

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five sections – Section A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) In Section A – Question Nos. 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) type questions.
- (iv) In Section B – Question Nos. 22 to 27 are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 to 80 words.
- (v) In Section C – Question Nos. 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 300 to 350 words.
- (vi) In Section D – Question Nos. 31 to 33 are Source Based questions with three subquestions of 4 marks each.
- (vii) In Section E – Question No. 34 is a 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

1. Who among the following in the Constituent Assembly proposed 'horizontal tricolour National flag of saffron, white and green in equal proportion' ?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) K.M. Munshi

2. Read the given information and identify the leader of 1857 Revolt from the following options :

Nawab of Awadh

Was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta

British wrongly assumed him as unpopular ruler

- (A) Birjis Qadr (B) Shah Alam
(C) Wajid Ali Shah (D) Bahadur Shah

3. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct order from the following options :

I. Santhal Rebellion

II. Riots in Deccan Villages

III. Permanent Settlement in Bengal

IV. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan

- (A) I, II, III and IV (B) II, III, IV and I
(C) III, IV, I and II (D) IV, I, II and III

4. Match the following :

List-I (Lands in Mughal Empire)	List-II (Features)
i. Polaj	a. Land always being cultivated
ii. Parauti	b. Land fallow for three to four years
iii. Chachhar	c. Land fallow a year
iv. Banjar	d. Land uncultivated for five years

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

5. Why was Vijayanagar named as Hampi ?
Select the appropriate option from the following :

- (A) This name was given by Krishnadeva Raya to Vijaynagar. (B) This name was derived by Colin Meckenzie, an antiquarian.
(C) This name was derived from the local goddess named Pampadevi. (D) This name was devoted to Vithhla and Virupaksha deities.

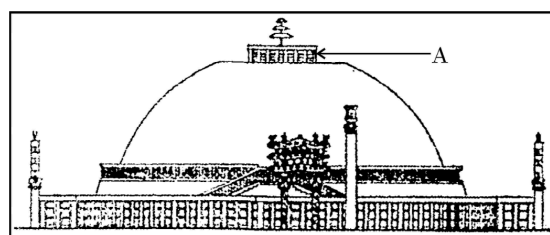
6. Which of the following statements regarding 'Nath' sect of Medieval India is NOT correct ?

- (A) Nath sect mostly came from artisans groups. (B) They expressed themselves in common language.
(C) They were the devotional people from north India. (D) Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.

7. Which of the following countries 'Duarte Barbosa' belonged to ?

- (A) Russia (B) Portugal
(C) Spain (D) France

8.



Look at the figure given below and identify the structural feature marked as 'A' of the Sanchi stupa from the following options :

- (A) Harmika (B) Anda
(C) Yashti (D) Chhatra

8-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

In which of the following places Buddha gave his first Sermon ?

- (A) Lumbini (B) Sarnath
(C) Kushinagar (D) Bodhgaya

9. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of India ?

- (A) Kushans, Mauryas and Guptas (B) Mauryas, Guptas and Shakas
(C) Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas (D) Guptas, Shakas and Mauryas

10. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

List-I (Harappan Site)	List-II (Location)
i. Manda	Uttar Pradesh
ii. Rakhigarhi	Sindh
iii. Nageshwar	Gujarat
iv. Kalibanga	Rajasthan

- (A) ii and iv (B) i and iv
(C) ii and iii (D) iii and iv

11. Which of the following dynasties queen Prabhavati belonged to ?

- (A) Gupta (B) Maurya
(C) Kushana (D) Vakataka

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Zamindars defaulted on payments in the Permanent Settlement.

Reason (R) : Prices of the agricultural produce were low.

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

13. Which of the following informations are correct about Ain-i-Akbari ?

- I. Written by Abdul Razi in Arabic language.
II. Manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household
III. Sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration.
IV. Mulk-abadi, deals with the fiscal side of the empire.

- (A) II, III and IV (B) III, IV and I
(C) IV, I and II (D) I, II and III

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

(State)	(Leader of 1857 Revolt)
(A) Kanpur : Tanya Tope	(B) Madhya Pradesh : Shahmal
(C) Bihar : Kunwar Singh	(D) Uttar Pradesh : Gonoo

15. Match the following :

List-I (Cult)	List-II (Saints)
a. Alvar	1. Guru Gobind Singh
b. Nayanar	2. Andal
c. Sufism	3. Karaikkal-Ammaiyar
d. Sikhism	4. Baba Farid

- (A) a – 1, b – 3, c – 2, d – 4 (B) a – 1, b – 2, c – 3, d – 4
 (C) a – 2, b – 3, c – 4, d – 1 (D) a – 4, b – 2, c – 3, d – 1

16. Which one of the following statements regarding the Vedic tradition is incorrect ?

- (A) The early Vedic tradition was compiled between BC E. 1000 to 1600 CE. (B) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra and Soma
 (C) The Rajasuya and Ashvamedha Yajnas were performed by Kings (D) Many Vedic ideas were found in the Upanishads.

17. Which one of the following regions of Harappa was called as 'Ganeshwar Jodhpur Culture' ?

- (A) Nageshwar (B) Khetri
 (C) Amri (D) Chanhudaro

18. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

(First Millennium Thinker)	(Country they Belonged)
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- (A) Zarathustra – Iran (B) Kungzi – Japan
 (C) Socrates – Rome (D) Mahavira – Sri Lanka

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Lahore session of Congress in 1929 was significant.

Reason (R) : Proclamation of commitment to 'Poorna Swaraj' or complete independence was passed.

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

20. Who among the following travellers was from Portugal ?

- (A) Antonio Monserrate (B) Domingo Paes
 (C) Peter Mundy (D) Francois Bernier

21. Who among the following demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates in the Constituent Assembly ?

- (A) Malti Chaudhary (B) Hansa Mehta
 (C) Begum Aizaz Rasul (D) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Section B

22(a). How revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.

OR

22(b). Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society.

23. 'Mohenjodaro was a Urban Centre.' Support the statement with suitable arguments.

24. 'In the twelfth century, Karnataka witnessed a religious and social movement under the Virashaiva Saints.' Support the statement with suitable points.

25(a). Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.

OR

25(b). Describe the teachings of Jainism.

26. 'British did not have an easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857.' Explain the statement with examples.

27. Explain the arguments given in favour of strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly.

Section C

28(a). How were the inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered ? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.

OR

28(b). How do Historians come to know about Maurya period ? Explain the administrative structure of Mauryan empire.

29(a). Examine the features of fortification of the Vijayanagar empire.

OR

29(b). Examine the features of Royal Centre of the Vijayanagar Empire.

30(a). “There are different sources that provide us special insight into the working of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement of India.” Explain the statement with example.

OR

30(b). Why have many Scholars written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji's finest hours ? Explain with examples.

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

A Tiger-like Husband

This is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata :

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his prowess, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself, and declared her love for Bhima. She told Kunti: "I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man ... whether you think me a fool, or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband."

Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on condition that they would spend the day together but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

31.1. How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas ?

31.2. Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea for Bhima ?

31.3. How did this incident prove Kunti's far sightedness ?

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

A language with an enormous range Al-Biruni described Sanskrit as follows :

If you want to conquer this difficulty (i.e. to learn Sanskrit), you will not find it easy, because the language is of an enormous range, both in words and inflections, something like the Arabic, calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using one and the same word for a variety of subjects, which, in order to be properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.

32.1. How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic ?

32.2. Give an example of the work Al-Biruni translated in Arabic from Sanskrit.

32.3. Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range.

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

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated :

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of rupees 14,18,756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

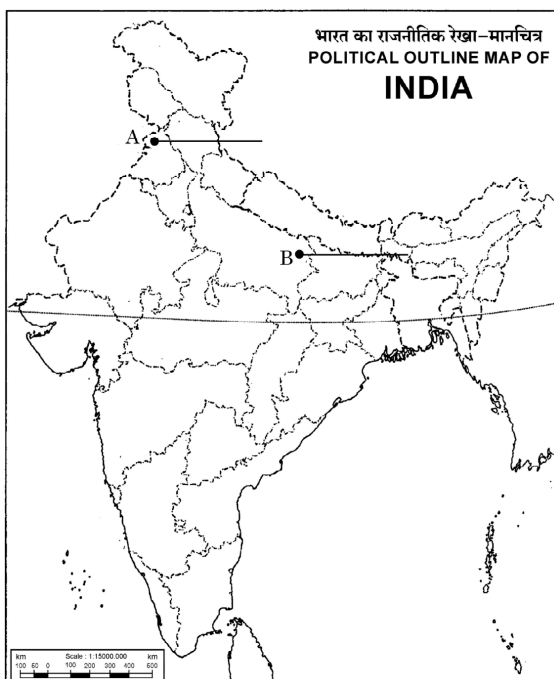
33.1. Examine the reason for calling it as a 'Fifth Report'.

33.2. Why were activities of East India company closely debated in England ?

33.3. Analyse any two limitations of this report.

Section E

34.



On the given Political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

34.1(I). Ujjaini – A Mahajanpada

34.1(II). Kalibanga – A matured Harappan Site

34.1(III)(a). Panipat – A territory under the control of Mughals

OR

34.1(III)(b). Thanjavur – An empire of the Medieval Period.

34.2. On the same outline map, two places regarding the centre of the Indian National Movement have been marked as 'A' and 'B'. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

34-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of question 34:

34.1 Name any two Buddhist sites of the matured Harappan period.

34.2 (a) Name any one territory under Mughal Empire.

OR

(b) Name the capital of Vijayanagar Empire.

34.3 Name any two centres related with Indian Nationalist Movement.

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