

General Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
5. Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
6. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
8. 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 have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, where ever necessary.

Section A (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is/are the limitation(s) of inscriptional evidence?

- A. Letters may be missing
- B. Letters are faintly engraved.
- C. Exact meaning is not certain.
- D. All of the above

2. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information.

*Guru or Mentor of Kaurvas and Pandvas

*Did not accept Eklavya as his disciple

- A. Guru Vashsishtha
- B. Guru Vyasa
- C. Guru Sandeepni
- D. Guru Dronacharya

3. Draupadi initially protested against her polyandrous marriage but at the end was convinced because:

- A. The command of Kunti, mother of Pandavas could not be violated.
- B. Seer Vyasa convinced her that it was destined for her.
- C. Polyandry was commonly prevalent amongst ruling elites at those times.
- D. Both (a) and (b).

4. Consider the following statement regarding the structure of the Stupa.

- I. Harmika is a balcony- like structure that represented the abode of gods.
- II. A mast called the Anda arose from the Harmika.
- III. A Yashti was often surmounted by a Chhatri or umbrella.
- IV. Yashti arose from the Harmika.

- A. I, II and III
- B. II, III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. I, III and IV

5. Which one of the following temples was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families?

- A. The Vitthala Temple
- B. The Virupaksha Temple
- C. The Hazara Rama Temple
- D. The Raghunatha Temple

6. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Mahnavami Dibba?

- A. Mahnavami Dibba was part of 'The King's Palace Complex'.
- B. Mahnavami Dibba was a part of "Sacred Centre".
- C. Mahnavami Dibba was a 'Counselling Hall'
- D. Mahnavami Dibba was a "Discussion Hall"

7. Who among the following author Composed Prayaga Prashasti –

- A. Harisena
- B. Kalidas
- C. Shudraka
- D. Guru Nanak

8. Identify the ruler of the Mauryan dynasty with the help of following information :

- * One of the most famous rulers known from Buddhist texts.
- * Referred to as Piyadassi and Devanampiya .

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Bindusara
- C. Ashoka
- D. None of these

9. Which one of the following is not an example of Non-kshatriya kings ?

- A. Mauryas
- B. Guptas
- C. Shakas
- D. Satavahanas

10. Identify the meaning of the idea in Jainism that ' the entire world is animated '.

- A. Everything is pre- destined.

- B. One must renounce the world
- C. Everything has life
- D. Non-injury to living beings

11. Which among the following is not a source of water to Vijayanagar empire ?

- A. Hiriya canal
- B. Kamalapuram tank
- C. Tungabhadra river
- D. Sudarshan lake

12. The first Sultan who visited the Khwaja Muinuddin's dargah was-

- A. Sultan Ghiyasuddin Khalji
- B. Muhammad Qasim
- C. Qutbuddin Abek
- D. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

**13. Assertion (A)- The yogi posture on some Harappan seals is depicted as Proto-Shiva.
Reason (R) - Proto-Shiva matches with description of Rudra in Rigveda.**

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

14. The book written by Al-Biruni is.....

- A. The Travels in Mughal Empire
- B. Kitab-UI-Hind
- C. Rihla
- D. All of the above

15. Assertion (A): The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the rocky upper part of Rajmahal Hills.

Reason (R): The British perceived Paharias and Santhals as ideal settlers

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

16. Which among the following is correctly matched ?

- A. Lord Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse
- B. Lord Cornwallis- Subsidiary alliance
- C. Lord Wellesley - Pretext of Mis-governance
- D. All of these

17. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect option from the following :

- I. Al-Beruni was well-versed in several languages
- II. Al-Beruni was taken to Ghazni by Sultan Mahmud as a hostage.
- III. Al-Beruni compared East and West , criticising India.

Options

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. None of these

18. Which of the following was best quality land as per classification done under Akbar ?

- A. Polaj
- B. Parauti
- C. Chachar
- D. Banjar

19. When did permanent settlement come into operation?

- A. 1797
- B. 1783
- C. 1793
- D. 1822

20. Match the following-

- (a)-Rakhigarhi (i)- Pakistan
- (b)-Dholavira (ii)-Haryana
- (c)-Kotdiji (iii)-Gujarat

Choose the correct option-

- A- a-ii, b-iii and c-i
- B- a-i, b-ii and c-iii
- C- a-i, b-iii and c-ii
- D- a-iii, b-ii and c-i

21. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting committee of the Indian constitution ?

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- C. Vallabh Bhai Patel
- D. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Section B (3 marks each)

22. Critically examine the limitations of the inscripational evidences in understanding political and economic history of India.

23. Describe any three aspects of Town planning at Harappa.

OR

Give evidence regarding ancient authority in Harappan society.

24. Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya as the most important king of Vijayanagar empire.

25. "The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one". Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Raj Mahal Hills during 18th century.

26. With the help of specific examples examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against British in the revolt of 1857.

OR

"Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving the people into action during the revolt of 1857." Examine the statement with rumours and reasons for its belief.

27. Why was the revolt of 1857 particularly widespread in Awadh ?

OR

What did the rebels from different social groups want in 1857 ?

Section C (8 marks each)

28. "The salt march of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention." Explain significance of this movement for Swaraj.

OR

In the history of nationalism Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

29. Analyse Mahabharat as a source of social history of India .

OR

Elaborate on the reasons for which Mahabharat is called a dynamic text.

30. "The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of varnas." Critically examine the statement.

OR

What are the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practice? Give some example to show that these rules were not always followed.

Section D (4 marks each)

31. Fatalists and Materialists

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha :

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named MakkhaliGosala, had told him : "Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid

himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow." And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught : "There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space. The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death." The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

i. Who was Ajatasattu? ii. What did MakkhaliGosala believe in?

iii. Who were fatalists? How were they different from Materialists?

32. "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind".

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said:

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation..... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in; even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united..... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

I) Why are separate electorate considered as a mischief?

II) State the arguments given by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel for building political unity and forging a nation.

III) How did the philosophy of separate electorates result in separate nation?

33. One God

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir :

" Tell me, brother , how can there be

None lord of the world but two ?

Who led you so astray ?

God is called by many names :

Names like Allah , Ram ,Karim ,Keshav, Hari and Hazrat.

Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.

Isn't gold all the same ?

Distinctions are only words we invent

Kabir says they are both mistaken.

Neither can find the only Ram.

One kills the goat, the other cows.

They waste their lives in disputation. "

i. Who is the composer of this excerpt ? What is he famous for ?

ii. What is his opinion on God ?

iii. Which communities wastes their lives in disputation ? What is the message given in this passage?

Section E (5 marks)

34.1. On the given political map of India , locate and label the following :

i. Sanchi stupa

ii. Lothal

iii. Chandragiri

34.2 On the same map of India ,two centres of 1857 revolt have been marked as 1 and 2. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

For visual impaired candidates only

34. I. Name a mature Harappan site in Gujarat.

II) Name an ancient Buddhist place in Maharashtra.

III) Name the state in which Veershaiv tradition was popular.

IV) Name any one centre of revolt in Uttar Pradesh.

V) Champaran is situated in which state ?