

Series : Z6YWX



SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **61/6/1**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

14651225

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



इतिहास
HISTORY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + 1 Map.
- (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) Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- (IV) Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- (V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. #



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – questions number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – questions number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Write answer to each question in **60 to 80** words.
- (v) **Section C** – questions number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – questions number **31 to 33** are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii) **Section E** – question number **34** is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5** marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and E of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) In addition to this, Note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21×1=21

1. Assume you visit a museum and find a Harappan seal depicting a bull. What might this suggest about Harappan beliefs and practices ?
 - (A) Bulls were considered important for protection.
 - (B) Bulls were associated with warfare with Oman.
 - (C) Bulls were considered as the symbol of wealth.
 - (D) Bulls were usually used in agriculture.
2. Who among the following was an ex-army Brigadier and Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1944 ?
 - (A) John Marshall
 - (B) R.E.M. Wheeler
 - (C) Alexander Cunningham
 - (D) S.N. Roy



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

Assertion (A) : In ancient India, Gotra system was a way to trace lineage.

Reason (R) : Gotra was an exogamous unit, marriage within the same Gotra was not allowed.

Options :

- (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.

4. Find the odd one out from the following regarding the Buddhist texts :

- (A) Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa, Sutta Pitaka
(B) Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka
(C) Ashokavadana, Mahavamsa, Jatakas
(D) Uttaradhyayana Sutta, Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka

5. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option with reference to *Mahabharata*.

Column I
(Character)

Column II
(Role)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Yudhisthira | i. Mother of the Pandavas |
| b. Dhritarashtra | ii. Mother of the Kauravas |
| c. Kunti | iii. Eldest of the Pandavas |
| d. Gandhari | iv. Father of Duryodhana |

Options :

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



6. Identify the ruler of ancient India with the help of following information :

- He was the most powerful of the Gupta rulers.
- He was a patron of art and Sanskrit literature.
- He was considered equal to the Gods by his people.

Options :

- (A) Chandragupta (B) Samudragupta
(C) Srigupta (D) Kumaragupta

7. In reference to the picture provided below, where is the lion capital of the Ashoka Pillar located ?



- (A) Lumbini (B) Sarnath
(C) Bodh Gaya (D) Kushinagar

Note : The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. no. 7.

Which of the following dynasties did King Ashoka belong to ?

- (A) Gupta (B) Maurya
(C) Satavahana (D) Nanda

8. Why did Ibn Battuta find Indian agriculture very productive ?

Identify the most appropriate reason from the following :

- (A) Lack of pests and insects
(B) Skilled and experienced farmers
(C) Year round rainfall and soil quality
(D) Fertile soil and irrigation system



9. Kabir emphasized 'Nirguna Bhakti'. What does this concept imply about Kabir's spiritual beliefs ?
- (A) He believed in a personal God with attributes.
(B) He emphasized the importance of rituals and ceremonies.
(C) He advocated for a hierarchical relation between God and humans.
(D) He believed in the oneness of God.
10. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding Vijayanagara Empire ?
- (A) The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara in the 13th century.
(B) Vijayanagara was the name of both, city and empire.
(C) The empire stretched between rivers Kaveri and Tungabhadra.
(D) Vijayanagara fell to ruins in the 15th century.
11. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.
- | <i>Column I</i>
(Community during Mughal Empire) | <i>Column II</i>
(Role) |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Muzarian | i. Accountant |
| b. Patwari | ii. Peasant |
| c. Majur | iii. Labourer |
| d. Shroff | iv. Banker |
- Options :
- (A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i (B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv (D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
12. Which of the following is the most important contribution of Krishnadeva Raya ?
- (A) He expanded the Vijayanagara Empire.
(B) He subdued the Mughal rulers.
(C) He kept the military control flexible.
(D) He built the Thanjavur temple.



13. Who among the following was the mentor of Amir Khusrau ?
(A) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
(B) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(C) Shaikh Salim Chishti
(D) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar
14. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option :
I. Visit of François Bernier in India
II. Visit of Abd al-Razzaq in India
III. Visit of Ibn Battuta in India
IV. Visit of Al-Biruni in India
Options :
(A) I, II, IV, III (B) II, I, III, IV
(C) IV, III, II, I (D) III, IV, II, I
15. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option from the following :
The _____ was established by the British government in 1875 to investigate the economic distress and role of East India Company in Bombay and the Deccan.
(A) Regulating Act (B) Deccan Riots Commission
(C) Fifth Report (D) Pitts India Act
16. Which of the following was *not* the provision of the 'Limitation Law' passed by the British in 1859 ?
(A) The loan bonds signed between the money-lenders and ryots would have validity of three years.
(B) The law was to check the accumulation of interest over time.
(C) The money-lenders and ryots used to renew the bonds after every three years.
(D) Ryots were given permanent stakes in land as interlopers.
17. Why were the British keen to annex the territory of Awadh ? Choose the correct option from the following :
(A) To suppress the nationalist movement in Awadh.
(B) To get access to Awadh's rich resources.
(C) To strengthen their control in the west in India.
(D) To enhance British military control in Central India.



18. From the following identify, the local leader of Singhbhum who led the cultivators to join the Revolt of 1857.

(A) Shah Mal

(B) Birjis Qadr

(C) Gonoo

(D) Kunwar Singh

19. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I

Column II

(International Leaders)

(Role)

a. Ho Chi Minh

i. American war of independence

b. J.M. Garibaldi

ii. British withdrawal from India

c. George Washington

iii. The unification of Italy

d. Clement Attlee

iv. Struggle to free Vietnam

Options :

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

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

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

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

20. Why was the 1929 Lahore Session of Congress significant ? Choose the correct option from the following :

(A) For Purna Swaraj

(B) For British alliance

(C) For Gandhiji's leadership

(D) For Rowlatt Act

21. Who amongst the following was the leader of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?

(A) Sardar Patel

(B) Jawaharlal Nehru

(C) G.B. Pant

(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale



SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

6×3=18

22. (a) Examine the duties to be performed by Kshatriyas as codified in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras in the ancient India. 3

OR

- (b) Examine any three ways evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of the Varna order in the ancient India. 3

23. Explain the views of archaeologists on the religious beliefs of the Harappans. 3

24. (a) Analyse the observations, critical insights and reflections provided by Bernier while he travelled in Mughal India. 3

OR

- (b) "Ibn Battuta's accounts provide important insights into the Indian society of that time." Justify the statement. 3

25. "The Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara was known for its unique architecture." Explain the statement with examples. 3

26. Examine the major activities of Gandhiji in Indian politics from 1924 to 1928. 3

27. Describe any three features of the Ryotwari system. 3

SECTION C

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

3×8=24

28. (a) "The Buddha was considered as one of the most influential teachers of his times." In the light of this statement, explain his teachings. 8

OR

- (b) Explain the features of Puranic Hinduism in ancient India. 8



29. (a) "The role of women in the Mughal agrarian society was significant." Explain the statement giving examples. 8
- OR**
- (b) "The *Ain-i-Akbari* is an extraordinary document of the Mughal Empire." Explain the statement giving examples. 8
30. (a) Describe the views of the members of the Constituent Assembly on division of powers between the Centre and the States. 8
- OR**
- (b) Describe the ideals expressed in the 'Objectives Resolution' by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly. 8

SECTION D

(Source-Based Questions)

$3 \times 4 = 12$

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

$1+1+2=4$

The Anguish of the King

When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present-day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him).

One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died.)

After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma.

(This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas.

For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there...

- (31.1) How did king Devanampiya Piyadassi's conquest of Kalinga influence his approach to governance? 1
- (31.2) How did Kalinga's conquest change the king's actions towards his subjects? 1
- (31.3) How did the king's transformation shape the spread of Dhamma? 2



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

1+1+2=4

Declining a royal gift

This excerpt from a sufi text describes the proceedings at Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's hospice in 1313 :

I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's) feet ... (At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance.) The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master ... had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: "What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands ? ... None of ... our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity."

Then he told an appropriate story: "... Sultan Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (sufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: 'Give me the money. I will dispense it to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons.'

- (32.1) What did the ruler offer Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya ? 1
 (32.2) What reason did the Shaikh give for refusing the land deeds ? 1
 (32.3) How does the response of the Shaikh reflect the Sufi values ? 2

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

1+1+2=4

What *taluqdars* thought

The attitude of the *taluqdars* was best expressed by Hanwant Singh, the Raja of Kalakankar, near Rae Bareli. During the mutiny, Hanwant Singh had given shelter to a British officer, and conveyed him to safety. While taking leave of the officer, Hanwant Singh told him:

Sahib, your countrymen came into this country and drove out our King. You sent your officers round the districts to examine the titles to the estates. At one blow you took from me lands which from time immemorial had been in my family, I submitted. Suddenly misfortune fell upon you. The people of the land rose against you. You came to me whom you had despoiled. I have saved you. But now – now I march at the head of my retainers to Lucknow to try and drive you from the country.



- (33.1) How did Hanwant Singh express his dissatisfaction towards the British ? 1
- (33.2) Who did Hanwant Singh refer to as "the people of the land" ? 1
- (33.3) How did Hanwant Singh's statement reflect the sentiments of the taluqdars ? 2

SECTION E

(Map-Based Questions)

3+2=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) Lothal – A Mature Harappan site
- (ii) Amravati – A Buddhist site
- (iii) (a) Agra – A territory under the Mughals

OR

- (iii) (b) Panipat – A territory under the Mughals

- (34.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, two places which were under the control of British during 1857 have been 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) Mention one mature Harappan site in Gujarat. 1
- (34.2) Name one Buddhist site in the state of Andhra Pradesh. 1
- (34.3) (a) Mention any one territory which was under the control of Mughals in Northern India. 1

OR

- (34.3) (b) Name any important town of ancient India. 1
- (34.4) Name two places which were under the British control during 1857. 2