



Series \$HKP25/C

SET~1

Code No. **61/1/1**

Roll No.						

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

NOTE :

- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages + **1** Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 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.

HISTORY*Time allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 80***General Instructions :***Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :*

- This question paper comprises **six** sections — Section **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.*
- All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- Section A** – Questions number **1 to 16** are Objective Type Questions, carrying **1** mark and should be answered in **one word** or **one sentence** each. (Attempt any **15** questions)*
- Section B** – Questions number **17 to 19** are Source-based having Multiple Choice Questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any **three** sub-parts from each question.*
- Section C** – Questions number **20 to 23** are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.*
- Section D** – Questions number **24 to 26** are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **8** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **350** words.*
- Section E** – Questions number **27 to 29** are Source-based Questions, carrying **5** marks each.*
- Section F** – Question number **30** is a Map-based Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.*

61/1/1**1****250**



SECTION A
(Objective Type Questions)

15×1=15

Attempt any **fifteen** questions from this section :

1. Mention any one source of irrigation used by Harappans for agriculture. 1
2. Who among the following rulers appointed Dhamma Mahamattas to spread the message of 'Dhamma' ? 1
 - (A) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (B) Kanishka
 - (C) Vikramaditya
 - (D) Ashoka
3. Differentiate between Endogamy and Exogamy. 1
4. Who among the following rulers issued spectacular gold coins in ancient India ? 1
 - (A) Mauryas
 - (B) Yaudheyas
 - (C) Guptas
 - (D) Kushanas
5. Correct the following statement and rewrite it in your answer book. 1

"Mahayana and Hinayana are the sects of Jainism."
6. Identify the following historic site and write its name : 1



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates**, only in lieu of Q. No. 6 :

Write the name of place where Buddha attained *Nibbana*.

1



7. Which of the following temples was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family in Vijayanagara ? 1
- (A) Lotus temple
(B) Vitthala temple
(C) Virupaksha temple
(D) Hazara Ram temple
8. Differentiate between 'Saguna' and 'Nirguna' Bhakti traditions. 1
9. Who founded the Vijayanagara empire ? 1
10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as *Assertion (A)* and the other labelled as *Reason (R)*.
- Assertion (A)* : As the source of peace and stability, Emperor Akbar mediated among religions.
- Reason (R)* : Akbar allowed freedom of expression to all religions and schools of thought provided they did not undermine the authority of the State.
- Which of the following is the correct option ? 1
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is **not** correct.
(D) Reason (R) is correct, but Assertion (A) is **not** correct.
11. Which one of the following is correctly matched ? 1
- (A) Humayun Nama – Waris Khan
(B) Akabar Nama – Abu'l-Fazl
(C) Badshah Nama – Gulbadan Begum
(D) Babur Nama – Sadullah Khan
12. Fill in the blank : 1
- The politically influential queen of Jahangir was _____ .
13. What was the 'Sunset Law' ? 1
14. Who among the following leaders published 'A Bunch of Old Letters' ? 1
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) N.G. Ranga
(D) Rajendra Prasad



15. Which one of the following languages was suggested by Gandhiji to be the national language of India ? 1
- (A) Hindi
(B) Sanskrit
(C) Hindustani
(D) Urdu

16. Consider the following statements regarding the hillfolk/paharias during the 18th century and choose the correct statements : 1
- a. They lived around Rajmahal hills.
b. They were hunters, food gatherers and shifting cultivators.
c. They were simple people and never harmed the permanent settlers of plains.
d. They used to grow a variety of pulses and millets for their consumption.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) a, b, c
(B) b, c, d
(C) a, b, d
(D) a, c, d

SECTION B
(Source-based Questions)

3×3=9

17. Read the following source carefully and answer any **three** questions that follow : 1+1+1=3

Why kinfolk quarrelled ?

This is an excerpt from the *Adi Parvan* (literally, the first section) of the Sanskrit *Mahabharata*, describing why conflicts arose amongst the Kauravas and Pandavas :

The Kauravas were the ... sons of Dhritarashtra, and the Pandavas ... were their cousins. Since Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapura ... However, after the premature death of Pandu, Dhritarashtra became king, as the royal princes were still very young. As the princes grew up together, the citizens of Hastinapura began to express their preference for the Pandavas, for they were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas. This made Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, jealous. He approached his father and said, "You yourself did not receive the throne, although it fell to you, because of your defect. If the Pandava receives the patrimony from Pandu, his son will surely inherit it in turn, and so will his son, and his. We ourselves with our sons shall be excluded from the royal succession and become of slight regard in the eyes of the world, lord of the earth !"

Passages such as these may not have been literally true, but they give us an idea about what those who wrote the text thought. Sometimes, as in this case, they contain conflicting ideas.



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (i) Why did Dhritarashtra ascend the throne of Hastinapura ? 1
- (A) Being the eldest member of the family, he ascended the throne.
- (B) He ascended the throne on compassionate grounds.
- (C) Citizens of Hastinapura wanted him to be the king.
- (D) On the death of Pandu, as the royal princes were young.
- (ii) Whom did the citizens of Hastinapura prefer to be the king ? 1
- (A) Citizens preferred Dhritarashtra to continue as the ruler.
- (B) They preferred Duryodhana to be the king.
- (C) They expressed their preference for Pandavas to be the rulers.
- (D) They preferred Bheeshma due to his subtle nature.
- (iii) Why was Duryodhana jealous of the Pandavas ? 1
- (A) The Pandavas were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas.
- (B) Citizens of Kurukshetra preferred the Pandavas to be the rulers.
- (C) Their guru Dronacharya was biased towards the Pandavas.
- (D) Duryodhana's father wanted Yudhishtira to be the king.
- (iv) Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding patrimony ? 1
- (A) Patrimony was not unique to ruling families.
- (B) Wealthy people also followed this practice.
- (C) Brahmins also followed the practice of patrimony.
- (D) It was a new concept for the ruling families.

18. Read the following source carefully and answer any **three** questions that follow : 1+1+1=3

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government". By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population of this day".



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (i) Which of the following statements is **not** true regarding Colin Mackenzie ? 1
- (A) He was a British engineer.
(B) He was a surveyor and cartographer.
(C) He was the first Surveyor General of India.
(D) He resigned from his job before super-annuation.
- (ii) Which of the following features describes the role of Colin Mackenzie as a surveyor ? 1
- (A) He was not interested in Indian customs.
(B) He prepared the map of the offices of East India Company.
(C) He neglected the historic sites.
(D) He embarked on collecting local histories.
- (iii) Which of the following is correct regarding Mackenzie's interest in the history of the Vijayanagara Empire ? 1
- (A) Colin Mackenzie brought the ruins of Hampi to light.
(B) He prepared the first survey map of the entire India.
(C) He worked with Abdur Razzak for survey on Vijayanagara.
(D) He missed the significance of Vijayanagara due to his confusion.
- (iv) What was the source of Mackenzie's initial information regarding the site of Vijayanagara ? 1
- (A) Memories of the priests of Virupaksha temple
(B) Information received from the English scholars
(C) Information from the customs and laws of tribal people
(D) The Sultan of Deccan helped Mackenzie

19. Read the following source carefully and answer any **three** questions that follow : 1+1+1=3

Ordinary life in extraordinary times

What happened in the cities during the months of the revolt ? How did people live through those months of tumult ? How was normal life affected ? Reports from different cities tell us about the breakdown in routine activities. Read these reports from the *Delhi Urdu Akhbar*, 14 June, 1857 :

The same thing is true for vegetables and *saag* (spinach). People have been found to complain that even *kaddu* (pumpkin) and *baingan* (brinjal) cannot be found in the bazaars. Potatoes and *arvi* (yam) when available, are of stale and rotten variety, stored from before by farsighted *kunjras* (vegetable growers). From the gardens inside the city some produce does reach a few places but the poor and the middle class can only lick their lips and watch them (as they are earmarked for the select).

... There is something else that needs attention which is causing a lot of damage to the people which is the water-carriers have stopped filling water. Poor *Shurfas* (gentility) are seen carrying water in pails on their shoulders and only then the necessary household tasks such as cooking, etc. can take place. The *halalkhors* (righteous) have become *haramkhors* (corrupt), many *mohallas* have not been able to earn for several days and if this situation continues then decay, death and disease will combine together to spoil the city's air and an epidemic will spread all over the city and even to areas adjacent and around.



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (i) What was the condition of city dwellers during the months of Mutiny ? 1
- (A) Life was not so difficult for them.
- (B) The people had to just protect themselves inside their houses.
- (C) All the routine activities were broken down.
- (D) The rich people had no problem.
- (ii) How was normal functioning of the people affected ? 1
- (A) It was difficult for the rulers to secure food for the day.
- (B) All the vegetables were available in the market at very low prices.
- (C) If some vegetables were available, they were stale and rotten.
- (D) Rich people were on the verge of starvation.
- (iii) Which of the following aspects was related with their water problem ? 1
- (A) Water-carriers demanded high prices for services.
- (B) British provided free water facilities.
- (C) Water was highly polluted.
- (D) Water-carriers had stopped filling water.
- (iv) Why were people of the city fearful ? 1
- (A) Fear of the spread of epidemic
- (B) Fear from the government's brutal action
- (C) Fear of mutual conflicts between people
- (D) Fear of military attack on people

SECTION C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4×3=12

20. "Carefully planned drainage system was one of the distinctive features of Harappan cities." Support the statement. 3
21. "Shah Jahan, the Mughal ruler had a passion for building activity in imperial culture." Justify the statement. 3
22. Why did some groups in Britain oppose the monopoly of East India Company over trade with India ? Explain. 3
23. Why did Nehru argue for a strong Central authority in India during the Constituent Assembly debates ? Explain. 3



SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

3×8=24

24. (a) Describe the growth of Pauranic Hinduism in the Ancient Period. 8
- OR**
- (b) Describe the teachings of Buddha. 8
25. (a) Explain the relationship between Sufis and the States during Medieval India. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the relationship between Alvars and Nayanars and the State in Medieval India. 8
26. (a) Why did Lord Dalhousie's annexation of Awadh create disaffection in all the areas and principalities ? Explain. 8
- OR**
- (b) Explain the relationship of the sepoys with the British officers during 1850s. 8

SECTION E
(Source-based Questions)

3×5=15

27. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 2+2+1=5
- Prabhavati Gupta and the village of Danguna**

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription :

Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the *gramakutumbinas* (householders/peasants living in the village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna ...

“Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher) Chanalassvamin ... You should obey all (his) commands ...

We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an *agrahara* ... (this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policemen; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring royal officers); exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and *khadira* trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes ...”

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

- (i) What did Prabhavati state in her inscription ? 2
- (ii) What were the exemptions conferred to the *agrahara* by Prabhavati Gupta ? 2
- (iii) What were the different things produced in the village of Danguna ? 1



28. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 2+1+2=5

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote :

The king made a tank ... at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank, the said king broke down a hill ... in the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants ...

- (i) Why were the tanks constructed at the mouth of two hills ? 2
- (ii) Mention the source of water to the tanks. 1
- (iii) Explain the major usage of water from these tanks. 2

29. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+2+2=5

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the *charkha* as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH, 1927

- (i) Why was Gandhiji critical of the modern machine age ? 1
- (ii) "The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery." Examine this statement of Gandhiji. 2
- (iii) Explain the significance of the Charkha. 2



SECTION F
(Map Based Questions)

3+2=5

30. (a) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : 3

(i) (A) Panipat – A province under Mughal control

OR

(B) Agra – Capital of Mughals

(ii) (A) Jhansi – Centre of the Revolt of 1857

OR

(B) Amritsar – Place of occurrence of Jallianwala Bagh incident

(iii) Champaran – Centre of Indian National Movement

(b) On the same political outline map of **India**, two Buddhist sites have been marked as A and B. Identify 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. 30 :

(a) (i) Mention any three centres of Revolt of 1857. 3

OR

(ii) Mention any three towns which were under British control during 1857. 3

(b) Name any two mature Harappan Sites. 2





For question no. 30(a) and 30(b)

