

TIME: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

- This question paper has *five* sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B: Question numbers 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
- Section C: Question numbers 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
- Section D: Question numbers 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three subjective questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section E: Question number 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. **Attach the map with the answer book.**
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

[1x21=21]

1. Given below are some mature Harappan sites. [1]

Which of the following have been CORRECTLY matched with their present-day states?

	Harappan Site	Present State
(I)	Banawali	Uttar Pradesh
(II)	Kalibangan	Rajasthan
(III)	Rakhigarhi	Punjab
(IV)	Dholavira	Gujarat

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

2. With respect to the 'mahajanapadas', which of the following is/are CORRECT? [1]

P: While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called priests.

Q: Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified.

R: Early Buddhist and Jaina texts mention about these sixteen states.

- A. Only Q
- B. Only R
- C. Only P and Q
- D. Only Q and R

3. The statements given below are with reference to fourth-century CE India. Identify who are being referred to based on the description given. [1]

- I. They maintained themselves through local resources including control over land.
- II. They offered homage and provided military support to rulers.
- III. They could become kings: conversely, weak rulers might find themselves being reduced to positions of subordination to them.

- A. samantas
- B. dhamma mahamattas
- C. chiefs
- D. ryots

4. 'Tamilakam' or the ancient Tamil country included parts of present-day [1]

- I. Andhra Pradesh
- II. Maharashtra
- III. Kerala
- IV. Tamil Nadu

- A. I, II, III
- B. I, III, IV
- C. II, III, IV
- D. All of the above

5. Fa Xian, a Chinese Buddhist monk who lived during c. fifth century CE, wrote that "untouchables" had to sound a clapper in the streets so that people could avoid seeing them. Based on his observations and research, which of the following instances would he NOT have come across during his time in India? [1]

- A. unique Indian cuisines and culinary practices
- B. Indian systems of trade and commerce during that time
- C. the rules that the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained about the ideal "occupations" of the four varnas
- D. the development of Bhakti traditions in North India

6. Match the given lists and select the correct option : [1]

List-I	List-II
I. Gotra	a. Rigveda
II. Patriliney	b. Social norms
III. Metonymics	c. Vedic seer
IV. Didactic	d. Satavahanas

- A. I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- B. I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b
- C. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b
- D. I-d, II-a, III-b, IV-c

7. The central story of the Mahabharata was often retold in different ways and it provided themes for a wide range of performing arts and narrations. "Kunti O Nishadi" is one such short story inspired by the epic. Who was the writer of this short story? [1]

- A. Suchitra Bhattacharya
- B. Leela Majumdar

- C. Mahashweta Devi
- D. Ashapura Devi

8. Keshav, a history enthusiast, is planning to visit the stupa at Sanchi in the winter break. Which of the following structures is he unlikely to see inside the stupa complex? [1]
- A. shikhara
 - B. harmika
 - C. chhatri
 - D. yashti
9. Identify the significance of the given image in Buddhism : [1]



- A. the meditation of the Buddha
 - B. the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath
 - C. the representation of Lord Buddha's mahaparinibbana
 - D. the worship of the serpent motif by Buddhists
10. Consider the given statements and select their CORRECT chronological order from the following options: [1]
- I. The concept of the Bodhisatta develops in Mahayana Buddhism.
 - II. The Kailashnath Temple is carved out of a single piece of rock in Ellora, Maharashtra.
 - III. Walter Elliot, the commissioner of Guntur, visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them away to Madras.
 - IV. According to a Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them.
- A. III, IV, II, I
 - B. IV, II, I, III
 - C. II, I, III, IV
 - D. IV, I, II, III
11. Which of the following is the reason why travelogues are valuable for historians studying the past? [1]
- A. They provide a consistent interpretation of the events in history.
 - B. They offer subjective experiences that provide a human touch to history.
 - C. They provide a definitive and unquestionable narrative of history.
 - D. They present a romanticised and unanimous version of history.

- 12.** Choose the correct option : **[1]**
Assertion(A): Ibn Battuta was an inveterate traveller who spent several years travelling through north Africa, West Asia, parts of Central Asia, the Indian subcontinent and China.
Reason(R): Unlike most other members of his class, Ibn Battuta considered experience gained through travels to be a more important source of knowledge than books.
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 incorrect but R is correct.
D. R is incorrect but A is correct.
- 13.** The term 'Yavana' was originally used for the **[1]**
A. Turks
B. Afghans
C. Greeks
D. Iranians
- 14.** Complete the following with the CORRECT option : **[1]**
Brihadeshvara temple : Thanjavur , Chennakeshava temple : _____
A. Madurai
B. Quilon
C. Tirunelveli
D. Belur
- 15.** Identify the personality with the help of the following information : **[1]**
 - She was a woman Alvar.
 - She saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu.
 - Her verses express her love for the deity.A. Andal
B. Karaikkal Ammaiyar
C. Appar
D. Sundarar
- 16.** The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The second book 'sipah-abadi' deals specifically with which of the following option: **[1]**
A. military and civil administration and the establishment of servants
B. the imperial household and its maintenance
C. notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials, learned men, poets and artists
D. Both A and C
- 17.** Suppose Varun is one of the key leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement. A temporary setback has occurred on account of some other leaders being arrested by the police. As a practitioner of Gandhi's philosophy, what is the BEST way for Varun to keep the movement alive in the leaders' absence? **[1]**
A. appoint interim leaders to take charge and continue organizing protests and demonstrations
B. initiate violent actions against the government to secure the release of the arrested leaders
C. disband the movement permanently and seek alternative methods to address the issues
D. encourage peaceful boycotts of public gatherings until leaders are released

18. Arrange the British viceroys in the order of their assuming office in India: [1]
 A. Lord Irwin, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Willingdon, Lord Wavell
 B. Lord Irwin, Lord Wavell, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Willingdon
 C. Lord Irwin, Lord Willingdon, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Wavell
 D. Lord Irwin, Lord Willingdon, Lord Wavell, Lord Linlithgow
19. Consider the given events and choose their CORRECT chronological order from the following options: [1]
 I. Jinnah called for a 'Direct Action Day' to press the League's demand for Pakistan.
 II. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India that failed to get the Congress and the League to agree on a federal system that would keep India together while allowing the provinces a degree of autonomy.
 III. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule viz. the 'Quit India Movement'.
 IV. Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, was persuaded to send one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India to try and forge a compromise among Indian political leaders.
 A. I, III, IV, II
 B. II, I, IV, III
 C. IV, III, II, I
 D. III, II, IV, I
20. There are two statements given below. Read the statements and choose the CORRECT option. [1]
 X: The members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on the basis of universal franchise.
 Y: The Socialists were initially unwilling to join, for they believed the Constituent Assembly was a creation of the British, and therefore incapable of being truly autonomous.
 A. X contradicts Y
 B. Y is a solution to X
 C. X and Y are unrelated
 D. Y is a consequence of X
21. Who wanted 'separate electorates' to continue in independent India? [1]
 A. R.V. Dhulekar
 B. Begum Aizaas Rasul
 C. B. Pocker Bahadur
 D. Govind Ballabh Pant

SECTION – B

[3x6=18]

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

22. Critically analyze the contributions of Alexander Cunningham, John Marshall and R.E.M. Wheeler in the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization. [3]
- OR**
- State **any three** features of bead-making in the Harappan craft settlements.
23. 'As the Vijayanagara Empire was located in one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, elaborate arrangements had to be made to store rainwater and conduct it to the city.' Give **any three** ways through which water requirements of Vijayanagara was met. [3]
24. Examine the visual representations of the Revolt of 1857 (**any three**) that [3]

provoked a range of different emotions among the British and the Indians.

25. Identify **any three** features of the 'Ryotwari Settlement' as introduced by the English East India Company in India. [3]
26. 'Within the villages, the power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars.' Explain why the 'jotedar' was a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal in the 18th century. Give **any three** suitable arguments. [3]
27. Critically analyse how does the 'Objective Resolutions' introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly reflected the vision of the future Constitution of India. [3]

OR

'The Indian Constitution shows a distinct bias towards the rights of the Union of India over those of its constituent states.' Discuss the various debates on the floor of the Constituent Assembly on this issue of centre-state relationship.

SECTION – C

[8x3=24]

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

28. Discuss **any four** features of Maurya administration by highlighting the sources from where we know about the empire. [8]

OR

The Mahabharata is considered one of the richest texts of the subcontinent. In this context, discuss the following: [4+4]

I. The elements considered by historians while analyzing the text.

II. The authors who are considered as crucial in documenting the text of the Mahabharata.

29. Why did Francois Bernier believe that crown ownership of land was detrimental to the overall development of agriculture and to the general well-being of the people in Mughal India? Do you support his views? Give reasons for your answer. [4+4]

OR

Explain the effectiveness of the Panchayat system during the Mughal era and how it contributed to governance and administration during that time. [8]

30. Examine how the initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor. [8]

OR

The American news magazine, 'Time' in its first report on the 'Salt March' did not believe that "the emaciated saint would be physically able to go much further". [4+4]

Within a week it again wrote that Gandhiji was using "Christian acts as a weapon against men with Christian beliefs".

In the light of the above two statements examine the background and importance of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' in fostering the cause of Indian Independence in the global arena.

SECTION – D
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

[4x3=12]

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

Draupadi's marriage

Draupada, the king of Panchala, organized a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realized her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much-deliberation, Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Draupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Draupada consented to the marriage.

31.1 Which form of marriage is central to the narrative of the Mahabharata? **[1]**

31.2 What may have been the practical need of such marriages during that time? **[1]**

31.3 How was Draupada convinced to give consent to the marriage of Draupadi with the Pandavas? **[2]**

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

The story of Data Ganj Bakhsh

In 1039 CE Abu'l Hasan al Hujwiri, a native of Hujwir near Ghazni in Afghanistan, was forced to cross the Indus as a captive of the invading Turkish army. He settled in Lahore and wrote a book in Persian called the Kashf-ul-Mahjub (Unveiling of the Veiled) to explain the meaning of tasawwuf, and those who practised it.

Hujwiri died in 1073 CE and was buried in Lahore. The grandson of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni constructed a tomb over his grave, and this tomb-shrine became a site of pilgrimage for his devotees, especially on his death anniversary.

Even today Hujwiri is revered as Data Ganj Bakhsh or "Giver who bestows treasures" and his mausoleum is called Data Darbar or "Court of the Giver".

32.1 What is the meaning of the word 'tasawwuf'? **[1]**

32.2 Abu'l Hasan al Hujwiri was referred to as 'Data Ganj Bakhsh' or "Giver who bestows treasures". From where did such preachers acquire the wealth to distribute among the common people? **[1]**

32.3 Which chain of such 'tasawwuf' became most popular in India and why? **[2]**

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

Cash or Kind?

The Ain on land revenue collection:

Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut : in the Hindi language kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

33.1 Mention **any one** type of land as classified in the 'Ain-i Akbari'. [1]

33.2 What were the guidelines given in the 'Ain' to collect revenue in kind? [2]

33.3 Who played a major role in Mughal revenue collection? [1]

SECTION – E

[1x5=5]

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

34. (34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

I. Amaravati – A Stupa

II. Nageshwar- A Harappan Site

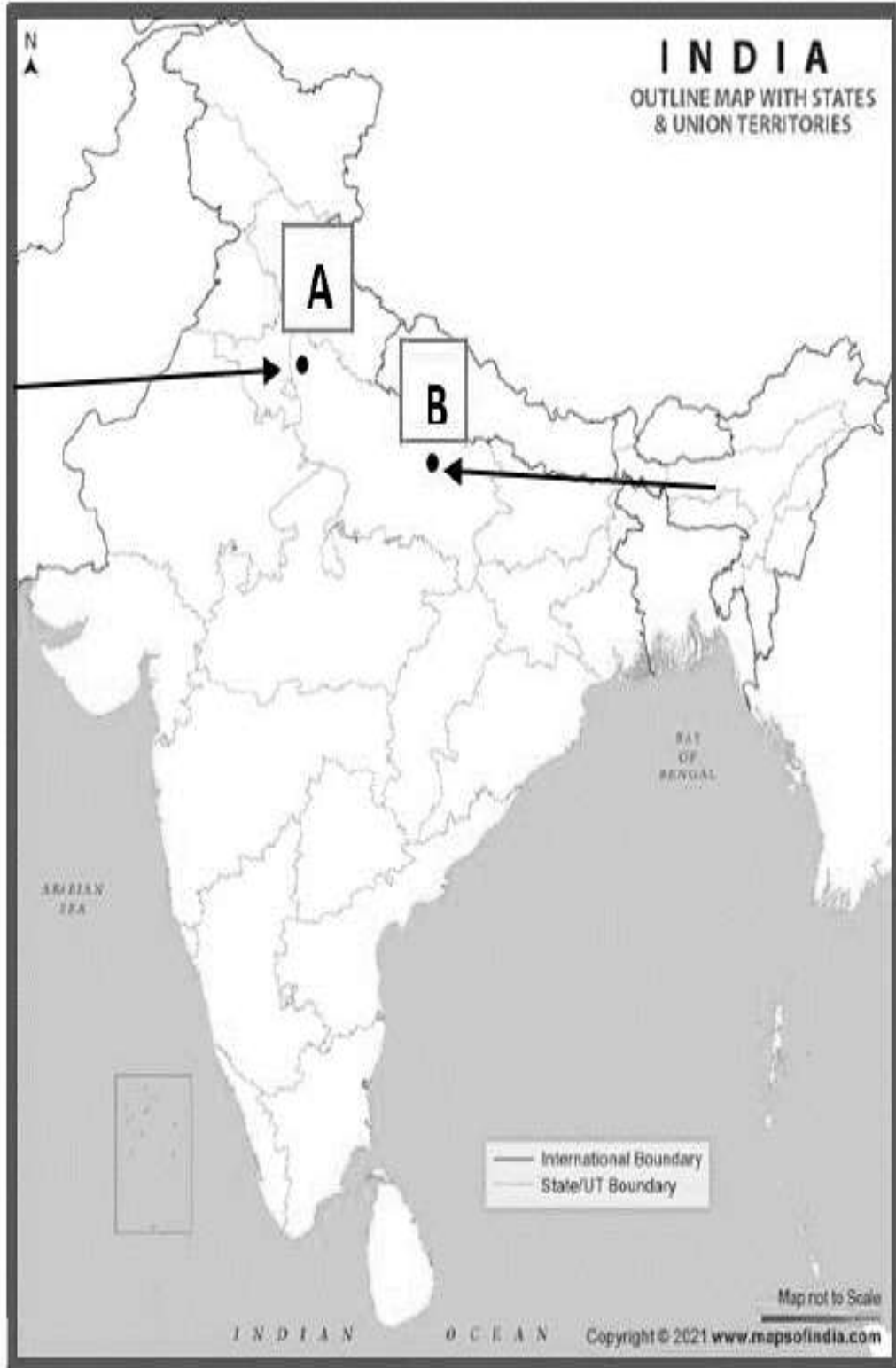
III. Cholas-An important kingdom in South India

OR

Bijapur- One capital of the Deccani Sultanates.

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B' which were major centers of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

34.



पौलमी सरकार
अध्यापक, इंडस वैली वर्ल्ड स्कूल