nation which has resulted, which has been built up on the basis of that Constitution. My mind goes back to that mighty revolution which took place also over 150 years ago and to that Constituent Assembly that met in that gracious and lovely city of Paris which has fought so many battles for freedom, to the difficulties that the Constituent Assembly had and to how the King and other authorities came in its way, and still it continued. The House will remember that when these difficulties came and even the room for a meeting was denied to the then Constituent Assembly, they betook themselves to an open tennis court and met there and took the oath, which is called the Oath of the Tennis Court, that they continued meeting in spite of Kings, in spite of the others, and did not disperse till they had finished the task they had undertaken. Well, I trust that it is in the solemn spirit that we too are meeting here and that we, too, whether we meet in this chamber or other chambers, or in the fields or in the market-place, will go on meeting and continue our work till we have finished it.

- (33.1) Which was the revolution discussed by Nehru in the passage ? 1
- (33.2) Which qualities of the American Constitution are highlighted by Nehru ? 1
- (33.3) What was the ‘Oath of the Tennis Court’ ? 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) कालीबंगा – एक विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल
- (ii) भरहुत – एक महत्वपूर्ण बौद्ध स्थल
- (iii) (क) अजमेर – अकबर के अधीन क्षेत्र

अथवा

- (iii) (ख) विजयनगर – कृष्णदेव राय के साम्राज्य की राजधानी

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

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

(34.1) राजस्थान में किसी विकसित हड़प्पा पुरास्थल का नाम लिखिए। 1

(34.2) दक्षिण भारत के किसी एक बौद्ध स्थल का नाम लिखिए। 1

(34.3) (क) विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए। 1

अथवा

(34.3) (ख) मुगल साम्राज्य की किसी एक राजधानी नगर का नाम लिखिए। 1

(34.4) 1857 में अंग्रेजों के अधीन किन्हीं दो स्थानों का नामोल्लेख कीजिए। 2



SECTION E
(Map-Based Question)

5

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

- (i) Kalibangan – a mature Harappan site
- (ii) Bharhut – an important Buddhist site
- (iii) (a) Ajmer – a territory under Akbar

OR

- (iii) (b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Krishnadeva Raya's empire

(34.2) On the same political outline map of **India** two places related to British control in 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them. 2

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

(34.1) Name any mature Harappan site in Rajasthan. 1

(34.2) Mention any one Buddhist site in Southern India. 1

(34.3) (a) Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. 1

OR

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

(34.4) Mention any two places which were under the control of the British in 1857. 2



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



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

SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/4/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only



	once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



Set: 61/4/1
MARKING SCHEME-2023
HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21×1=21
1.	(b) Haryana	P. 3	1
2.	(d) Alexander Cunningham	P. 19	1
3.	(b) Eklavya	P. 62	1
4.	(b) Buddha	P. 92	1
5.	(d) She was the daughter of Chandragupta II.	P. 40	1
6.	(c) (i) and (iv)	P. 89–90	1
7.	(c) Chandragupta Maurya	P. 32	1
8.	(c) i–3, ii–2, iii–4, iv–1	P. 144,145,147, 162	1
9.	(c) Duarte Barbosa	P. 179	1
10.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	P. 122	1
11.	(b) Mansabdari system	P. 245	1
12.	(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)	P. 171, 173	1
13.	(d) Thanjavur	P. 172	1
14.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	P. 197	1
15.	(c) Bahadur Shah	P. 292	1
16.	(c) i–1, ii–4, iii–2, iv–3	P. 263,271,280, 285	1
17.	(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	P. 347	1
18.	(d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)	P. 349	1
19.	(c) B.R. Ambedkar	P. 409	1
20.	(b) Hindustani	P. 425	1



21.	(a) Kunwar Singh	P. 292	1
SECTION B			
(Short Answer Type Questions) 6×3=18			
22.	Describe the distinct views of archaeologists on the Central authority of Harappa.	P. 16 & 17	3
(i)	Archeological records provide no immediate answer on the central authority of Harappa.		
(ii)	A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labeled as a palace by archeologist but no spectacular finds were associated with it.		
(iii)	A stone statue was labeled which was known as the priest king. This is because archeologists were familiar with Mesopotamian history and its priest king and have found parallels in the Indus region.		
(iv)	But archeologists didn't explain whether those who performed ritual practices also held political powers.		
(v)	Some archeologists opine that Harappan society had no rulers and everybody enjoyed equal status.		
(vi)	Others feel that there was no single ruler but separate ruler for separate city.		
(vii)	Yet others argue that there was a single state, given the similarity in artefacts, the evidence for planned settlements, the standardized ratio of brick size and the establishment of settlements near sources of raw material.		
(viii)	The last theory seems the most plausible, as it is unlikely that entire communities could have collectively made and implemented such complex decisions.		
(Any other relevant point)			
23.	(a) Why is the mid-first millennium BCE often considered as the turning point in world history ? Explain.	P. 84	3



(a)(i)	This era saw the emergence of thinkers like Zarathustra in Iran, King-Zi in China, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece and Buddha and Mahavira in India.		
(ii)	They tried to understand the cosmic order.		
(iii)	They tried to understand the mysteries and relationship between man and nature.		
(iv)	New kingdoms and cities were developing.		
(v)	Life was changing in a variety of ways.		
(vi)	These thinkers attempted to understand those developments		
	(Any three points to be explained)		
OR			
(b)	Why was Buddha considered as one of the most influential teachers of his time ? Explain.	P. 89-92	3
(b)(i)	Buddha's teachings had profound impact on the people.		
(ii)	His teachings spread in China, Japan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia.		
(iii)	His teachings were easy to comprehend.		
(iv)	He taught dhamma or the path of righteous living.		
(v)	He propagated the madhyam marg or the path of moderation.		
(vi)	He regarded the social world as the creation of human beings.		
(vii)	He advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.		
(viii)	He told his disciples, "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation."		
(ix)	So, many people followed his path.		
(Any three points to be explained)			



24.	“ The very choice of the site of Vijayanagara was inspired by the existence of the shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi.” Justify the statement.	P. 184	3
(i)	Temple building in this region had a long history.		
(ii)	Temple building means associating themselves with the temple deities. Virupaksha as lord Shiva and Pampadevi as Goddess Parvati.		
(iii)	Temples also functioned as centres of learning		
(iv)	Rulers gave grants for the maintenance of these temples.		
(v)	Temples of Virupaksha and Pampadevi perhaps were the main reason for the city to develop.		
(vi)	From the point of view of the rulers, constructing, repairing and maintaining temples were important means of winning support and recognition for their power, wealth and piety.		
(vii)	According to local tradition ,these hills sheltered the monkey kingdom of Vali and Sugriva mentioned in the Ramayana.		
(viii)	Among these hills are found Jaina temples of pr-Vijayanagara period.		
(ix)	The Vijayanagar kings claimed to rule on behalf of God Virupaksha		
(x)	All royal orders were signed “Shri Virupaksha”		
(Any three points to be explained)			
25. (a)	Explain the views of Ibn Battuta on Indian cities.	P. 127,12 8	3
(a)(i)	Ibn Battuta found Indian cities with full of opportunities		
(ii)	the Indian cities were densely populated and prosperous		
(iii)	most cities had crowded streets and bright and colorful		



	markets that were stacked with goods.		
(iv)	he described Delhi as a vast city with great population, the largest in India		
(v)	Daulatabad was no less, and easily rivaled Delhi in size.		
(vi)	He has described all the different gates of Delhi city.		
(vii)	He has also described about the public performances by dancers, musicians and singers in the city of Daulatabad.		
(viii)	The bazaars were not only the places of economic transactions but also the hub of social and cultural activities.		
(ix)	Any other relevant point		
(Any three points to be explained)			
OR			
(b)	Explain how Bernier found the crown ownership of land as being harmful for both the state and its people in the Mughal Empire.	P. 130	3
(b(i))	The emperor owned all the land and distributed it among his nobles.		
(ii)	This had disastrous affect on the society and economy.		
(iii)	The land could not be passed to the peasants nor their children.		
(iv)	Long term investment was not coming forth on land.		
(v)	The peasantry was on the decline.		
(vi)	No body was interested in improving the condition of land and agriculture.		
(vii)	According to Bernier there was absence of middle class in Mughal Empire.		
(viii)	Bernier saw the Mughal Empire and its king was the kings of "beggars and barbarians"		
(Any three points to be explained)			
26.	How did the Britishers suppress the Revolt of 1857? Explain with examples.	P. 305,306	3



(i)	The British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency.		
(ii)	North India was put under martial law.		
(iii)	Military officers and British were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion.		
(iv)	The ordinary processes of law and trial were suspended		
(v)	Reinforcements brought in from Britain.		
(vi)	British mounted a two-pronged attack.		
(vii)	One force moved from Calcutta into North India and the other from the Punjab – to reconquer Delhi.		
(viii)	The British used military power on a gigantic scale.		
(ix)	The British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big landholders their estates.		
(x)	Any other relevant point		
	(Any three points to be explained)		
27.	“The ‘Salt March’ was a notable event in the Indian freedom movement.” Examine the statement.	P. 356–360	3
(i)	Salt march was really important.		
(ii)	It was a mass movement.		
(iii)	People gave vehement support to the salt march as salt was an important commodity used by all the classes.		
(iv)	British yielded to the demand of Gandhi.		
(v)	Forest laws were violated, workers went on a strike, lawyers boycotted British court and students boycotted government schools and colleges.		
(vi)	British monopoly over salt broke down.		
(vii)	Gandhiji used salt in order to mobilise a wider discontent against the British.		
(viii)	Women participated in this movement for the first time.		
(ix)	British realized that their days in India are in		



	numbers.		
(x)	It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world's attention		
	(Any three points to be explained)		

SECTION C

(Long Answer Type Questions) 3×8=24

28.(a)	“According to Brahmanical theory, only Kshatriyas could be kings in the early states, however several other ruling lineages probably had different origins in the statement with examples from ancient India.	P. 62 63	8
(a)(i)	Only Kshatriyas could be kings, but this Brahmanical prescription does not hold good.		
(ii)	As per Brahmanical texts, Mauryas were of low origin.		
(iii)	The Shungas and the Kanvas were Brahmins, not Kshatriyas.		
(iv)	Shakas, who came from Western Asia were considered as Mlecchas.		
(v)	Rudradaman, Shaka ruler was a powerful Mlechchhas.		
(vi)	Gautmi-putra Satakarni was also a Brahmin.		
(vii)	Satakarni entered into a marriage alliance with Rudradaman kins.		
(viii)	Satvahanas also claimed to be Brahmanas.		
(ix)	The Brahmanical theory does not hold good, it was only the powerful person who became king.		

OR

(b)	“Given the diversity of the sub-continent, there have been populations in early states, whose social practices were not influenced by the Brahmanical ideas.” Explain the statement.	P. 64 – 66	8
(b)(i)	There were many a groups of people who refused to follow Brahmanical Varna order.		
(ii)	These people were called uncivilized or even animal like.		



(iii)	They were the forest dwellers.		
(iv)	Hunting and gathering was their main occupation.		
(v)	Eklavya is supposed to belong to such a group, called nishada.		
(vi)	Some of them were nomadic pastoralists.		
(vii)	Some groups were labelled as Mlechchhas.		
(viii)	Some people outside Brahmanical system were called untouchables.		
(ix)	Some groups were doing polluting jobs like handling corpses or dead animals.		
(x)	They were often called Chandalas.		
	(Any other relevant points)		
29.	(a) Explain the philosophy and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev.	P. 163	8
(a)(i)	Guru Nanak advocated Nirguna Bhakti		
(ii)	He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.		
(iii)	For him Absolute or Rab had no gender or form		
(iv)	He proposed simple way to connect to the divine by remembering and repeating the name of Rab.		
(v)	He set up rules for congregational worship(Sangat).		
(vi)	He expressed his ideas through hymns called Shabad.		
(vii)	Baba Guru Nanak would sing these compositions in various ragas while his attendant Mardana played rabab.		
(viii)	His hymns are compiled in Adi Granth Sahib.		
(ix)	Baba Guru Nanak didn't wish to establish a new religion but after his death his followers consolidated his own practices and distinguished themselves from both Hindus and Muslims.		
(x)	Any other relevant point		
OR			



(b)	Explain the beliefs and practices of Sufism.	P. 153–160	8
(b)(i)	Religious minded people were called Sufis.		
(ii)	They were against the growing materialism of the caliphate.		
(iii)	They were critical of dogmatic traditions.		
(iv)	They laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion.		
(v)	They sought the interpretation of Quran on the basis of their personal experience.		
(vi)	They organised communities around the hospice or khanqah.		
(vii)	Sufi silsila represented a chain between the master and the disciple.		
(viii)	Special rituals were initiated which includes path of allegiance, patched garments and shaving head.		
(ix)	Practice of pilgrimage(Ziyarat) to the tomb(dargah) was encouraged.		
(x)	Mystical chants (qawwali) were performed.		
(xi)	The Sufis had always been keeping good relations with the rulers.		
(xii)	The rulers wanted legitimacy also.		
(xiii)	The Sufis solicited and accepted grants from the rulers.		
(xiv)	Sultans also had set up charitable trusts as endowments for hospices.		
(xv)	Rulers gave tax free lands to Sufis.		
(xvi)	Chistis accepted donations in cash as well as kind.		
(xvii)	Sufis often were called to interpret Sharia.		
(xviii)	Some instances of conflict took place between Sultans and Sufis.		
(xix)	Any other relevant point.		
30.	(a) Examine how jotedars became a powerful figure in rural areas of Bengal during the end of the 18th century.	P. 261	8



(a)(i)	Jotedars became powerful towards the end of 18th Century.		
(ii)	They had acquired vast areas of land.		
(iii)	They controlled local trade as well as money lending.		
(iv)	In villages the power of jotedars was more effective than the zamindars.		
(v)	They were living in villages and had direct control over the villagers.		
(vi)	They deliberately delayed payment of rent to zamindars.		
(vii)	Due to this many zamindaris were auctioned.		
(viii)	Jotedars were among the purchasers.		
(ix)	They were most powerful in North Bengal.		
(x)	In some places they were called Hoaldars, Gantidars or Mandals.		

Any other relevant point

OR

(b)	Examine the causes for the failure of zamindars to pay the revenue demand during the last decades of the 18th century.	P. 259–260	8
(b)(i)	Many a times, zamindars defaulted on making revenue payments.		
(ii)	The initial demands of revenue were very high.		
(iii)	The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest and had to be paid punctually.		
(iv)	According to the Sunset Law, if payment didn't come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindaris was to be auctioned.		
(v)	The loss should be minimum to the company, so the company pegged the revenue demand high.		
(vi)	High rates of revenue was imposed, the prices were depressed due to natural calamities.		
(vii)	Zamindars could not collect rent from the ryots.		



(viii)	Permanent settlement also delimited the power of the zamindars.		
(ix)	Zamindars also lost their power to organise local justice.		
(x)	At the time of collection of revenue, the company officers used to be harsh.		
(xi)	At times ryots deliberately delayed the payment.		
(xii)	Any other relevant point		
	SECTION D (Source-Based Questions)		3×4=12
31.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : SOURCE BASED QUESTION – What the king’s officials did	P. 34	(1+1+2)
(31.1)	Who was Megasthenes ?		1
Ans.	Magasthenes was the Greek Ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.		
(31.2)	How were the roles of supervisory officers important ?		1
Ans.	The role of supervisory staff was important for the State as well as for the public welfare because they supervised rivers, measured lands, inspected water channels.		
(31.3)	How is Megasthenes description helpful in understanding the administrative role of the king?		2
Ans.	It was helpful to understand how the king ruled, his relations with the public, his control over his State and his relation with the neighbouring rulers.		
32.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : SOURCE BASED QUESTION – Peasants on the move	P. 198	(1+1+2)
(32.1)	What is Babur Nama ?		1



Ans.	Baburnama is the memoir of Zahir-ud-din Mohd. Babur. It is written in Chagtai/Turkish language. It covers history, geography and politics of that time.		
(32.2)	How did the peasants meet the needs of water ?		1
Ans (i)	They dug tanks to collect rainwater or even sunk wells to get water.		
(ii)	They also repaired old canals like Shahnahr in Punjab during the Shahjahan's reign.		
(iii)	Irrigation project received support from the state.		
	(Any one point)		
(32.3)	Explain the distinctive features of agrarian society.		2
Ans (i)	The peasants were highly mobile., start cultivating,.		
(ii)	They could move and settle in new places immediately.		
(iii)	Their crops were rainfed.		
	(Any two to be explained)		
33.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : SOURCE BASED QUESTION – “We are not going just to copy”	411	(1+1+2)
(33.1)	Which was the revolution discussed by Nehru in the passage ?		1
Ans.	It was French revolution about which Nehru was talking about.		
(33.2)	Which qualities of the American Constitution are highlighted by Nehru ?		1
Ans (i)	American Constitution stood the test of so many years and nation became powerful in the world.		
(ii)	Other qualities-Preamble of Constitution/ Democracy/Fundamental Rights (Any one point to be explained)		
(33.3)	What was the 'Oath of the Tennis Court'?		2



Ans.	The Constituent Assembly of France was not given a place by the king to meet, so they betook themselves to an open tennis court and took the oath, which is called Oath of Tennis Court.		
SECTION E (Map-Based Question)			
34.			
(34.1)	On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		3×1=3
Ans (i)	Kalibangan a mature Harrapan site		
(ii)	Bharhut an important Buddhist site		
(iii)(a)	Ajmer a territory under Akbar		
OR			
(iii) (b)	Vijayanagara Capital of Krishnadeva Raya's empire.		
(34.2)	On the same political outline map of India two places related to British control in 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.		2
See attached map.			
Note :	The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34 :		
(34.1)	Name any mature Harappan site in Rajasthan.		1
Ans.	Kalibangan		
(34.2)	Mention any one Buddhist site in Southern India.		1
Ans.	Sanchi Stupa or any other		
(34.3)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire.		1
(a)			
Ans.	Vijayanagara city or Hampi		
(a)			
OR			
(34.3)	Name any one capital city of the Mughal Empire.		1
(b)			
Ans.	Agra/Fatehpur Sikri/ Delhi		
(b)			
(34.4)	Mention any two places which were under the control of the British in 1857.		2



Ans.

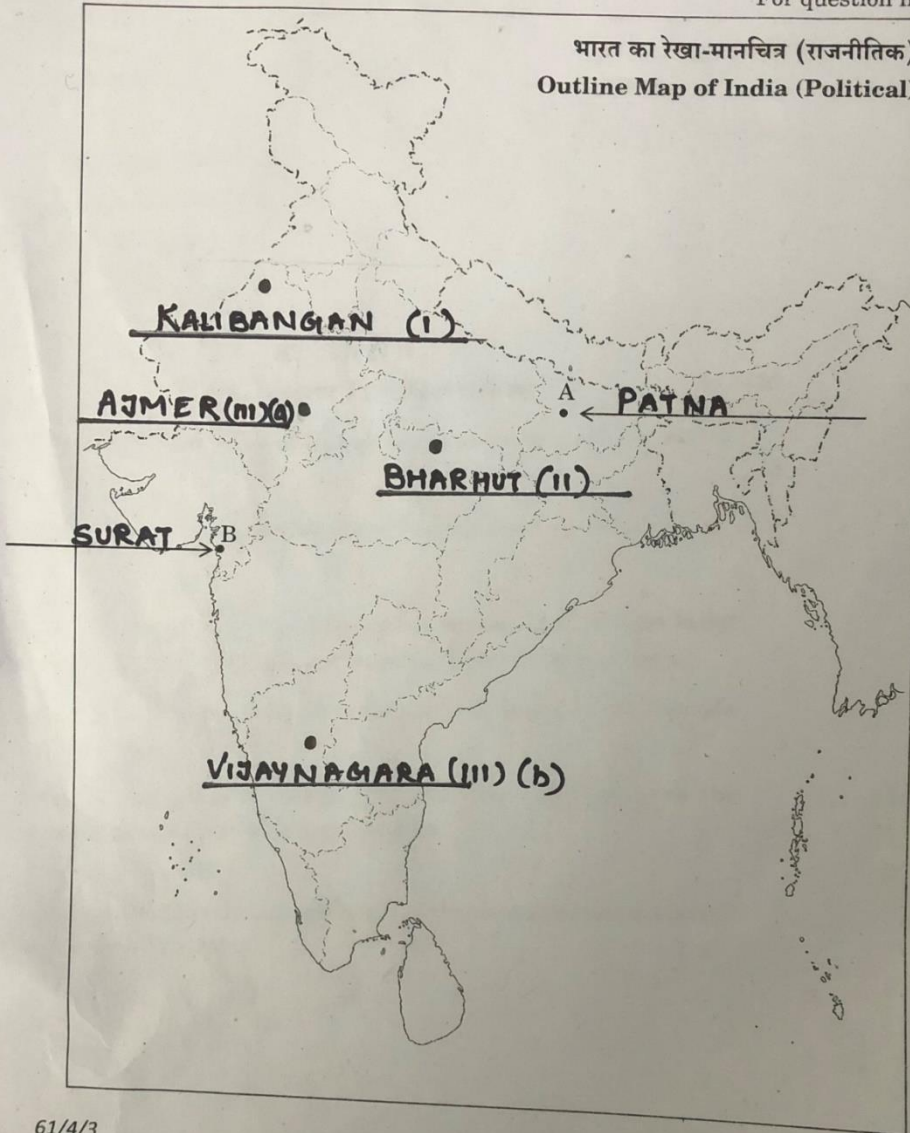
Surat, Madras or any other

Q.P. Code 61/4/1, 61/4/2,
61/4/3

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34

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



61/4/3

23

