Series E1GFH/4

Set No. 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **61/4/3**

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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 | *अधिकतम अंक : 80*

Time allowed : 3 hours | *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 सख़्ती 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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 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

2. निम्नलिखित में से किसने यह शब्द कहे (मान्यता अनुसार) ?

"तुम सब अपने लिए ख़ुद ही ज्योति बनो क्योंकि तुम्हें ख़ुद ही अपनी मुक्ति का रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है ।"

(a) महावीर (b) बुद्ध

(c) सिगल (d) आनंद

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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. 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

2. 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

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3. 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 ।

4. 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)

5. 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

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय पुरातात्त्विक सर्वेक्षण के पहले डायरेक्टर जनरल थे ?

(a) आर.ई.एम. व्हीलर (b) जॉन मार्शल

(c) दया राम साहनी (d) अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसने अशोक की ब्राह्मी गूढ़लिपि का अर्थ निकाला ?

(a) हरीसेन (b) मेगस्थनीज़

(c) जेम्स प्रिंसेप (d) कौटिल्य

8. 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) इज़ारेदारी व्यवस्था

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा यात्री यूरोप ना लौट कर भारत में रहने लगा ?

(a) बर्नियर (b) मनुची

(c) दुआर्ते बारबोसा (d) रॉबर्टो नोबिली

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3. 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.

4. 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)

5. 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

6. 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

7. Who among the following was able to decipher Ashoka's Brahmi script ?

(a) Harisena (b) Megasthenes

(c) James Princep (d) Kautilya

8. 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

9. Who among the following travellers never returned to Europe and settled in India ?

(a) Bernier (b) Manucci

(c) Duarte Barbosa (d) Roberto Nobili

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10. 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)

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

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

12. 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 ।

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10. 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)

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

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

12. 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.

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13. 1857 के विद्रोह के दौरान निम्नलिखित में से दिल्ली का सम्राट कौन था ?

(a) बिरजिस क़द्र

(b) औरंगज़ेब

(c) बहादुर शाह

(d) फारुख सियार

14. 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

15. 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

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

(a) Birjis Qadr

(b) Aurangzeb

(c) Bahadur Shah

(d) Farukh Siyar

14. Match the following events :

	List I *(Event)*		*List II* *(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

15. 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

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16. 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)

17. 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

18. 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

19. निम्नलिखित में से किसने संविधान सभा में 'उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव' पारित किया ?

(a) जवाहर लाल नेहरू

(b) महात्मा गाँधी

(c) बी.आर. अम्बेडकर

(d) आर.वी. धुलेकर

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16. 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)

17. Which one of the following languages was emphasized by Gandhiji for the status of national language ?

(a) Hindi

(b) Hindustani

(c) Sanskrit

(d) English

18. 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

19. Who among the following gave the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly ?

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) B.R. Ambedkar

(d) R.V. Dhulekar

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20. सूची I को सूची II के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए :

	सूची I (संत)		*सूची II (परंपराएँ)*
i.	अंडाल	1.	सूफ़ी
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

21. 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)

खण्ड ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न) *6×3=18*

22. इतिहासकारों ने हड़प्पा के सामाजिक अंतरों की व्याख्या किस प्रकार की है ? स्पष्ट 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*

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20. Match List I with List II :

	List I *(Saints)*		*List II* *(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

21. 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)

SECTION B

(Short Answer Type Questions) *6×3=18*

22. How have historians explained the social differences among Harappans ? Explain. *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*

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24. विजयनगर के पतन में रामा राय की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए । *3*

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

अथवा

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

26. सहायक संधि प्रणाली के प्रावधानों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3*

27. सामाजिक सुधारक के रूप में गाँधीजी की भूमिका की व्याख्या 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) उन कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनके कारण बम्बई दक्कन दंगे हुए । *8*

अथवा

(ख) "पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट भारत में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन के स्वरूप पर ब्रिटिश संसद में गंभीर वाद-विवाद का आधार बनी ।" कथन की परख कीजिए । *8*

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24. Describe the role of Rama Raya to bring about the ruin of Vijayanagara. *3*

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. Explain the provisions of Subsidiary Alliance System. *3*

27. Explain the role of Gandhiji as a social reformer. *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) Analyse the causes that led to the Bombay Deccan Riots. *8*

OR

(b) "The Fifth Report became the basis of intense parliamentary debates on the nature of East India Company's rule in India." Examine the statement. *8*

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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 ख़ासियत थी और इस ख़ासियत ने मुग़ल 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 हैं, जंगल अपार हैं, झोंपड़ियाँ बनाई जाती हैं, और यकायक एक गाँव या शहर खड़ा हो जाता है!

(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*

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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) 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*

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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 अमरीकी संविधान के किन गुणों को उजागर किया गया ? *1*

(33.3) 'टेनिस कोर्ट की शपथ' क्या थी ? *2*

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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*

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खण्ड ङ

(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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 अंग्रेज़ों 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) मुग़ल साम्राज्य की किसी एक राजधानी नगर का नाम लिखिए । *1*

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

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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 Harrapan site

(ii) Bharhut – an important Buddhist site

(iii) (a) Ajmer – a territory under Akbar

OR

(iii) (b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Krishanadeva 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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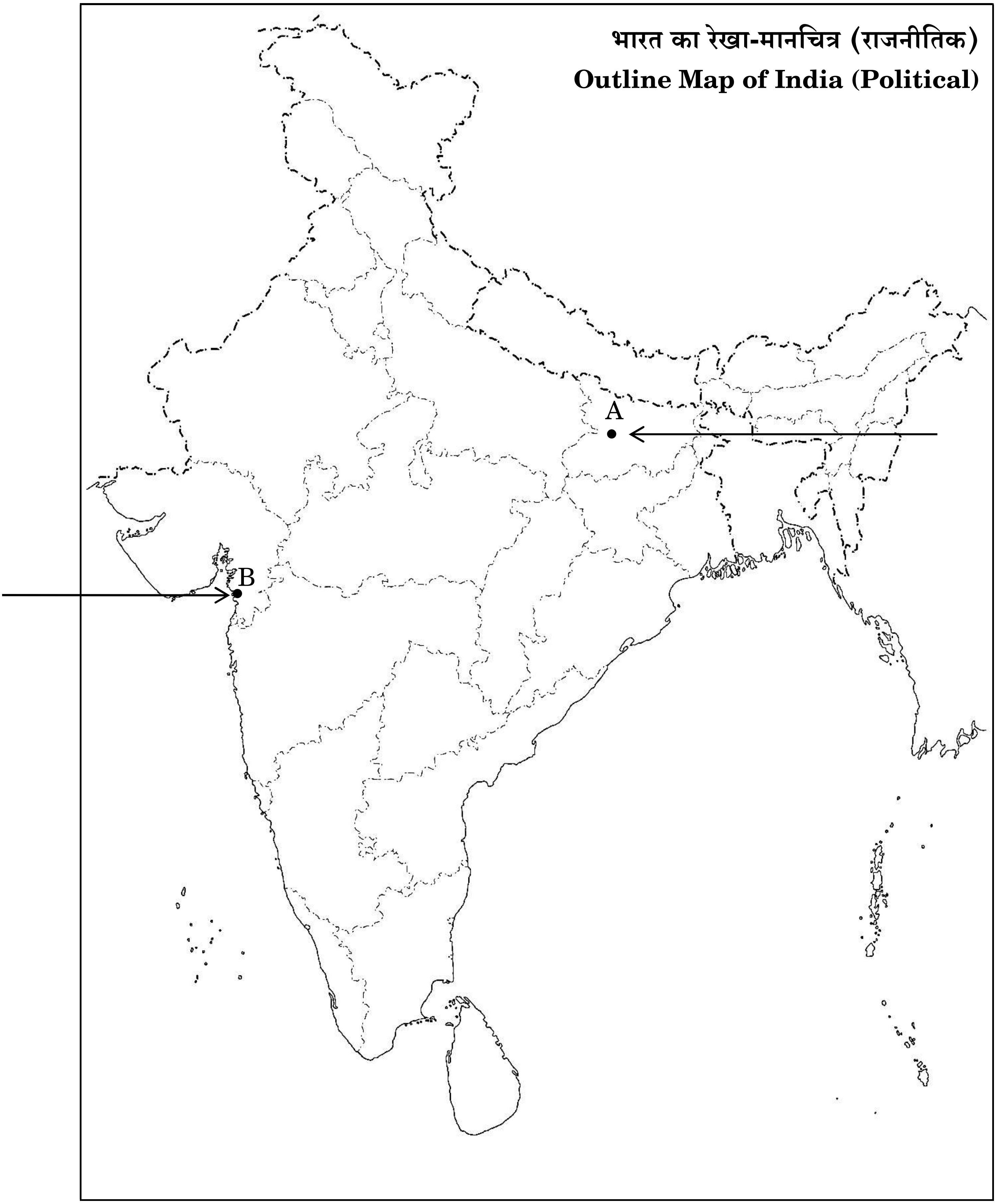
प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



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Marking Scheme

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Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

SUBJECT: HISTORY (SUBJECT CODE (027) (PAPER CODE 61/4/3)

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 delibration 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.

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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 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-

- 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

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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.

18The 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.

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Set: 61/4/3

MARKING SCHEME-2023

HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.NO.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			21x1=21
1.	(b) Eklavya	P. 62	1
2.	(b) Buddha	P. 92	1
3.	(d) She was the daughter of Chandragupta II.	P. 40	1
4.	(c) (i) and (iv)	P. 89–90	1
6.	(d) Alexander Cunningham	P. 19	1
5.	(b) Haryana	P. 3	1
7.	**(c) James Princep**	**P. 46**	1
8.	**(b) Mansabdari system**	**P. 245**	1
9.	**(b) Manucci**	**P. 122**	1
10.	**(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)**	**P. 171,173**	1
11.	**(d) Thanjavur**	**P. 172**	1
12. (a)	**Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).**	**P. 197**	1
13.	**(c) Bahadur Shah**	**P. 292**	1
14.	**(c) i–1, ii–4, iii–2, iv–3**	**P. 263,271,280,285**	1
15.	**(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale**	**P. 347**	1
16.	**(d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)**	**P. 349**	1
17.	**(b) Hindustani**	**P. 425**	1
18	**. (a) Kunwar Singh**	**P. 292**	1
19.	**(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru**	**P. 411**	1
20.	**(c) i–3, ii–2, iii–4, iv–1**	**P. 144,145,147,162**	1
21	**(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)**	**P. 122**	1

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SECTION B			
(Short Answer Type Questions)			**6x3=18**
22.	*How have historians explained the social differences among Harappans?* *Explain*	**P. 9**	*3*
(i)	**Social differences :** **Sometimes there was difference in the way the burials were made.**		
(ii)	**In some cases hollowed out spaces were lined with bricks.**		
(iii)	**Some graves contained pottery and ornaments.**		
(iv)	**Jewellery has also been found in some burials.**		
(v)	**Another strategy was to study artefacts .The first category includes objects of daily.**		
(vi)	**Objects were luxuries if they are rare or made from costly non local materials.**		
(vii)	**This indicates social differences among the people of Harappan Culture.**		
	(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**		

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	(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.	Describe the role of Rama Raya to bring about the ruin of Vijayanagara.	P.173	3
(I)	Role of Rama Raya : After the death of Krishanadeva Raya the ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as Sultans resulted in shifting alignments.		
(ii)	Eventually this led to an alliance of Sultans against Vijayanagara.		
(iii)	Rama Raya followed adventurous policy of playing one Sultan against the others.		
(iv)	This led the Sultans to come together.		
(v)	When Rama Raya led the army into battle at Talikota, the combined forces of Bijapur ,Golconda and Ahmednagar		

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	defeated Rama Raya.		
	Any other relevant point		
25. (a)	Explain the views of Ibn Battuta on Indian cities.	P. 127,128	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. 130-131	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		

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	Mughal Empire		
(viii)	Bernier saw the Mughal Empire-its king was the king of "beggars and barbarians".		
	(Any three points to be explained)		
26.	Explain the provisions of Subsidiary Alliance System.	P. 296	3
(i)	Subsidiary Alliance : British would be responsible for protecting their ally from threats.		
(ii)	A British armed contingent would be stationed.		
(iii)	The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.		
(iv)	The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of British.		
	Any other relevant point		
27.	Explain the role of Gandhiji as a social reformer.	*P.355*	3
(i)	Role of Gandhi : Abolition of untouchability.		
(ii)	Wearing hand spun-khadi.		
(iii)	Gandhi spoke against child marriage.		
(iv)	Hindu Muslim harmony.		
	Any other relevant point.		
	SECTION C		
	(Long Answer Type Questions)		3X8=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.	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.		

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(iv)	Shakas, who came from Western Asia were considered as Mlechchhas.		
(v)	Rudradaman, Shaka ruler was a powerful Mlechchhas.		
(vi)	Gautmi-putra Satakarni was also a Brahman.		
(vii)	Satakarni entered into a marriage alliance with Rudradaman kins.		
(viii)	Satvahans also claimed to be Brahmins.		
(ix)	The Brahmanical theory does not hold good, it was only the powerful person who became king.		
	Any other relevant point.		
	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 Brahminical 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 pastrolists.		
(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 three points to be explained		
29. (a)	Explain the philosophy and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev.	P. 163	8
(ii)	He refused the external practices of the religion		

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(iii)	He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, scriptures of both hindus and muslims.		
(iv)	For him Absolute or Rab had no gender or form		
(v)	He proposed simple way to connect to the divine by remembering and repeating the name of Rab.		
(vi)	He set up rules for congregational worship(Sangat).		
(vii)	He expressed his ideas through hymns called Shabad.		
(viii)	Baba Guru Nanak would sing these compositions in various ragas while his attendant Mardana played rabab.		
(ix)	His hymns are compiled in Adi Granth Sahib.		
(x)	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.		
(xi)	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		

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	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.**		
	Any other relevant point.		
30. (a)	**Analyse the causes that led to the Bombay Deccan Riots.**	P. 278 - 284	**8**
(i)	The first revenue settlement in Bombay Deccan was made in 1820.		
(ii)	Revenue demand was very high.		
(III)	When the harvests were poor peasants found it impossible to pay the revenue.		
(iv)	British extracted payment with utmost severity.		
(v)	After 1832 agricultural prices declined which led to the decline in peasant's income.		
(vi)	Famine struck in 1832-34.		
(vii)	Unpaid balances of revenue mounted.		
(viii)	Peasant's found difficult to pay loan.		
(ix)	Dependence on moneylender increased.		
(x)	In 1845 agricultural prices recovered but to expand agriculture peasants needed money to buy seeds and land .		

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	Once again they had to turn to money lenders.		
(xi)	In 1861 American Civil War broke out.Raw cotton imports from America declined in Britain.		
(xii)	Frantic messages were sent to many countries including India .		
(xiii)	Cotton merchants encouraged cultivation.		
(xiv)	Merchants were keen to secure as much cotton to meet British demand.		
(xv)	Merchants gave advances to urban sahukars who in turn extended credit to money lenders and money lenders to ryots to secure cotton production.		
(xvi)	The ryots were given Rs.100 as advance to grow cotton.		
(xvii)	As civil war ended ,America resumed cotton supply.		
(xviii)	Indian cotton exports declined.		
(xix)	Merchants and sahukars no longer extended credit.		
(xx)	Money lenders refused to give loan to ryots and ryots had got deeper and deeper into debt.		
(xxi)	Money lenders violated customary norms , limitation law and did not provide any receipt to the ryots on the repayment of loans.		
(xxii)	Money lenders entered fictitious figures in bonds.		
(xxiii)	Deeds and bonds appeared as the symbol of oppression.		
	Any other relevant point,any eight points to be explained		
	OR		
(b) (i)	**Fifth report was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.**	**P. 263-264**	**8**
(ii)	It was the fifth of a series of reports on administration and activities of East India company.		
(iii)	Company's activities were closely watched and debated in England.		
(iv)	Many groups in England opposed the monopoly of the company.		

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(v)	These groups wanted revocation of the Royal Charter.		
(vi)	Many people questioned that the conquest of Bengal benefitted only the company.		
(vii)	Company's maladministration and misrule was debated in Britain.		
(viii)	The British Parliament passed a series of acts to regulate and control company's rule.		
(ix)	It forced the company to produce the regular reports on administration.		
(x)	It also appointed committees to enquire into the affairs of the company.		
	Any other relevant point or any eight to be explained.		
	SECTION D (Source-Based Questions)		3×4=12
31.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : SOUCE BASED QUESTION – What the king's officials did	P. 34	(1+1+2)
(31.1)	Who was Megasthenes ?		1
(31.1)	Magasthenese was the Greek Ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.		
(31.2)	How were the roles of supervisory officers important ?		1
(31.2)	The role of supervisory staff was important for the State as well as for the public welfare because they supervised rivers,measured lands,inspected river channels.		
(31.3)	How is Megesthenes description helpful in understanding the administrative role of the king ?		2
(31.3)	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 : SOUCE BASED QUESTION – Peasants on the move	P. 198	(1+1+2)

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(32.1)	What is Babur Nama ?		1
(32.1)	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
(32.2) (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
(32.3)	The peasants were highly mobile. They could move and settle in new places immediately, start cultivating, their crops were rainfed.		
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.		
(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.			5
(34.1)	On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		3×1=3

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(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 Krishanadeva 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) (a)	Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire.		1
Ans. (a)	Vijayanagara city or Hampi		
	OR		
(34.3) (b)	Name any one capital city of the Mughal Empire.		
Ans. (b)	Agra/Fatehpur Sikri/ Delhi		1
(34.4)	Mention any two places which were under the control of the British in 1857.		
Ans.	Surat, Madras or any other		2

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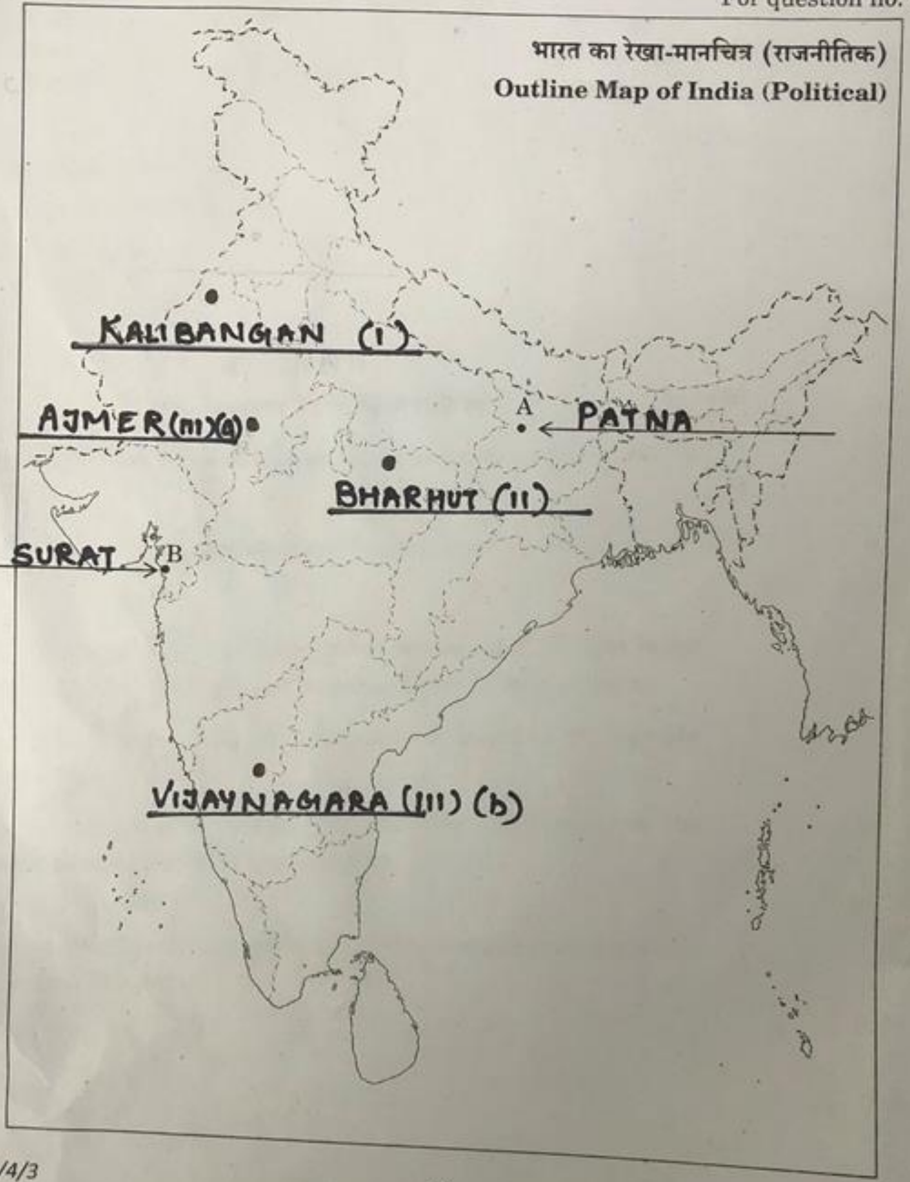
Q.P. Code 61/4/1, 61/4/2, 61/4/3

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



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