



Name : _____
Date of Exam. : _____
Duration : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 80
Study Centre : _____

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the questionpaper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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
- (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A**MCQ Type Questions 1X21=21**

- Who is known as the father of Indian Archeology?
 - Nigali Sagar
 - Georg Buhler
 - M.Cunningham
 - Alexander Cunningham
- Kalibanga site is located in which district of Rajasthan?
 - Bhilwara
 - Chittorgarh
 - Hanumangarh

(d) Jhalawar

3. The historic site of Sanchi stupa is located in which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Gujarat

4. Match the following and select the correct option

List-1	List-2
1. Al-Biruni	a. Iran
2. Ibn Battuta	b. Khwarizm
3. Francois Bernier	c. Moroccan
4. Abdul Razzaq	d. Frenchman

Option

- A. 1 - b, 2- c, 3 -d, 4- a
- B. 1 - a, 2- d, 3 -c, 4- b
- C. 1 - c, 2- b, 3 -d, 4- a
- D. 1 - d, 2- a, 3 -b, 4- c

5. Harappa is located in district of the Modern day Punjab province of Pakistan.

- (a) Abbottabad
- (b) Montgomery
- (c) Hafizabad
- (d) Jafarabad

6. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Tungabhadra
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) None of these

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion(A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Pilgrimage, called ziyarat, to tombs of Sufi saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world.

Reason (R): The khanqah was the center of social life.

- (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

8. Identify the given image from the following options:



Options:

- (a) Sanchi stupa
- (b) Mahabodhi Stupa
- (c) Shanti Stupa
- (d) Maha Stupa

9. Which of the following dynasties ruled Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Saluva dynasty
- (b) Tuluva dynasty
- (c) Sangam dynasty
- (d) All of the above

10. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. Lord Mountbatten arrived in India
- II. Shimla conference
- III. Cabinet Mission came to India
- IV. Muslim League demanded Pakistan

Options:

- (a) I, II, III & IV
- (b) II, III, IV & I
- (c) III, II, I & IV
- (d) IV, II, I & III

11 Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:

- (a) Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse

- (b) Quit India Movement: 1942
- (c) Indian Constitution is signed: in 1949
- (d) All of the above

12. The Indian Constitution came into effect on _____

- (a) 15 august 1950
- (b) 26 January 1950
- (c) 26 January 1952
- (d) 26 January 1947

13. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) J. B. Kripalani
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

14. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?

- (a) Mahatma *Gandhi*
- (b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam

15. From where did the revolt of 1857 start?

- (a) Jhansi
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Ara
- (d) Meerut

16. When was the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal?

- (a) 1784
- (b) 1793
- (c) 1813
- (d) 1852

17. Damin-i-Koh is in the area of which districts in Jharkhand?

- (a) Sahibganj
- (b) Godda

- (c) pakur
- (d) None of these

18. Who among the following was the leader of the Santhal rebellion?

- (a) Sidhu
- (b) Kanhu
- (c) Birsa Munda
- (d) a and b

19. Which Mughal emperor made Persian the court language?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Babar
- (d) Jahangir

20. Urdu is the mixture of which of the following languages?

- (a) Persian and Hindi
- (b) Hindi and Persian
- (c) Persian and Bengali
- (d) None of these

21. Which of the following crops was introduced into India via Africa and Spain?

- (a) Paddy
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) None of these

SECTION -B

22. What do you understand by the Carbon-14 method?

OR

Describe any three features of the Harrappan drainage system.

23. Write a short note on Milind Pannah.

24. Write the political features of the Mahajanapada era.

25. Describe the features of water resources of the Vijayanagar empire.

26. Briefly explain the caste system of ancient Indian society.

27. "Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857." Explain with examples from the Indian perspective.

OR

Write a short note on 'Nalanda'.

SECTION-C

28. What do you understand by the Permanent Settlement Act? Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

OR

Describe the main features of the city-building of the Harappan civilization.

29. Describe the various sources of study of ancient Indian history.

OR

What do you understand by the Vedic period? Describe the civilization of that period.

30. Explain the main features of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

OR

Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement.

SECTION-D

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

The foundation stone of Shanti Stupa was laid by one of the greatest emperors of India, Ashoka, the instigator of the Maurya dynasty. He commissioned the inception of Stupas to redistribute the mortal remains of Lord Buddha in the third century BCE. This huge hemispherical dome is 54 ft. high, and comprising of a central chamber where the relics of Buddha have been placed. It is a small village situated on a hill near Sanchi town in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh state, India. It is located in the central part of Madhya Pradesh, on the banks of the Betwa River, 46 km northeast of Bhopal, and 10 km from Besnagar and Vidisha.

Its nucleus is built on the basis of the remains of the Buddha in a hemispherical brick structure. It is also crowned with an umbrella; this umbrella represents the greatness of the Buddha. A pillar adorned with gems has also been installed there. The upper part of the pillar is also placed in the canopy nearby. This pillar was the inscription of Ashoka and it also includes jewelry made of conch shell script during the time of Gupta. It was Pushyamitra Shunga who damaged and vandalized the original stupa and his son Agnimitra got it rebuilt. Later during the reign of Shunga, the stupa was decorated with stones and now the stupa had become even more massive than its original size. Sanchi Stupa is considered very ancient in India. For the people of Buddhism, it is like a holy pilgrimage. The Stupas of Sanchi are considered to be symbols of peace, sacredness, religion, and courage. Emperor Ashoka built it for the propagation of Buddhism.

1. Where is the Sanchi Stupa located?
2. By whom was the foundation stone of Shanti Stupa laid?
3. Which ruler had damaged and vandalized the original stupa?

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

Vijayanagara Empire (about 1350 AD to 1565 AD) literally means 'city of victory'. Often this city is considered to be the first Hindu kingdom of the medieval period. The Vijayanagara Empire, which arose in the 14th century, is said to be a transitional period between the medieval and modern colonial periods. This empire was established in 1336 AD as a result of the political and cultural movement against the Tughlaq power in South India by the Sangam sons Harihar Raya and Bukka Raya in front of the Anegundi fort situated on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra river. In this adventure, he got

inspiration from Brahmin scholar Madhav Vidyaranya and the famous commentator of Vedas 'Sayana'. The Vijayanagara Empire was named after its capital situated on the south bank of the Tungabhadra River. His capital was a symbol of immense power and wealth.

1. By whom was the Vijayanagara Empire established?
2. On the banks of which river was the Vijayanagara Empire established?
3. When was the Vijayanagara Empire established?

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

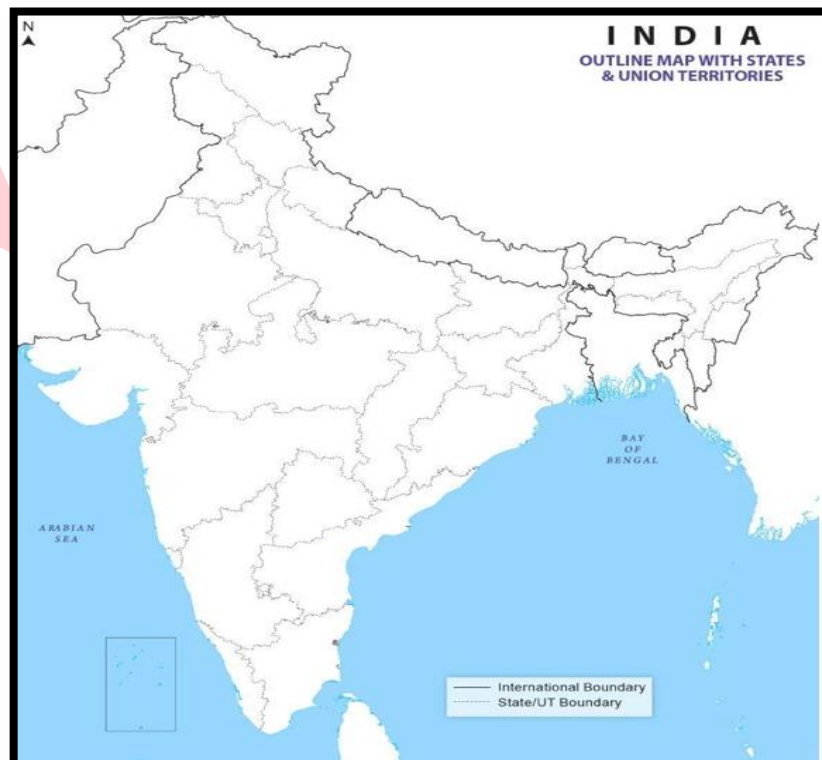
Al-Biruni was a Persian scholar, writer, scientist, theologian, and thinker. He was a resident of 'Rabiwa'. It was born in 'Khwarizm'. His real name was 'Abu Raihan Muhammad', but he is more famous by the name of 'Al-Biruni', which means 'master'. In 1017 AD, Khwarizm was conquered by Mahmud Ghaznavi. Al-Biruni was brought as a prisoner to Ghazni before Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. Impressed by his scholarship, Mahmud Ghaznavi appointed him the 'Raj Astrologer' of his state. Alberuni had also composed a book named 'Kitab-ul-Hind'. Al-Biruni was a master of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sanskrit, Mathematics, and Astronomy.

'Kitab ul Hind' was the most popular book among the total 14 books composed by Al-Biruni. This book of his is considered the main source of the history of South Asia. Al-Biruni came to India with the army of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi and stayed in Punjab for many years. He was a great scholar. While living in India, he studied Sanskrit very fondly as a subject and also studied Hindu philosophy and other scriptures deeply. On the basis of this study, he composed a book named 'Tahkeek-e-Hind' (Discovery of India). In this book, the history, character, conduct, traditions, and scientific knowledge of Hindus have been described in detail.

1. Where was Al-Biruni born?
2. When was 'Khwarizm' conquered by Mahmud Ghaznavi?
3. Who was appointed by Mahmud Ghaznavi as the 'Raj Astrologer' of his kingdom?

SECTION-E

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

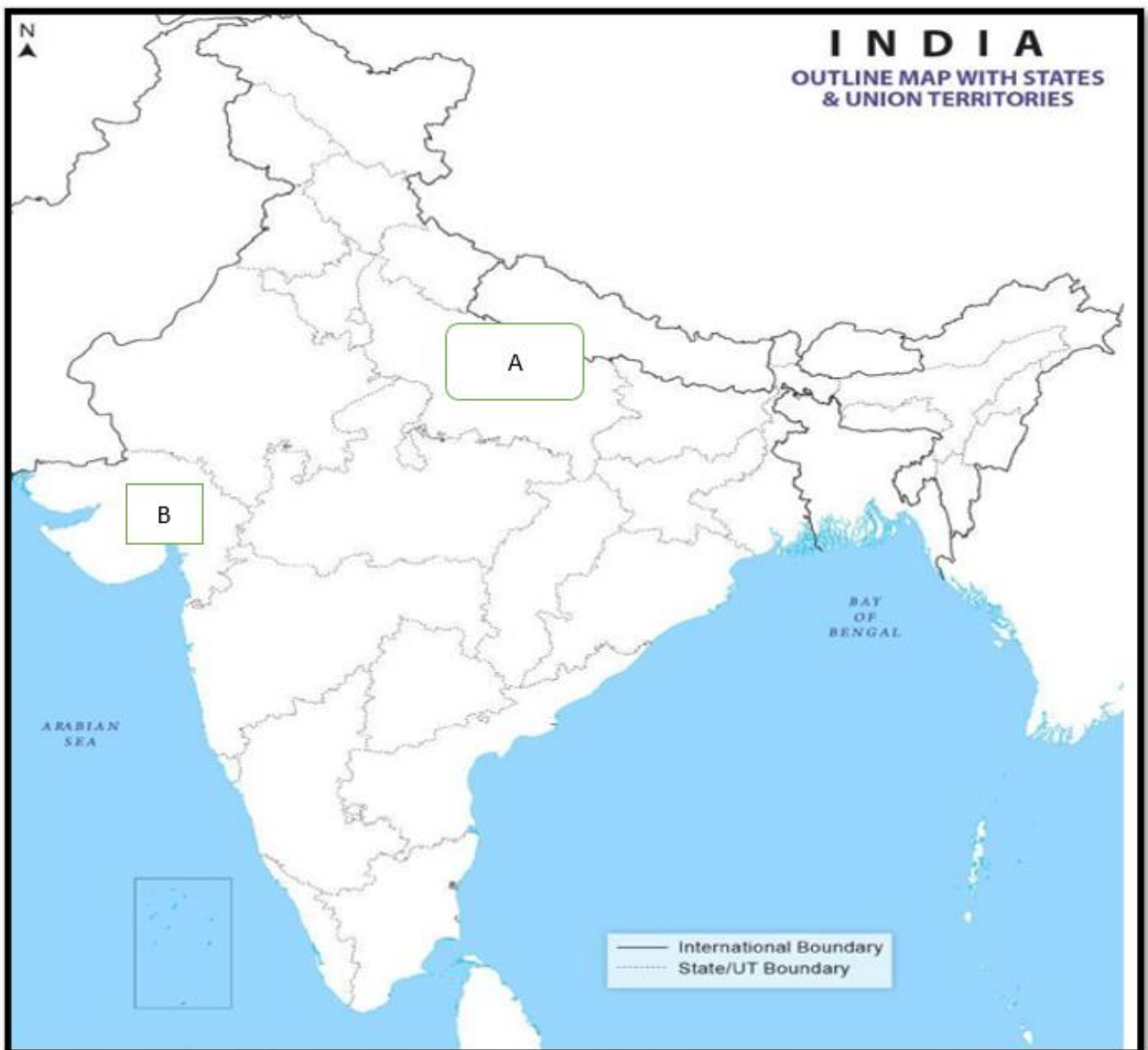


- I. Sanchi stupa
- II. Rakhigarhi- Indus Valley Site
- III. Buddhist Sites: Nagarjunakonda

OR

Vijayanagar- Capital of Vijayanagar empire

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



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.34

1. Mention any two sites of the mature Harrappan period.

2. Centers of the National Movement: Champaran

or

Name the capital of the Vijayanagar empire.

3. Mention any two centers of the Revolt of 1857.

Solution

SECTION-A

S1. Ans. (d)

- Alexander Cunningham is known as the father of archeology. He founded the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1861. At the age of 19, he joined the Bengal Engineers and spent 28 years in the British service in India, retiring as Major General in 1861.

S2. Ans. (c)

- Kalibanga is an ancient and historical place in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. Important remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found here. Evidence of cotton, swastika symbols, tools, weapons and idols made of copper (metal) have been found in the remains excavated in Kalibanga, which reveal that man had entered the Copper Age from the Stone Age. It was called Kalibanga because of the black copper bangles found in it.

S3. Ans. (a)

- Sanchi Stupa is a small village situated on a hill near Sanchi town in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh state, India. It is situated on the bank of the Betwa river.

S4. Ans. (a)

- Abu Rayhan al-Biruni was born in the outer district of Kath, the capital of the Afrighid dynasty of Khwarazm in Central Asia. Biruni was an Iranian scholar and polymath during the Islamic Golden Age. He has been variously called the "founder of Indology", "Father of Comparative Religion", "Father of modern geodesy", and the first anthropologist.
- Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan explorer from Tangier whose expeditions took him further than any other traveler of his time and resulted in his famous work, *The Rihla of Ibn Battuta*. Scholar Douglas Bullis notes that 'rihla' is not the book's title, but the genre, *rihla* being Arabic for *journey* and *a rihla*, travel literature.
- Francois Bernier was a doctor, political philosopher, and historian from France. He arrived in India in the late 1650s and stayed in the Mughal Empire for 12 years. His writings were frequently comparative accounts of European practices and advancements.
- Abdul Razzaq was the ambassador of Mirza Shahrukh, the ruler of Iran. First, it reached Calicut then it traveled to Vijayanagar.

S5. Ans. (b)

- Harappa is located in the Montgomery district (Sahiwal) of the Modern day Punjab province of Pakistan.

S6. Ans. (a)

- Tungabhadra river was the major source of water for Vijayanagar Empire (Hampi). The city region depended on the river for irrigation purposes. the Vijayanagar rulers built large embankments to store water. They also built water tanks of different sizes.

S7. Ans. (b)

- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct. Reason is not explaining Assertion.
- Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints, called Ziyarat, is practiced all over the world. This practice is an occasion to ask for the Sufi's spiritual grace (barakat). Worship in Sufi temples is called 'Ziyarat'. The khanqah was the center of social life.

S8. Ans. (a)

- Option a is correct. The Great Stupa at Sanchi has been the focal point of the Buddhist faith in the region since it was built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BC. The grand structure still inspires awe today and sits at the top of a hill, surrounded by the remains of smaller stupas, monasteries, and temples that were built as the religious community grew in the centuries after the site was founded.

S9. Ans. (d)

- All options are correct. Four dynasties, namely Sangama (1336-1485 AD), Saluva (1485-1505 AD), Tuluva (1505-1570 AD) and Aravidu (1570-1646 AD) ruled the Vijayanagar kingdom.

S10. Ans. (d)

- V. Lord Mountbatten arrived in India - March 1947
- VI. Shimla conference - 1945
- VII. Cabinet Mission came to India - in 1946
- VIII. Muslim League demanded Pakistan - 1940

S11. Ans. (d)

- Option D is correct.
- Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse
- Quit India Movement: 1942
- Indian Constitution is signed: in 1949

S12. Ans. (b)

- The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950

S13. Ans. (b)

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.

S14. Ans. (c)

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was born on February 6, 1890, in Utmanzai, located today in Pakistan. From a very young age, he eradicated poverty in his community. He was dubbed as the 'King of all leaders' for uplifting the cause of the Pashtoon people, especially in the Independence movement.

S15. Ans. (d)

- The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi northeast of Delhi.

S16. Ans. (b)

- Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement Act in 1793 and covered Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Northern Karnataka, etc.

S17. Ans. (d)

- Damin-i-koh was the name given to the forested hilly areas of Rajmahal hills broadly in the area of present Sahebganj, Pakur, and Godda districts in the Indian state of Jharkhand.

S18. Ans. (d)

- Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion (1855). The main objective of this rebellion was to drive away the outsiders, to end the rule of foreigners forever and to establish the rule of justice and religion.

S19. Ans. (a)

- Akbar consciously made Persian the leading language of the Mughal Court.

S20. Ans. (b)

- Urdu is the mixture of Hindi and Persian.
- The Urdu language is closely related to Hindi. They share the same Indo-Aryan base, are similar in phonology and grammar, and are mutually intelligible. However, they are from different sources: Urdu is from Arabic and Persian, and Hindi is from Sanskrit.

S21. Ans. (c)

- Maize crop was introduced into India via Africa and Spain. It was primarily cultivated in the western parts of India.

SECTION -B

S22. Answer.

Radio carbon dating is a method of determining the age of the remains of animals and plants. Carbon-14 is used for this work. This element is found in all living beings. Carbon-14, a radioactive isotope of carbon, is believed to have a half-life of approximately 5,730 years. This age determination technique was invented by Willard Libby of the University of Chicago (USA) in the year 1949. carbon 14 dating has also found applications in geology, hydrology, geophysics, atmospheric science, oceanography, paleoclimatology and even biomedicine.

OR Answer

The Indus civilization was far ahead of its contemporary Bronze Age civilizations in water management and waste management. The drainage system employed in the cities of the Indus Civilization bears resemblance to the modern city planning.

- Houses, drains and roads were constructed together in a planned manner in the Harappan cities.
- The roads and drains were laid out in almost a grid pattern, cutting each other at right angles.
- Every house had the presence of a bathhouse. House drains were connected to street drains, which later merged into larger drains.
- In these cities, streets were first built with drains and then side by side settlements were built.
- Covered drains were constructed in these. Due to covered drains, manholes were constructed in these drains for cleanliness.
- There was also a system of waste filtration in the drainage. The drains of the houses earlier used to empty into the cesspool in the house, in which the solid wastes got accumulated and the dirty water flowed into the street drains.

S23. Answer.

The Milindapanha text (Milindapanha) of Buddhism gives information about Indian public life in the first two centuries of Christ. In this book, there is a description of the conversation on Buddhism between the Greek King Menander (Milind) and the Buddhist monk Nagasena. Whatever is found in the "Milind Prashna" about Nagse's life, it is only known that he was born in the house of Sonuttar Brahmin in the village of Kajangal in Punjab near the Himalayan Mountains. 'Indo-Greek' king 'Manender' of North-West India 165-130 BC. Around, according to Indian records, 'Milind' was the first western king who adopted Buddhism and ruled from Bactria, Punjab, Himachal, Jammu to Mathura. Many coins of a Yavana (meat-eater) king named Minander have also been found in north-west India.

S24. Answer

The political features of the Mahajanapada era are as follows. There was a lack of universal power in Buddha's India, (Mahajanapada) whole nation was divided into small districts, which were trying to maintain their existence. Dr. Shriram Goyal in the sixth-fifth century BC. has been called the era of struggling Districts. But in this period of decentralization, we also see the tendency of centralization. At the time of Mahatma Buddha, Kosala, Vatsa, Avanti and Magadha had become the four most powerful states out of the sixteen Mahajanapadas. The struggle for sovereign power had started in them. Gradually, small districts were included in Magadha and it started moving towards imperialism. By the time of the Mauryan period, Magadha assumed the form of a huge empire.

S25. Answer

The water requirement in Vijayanagar Empire was met from the natural basin created by the Tungabhadra River. It flowed in a north-east direction and was surrounded by stunning granite hills. It used to flow into the Tungabhadra River. Therefore, the Vijayanagar Empire built large embankments to store water. They also built water tanks of different sizes. They also provide for rainwater storage as this was the driest area of the peninsula. A huge tank was built in the fifteenth century to store water. The water tank is presently known as Kamalapuram tank. The water of this tank was used for many royal center purposes. The water from the tank was used to irrigate the nearby fields.

S26. Answer

The caste system in India is divided into four distinct categories – Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are mentioned in the Vedas. Caste system is an important feature of Hindu society. Because looking at the ancient times, it is known that this practice has had a special impact on the social and economic life of the people. Priests, intellectuals and teachers come under the category of Brahmins and they are at the top of the hierarchy. who have been rulers and warriors and are believed to have come from the arms of Brahma. they are called Kshatriyas. Merchants and farmers come under the Vaishya class and it is said to come from their thighs. They are called Vaishya. The working class called Shudras are in the fourth category and they are believed to have descended from the feet of Lord (Brahma) according to the varna system. In fact, this practice originated on the basis of division of labor to increase economic strength and efficiency in the society. Initially this division was simple and a person of one caste could adopt another caste. But with the passage of time, narrowness came in this area.

S 27. Answer

Art and literature have helped a lot in keeping the memory of 1857 alive. Many paintings like Bahadurshah Zafar, portrait of Rani Lakshmi Bai and books written by various western and Indian scholars and newspapers printed in different languages about this rebellion contain history within themselves.

Artists and literature portrayed rebel leaders as heroes who were willing to lay down their lives to uphold the country's pride. He revolutionized against tyranny and injustice by awakening the whole community against the oppressive imperialist rule. Writers wrote poems in their praise. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's poem about Rani Lakshmi Bai holding a horse's reins in one hand and a sword in the other gets absorbed in the child's psyche. "She fought a lot manly, she was the queen of Jhansi". On the other hand, in the pictures published in Britain, the people there were giving the rebels the face of terrible barbarism and in the hearts and minds of the general public, these freedom fighters are being held responsible for this situation. Nationalist images are being created in India which are helping to define our nationalist imagination.

OR Answer

Nalanda is a district of Bihar Province of India whose headquarters is Bihar Sharif. Nalanda is world famous for its ancient history. The remains of the world's oldest Nalanda University are still present here, where students from distant countries used to come to India for studies. Buddha and Mahavira had stayed in Nalanda several times. Mahavir attained salvation in Pavapuri, which is situated in Nalanda. Sariputra, one of the Buddha's chief disciples, was born in Nalanda. Nalanda extends up to Asthama in the east, up to Telhara in the west, up to Giriya in Dakshin, up to Harnaut in the north. Nalanda, which contains the remains of the world's oldest university, is a major tourist destination of Bihar. Here tourists can see the remains of the university, museum, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and Hiuen Tsang Memorial Hall. Apart from this, there are many tourist places to visit in its vicinity.

SECTION-C

S28. Answer

The most important reform of Cornwallis was to manage the revenue system and its collection. Till now the company used to collect rent on the basis of annual contract. The land was given to the highest bidder. This caused problems to both the company and the farmer. Lord Cornwallis implemented the Permanent Settlement Act in 1793 AD. On the basis of Permanent Settlement Act, the landlords were made the owners of the land. As long as the zamindars used to pay fixed rent to the government, their rights on the land remained secure. In case of non-payment of rent, they could be deprived of their rights. The farmers had no relation with the government. By giving a practical form to the Permanent Settlement Act, Cornwallis wanted to create a powerful class of landlords in India who would look after the interests of the British. By fixing the amount of rent, the British officials were also freed from the hassle of collecting rent every year.

The Permanent Settlement Act was implemented on about 19% of the land of the then British India. Firstly this system was implemented in Bengal. Under the system, a fixed income in the form of revenue from the zamindars was fixed forever. The landlord used to deposit 10/11th part of the rent collected from the farmer in the government treasury and kept the remaining 1/11th part with himself for his expenses, labor and responsibility. If the zamindars did not deposit the rent in the government treasury within the stipulated time, the land was auctioned. No concession was given in the rate of rent at the time of divine wrath. The government did not have the right to increase the rate of rent, but the zamindar could increase it. The zamindar could sell the land and give it as mortgage or charity.

Permanent Settlement Act Merits

- The Company was assured of a fixed amount of revenue.
- If the rent was not paid, the rent could be recovered by selling the land.
- Due to the fixed amount of rent, the landlord class became wealthy by paying special attention to agriculture.
- This made the landlords obedient and supportive of the British Government.
- The British government got more income along with stability and stability in India.
- The company was saved from the appointment of many employees and the expenditure incurred on them and those who were in the service of the company were put in other departments.
- It became possible to avoid the defects of the temporary system, such as non-use of fertilizers, financial mess, hiding money and food etc.
- Rent could not be increased for 10 years but in case of prosperity other taxes could be imposed by the company.
- The system was cheap, uniform and fixed.
- This brought the government and the landlords in mutual contact and the landlords helped the government during the rebellion.

Permanent Settlement Act Demerits

- The Permanent Settlement Act caused special loss to the government, because in this system the government did not have the right to increase the rent.
- That's why she could not increase the rent even if the yield increased. In this way the income of the government stopped.
- Initially the landlord class was also affected by this system, because they used to take the land by bidding high, but could not give the fixed amount to the government.
- On this they were evicted from the land and given to others by re-auction.
- With this system, the landlord class started living a life of luxury.
- The farming class suffered extensive losses from this system.
- Their rights over the land ended and they were left at the mercy of the landlords.
- The landlords used to torture them in various ways.
- The progress of national sentiment was also hurt by the permanent arrangement because the landlords supported the government in the freedom struggle.

OR Answer

The most interesting feature of the Harappan civilization is the town planning here. There is a lot of homogeneity in this, although regional variations are also seen at some places. Uniformity is visible in the planning of cities, streets, structures of houses, size of bricks and drains etc. Almost all the major sites (Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan and others), are divided into two parts – the citadel on a high platform to the west and the lower town of the settlement to the east. Large structures have been built in the fort, which may have functioned as centers of official or religious rituals. Residential buildings are built in the lower town. The structure of the roads was made in such a way that they used to cross each other at right angles. These divide the city into several residential blocks. The main road is interspersed with minor lanes. The doors of the houses did not open on the main roads but in these narrow streets. Most of the houses were made of burnt bricks. Large houses had many rooms, which also had a square courtyard. These houses had their own private wells, kitchen and bath platforms.

The difference in house sizes indicates that the wealthy lived in larger houses and that poorer sections of society may have lived in one-room houses or barracks. The drainage system of the people of the Harappan period was very systematic and developed. In every house, there were drains which merged with the street drain. These drains were covered with stone slabs over manholes made of bricks, which were made along the streets at regular intervals. This shows that those people had good knowledge of cleaning science.

The 'Great Bath' of Mohenjodaro is a very prominent site. It is surrounded by verandahs and steps are made at both the northern and southern ends. The floor of the bathhouse was plastered with bitumen coal so that there was no leakage of water. Water was supplied from an adjacent room and there was a drain to drain the water. There were some rooms built on the side around the bath, which might have been used for changing clothes. Scholars are of the opinion that the 'Vishal Bathhouse' was used for bathing for religious rituals. On the west side of the 'Great Bath', a granary was located for storing grains. In this, many square blocks made of bricks were made for the storage of food grains. A granary has also been found in Harappa. It has a row of round platforms made of bricks, which may have been used for threshing grain. Its information has been obtained from the peels of wheat and barley straws obtained from it. A brick structure has been found at Lothal, which is believed to be a dockyard, where ships would have been anchored and it would have been used for loading and unloading of goods. This indicates that Lothal was a major port and trading center for the Harappans.

S29. Answer

There are 3 reliable sources available to know the history of India-

1. Archaeological Sources
2. Literary Sources
3. Accounts of foreign travelers

1. Archaeological Sources

In archaeological sources, we mainly include ancient inscriptions, coins, monuments, buildings, sculptures and paintings, which provide reliable information. With the help of these sources concrete information is obtained about various human activities of ancient times. These sources provide knowledge about the social and economic as well as political activities of man, such as living, art, lifestyle and economy etc. The place of records is very important to know Indian history, valuable information about Indian history is obtained from the records of many rulers of ancient times. These inscriptions have been found inscribed on stones, pillars, metal plates and clay objects. The study of ancient records is called epigraphy, while the study of the script of these records is called epigraphy. While the study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.

These inscriptions are usually found on places or objects with a solid surface. Such inscriptions are found on temple walls, pillars, stupas, seals and copper plates etc. These inscriptions are written in different languages, the main languages are Sanskrit, Pali and many inscriptions have also been found in many languages of South India. The essence of these inscriptions has not yet been known because the script of the Indus Valley Civilization has not yet been decoded. Symbols have been used in the script of the Indus Valley Civilization and so far this script has not been decoded. Very ancient records have also been received from a place called Bongazkoi in Asia Minor, although these records are not as old as the Indus Valley Civilization. Inscriptions from Bongazkoi date back to around 1400 BCE. The special thing about these inscriptions is that the Vedic deities Indra, Mitra, Varuna and Nasatya are mentioned in these inscriptions. Coins came into

circulation after the barter system was used for transactions in ancient times. These coins were made of different metals like gold, copper, silver etc. One characteristic of ancient Indian coins is that inscriptions have not been found in them.

2. literary source

In the context of the history of India, most of the sources are literary sources. In ancient times books were written by hand, these hand written books are called manuscripts. Manuscripts were written on palm leaves and Bhojpatra. This ancient literature can be divided into two parts:- Religious literature and Secular-literature.

The three main religions Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism emerged in India in ancient times. Along with the expansion of these religions, many religious texts were composed by various philosophers, scholars and religious leaders. In these works, important information is found regarding the society, culture, architecture, living conditions and economy of the people of ancient India.

Vedas: Vedas are very important literature in Hinduism, the total number of Vedas is four. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda are the four Vedas. Rigveda is one of the oldest books in the world, it was composed around 1500-1000 BC. While Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda were composed in the time period of around 1000-600 BCE.

Brahmins: Brahmins are associated with Vedas, Brahmins are part of Vedas. The Brahmins of each Veda are different. These Brahmin texts are in prose style, in which there is a detailed description of various rules and regulations and rituals.

Aranyak: The word Aranyak is derived from 'Aranya', which literally means "forest". Aranyakas are those religious texts which were composed by sages in the forest. Description of spirituality and philosophy is found in Aranyaka texts.

Vedangas: Vedangas, as the name suggests, are the parts of the Vedas . it is also called limbs of vedans. The esoteric knowledge of the Vedas is written in simple language in Vedangas. Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakaran, Nirukta, Chhanda and Jyotish are the total 6 Vedangas.

3. Foreign Literature

Foreign literature also gives a lot of information about the ancient history of India. These foreign writers came to India with foreign kings, after which they described the social, economic and geographical system of India. Foreign literary sources can be divided into 3 parts – Greek and Roman writers, Chinese writers and Arabic writers. Among the Greek authors Herodotus and Tisius are the earliest descriptions. Herodotus wrote a book called "Historica", in this book the relationship between India and Persia was highlighted. The Chinese came to India mainly for the purpose of religious pilgrimage. He came to India mainly for the purpose of studying Buddhism. Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang and Etsing are prominent among the travelers coming to India from China. Fa-Hien came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Arabic writers came to India with the Muslim invaders. Arab rulers started invading India in the eighth century and along with the Arab rulers, their writers and poets also came to India.

OR Answer

Vedic period is a period of ancient Indian culture. During that time the Vedas were composed. After the decline of the Harappan culture, a new civilization emerged in India. On the basis of Vedas, the source of information about this civilization, it was named as Vedic Civilization.

Unlike the Indus civilization, the Vedic Civilization. was basically rural. The early life of the Aryans was based on cattle herding. Agriculture was a secondary work for them. 1400 BC In the records of Bojajkoi (Asia Minor), the gods of the Rigvedic period – Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatya are mentioned. From this it is inferred that the Vedic Aryans must have come to India through Iran. Many things of Rigveda are found in Avesta, the oldest book of Iranian language. Rigveda is the main source of information about the early history of Aryans. Sapta Sandhav Kshetra is mentioned for the Aryan residence in Rigveda, which means the region of seven rivers. These rivers are Indus, Saraswati, Shatudri (Sutlej), Vipasa (Beas), Parushni river (Ravi), Vitasta (Jhelum) and Askini (Chenab). According to the information received from Rigveda, the expansion of Aryans was till Afghanistan, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. The area from Sutlej to Yamuna was called 'Brahmavarta'. In Manusmriti, the region between Saraswati and Drishdwati rivers has been called 'Brahmavarta'. It is considered the center of Rigvedic Civilization. Aryans also captured the Doab

region of Ganga and Yamuna and its border areas, which was called 'Brahmrishi Desh'. Later, the Aryans expanded in the whole of North India, which is called 'Aryavarta'.

Social condition

Rigvedic society was patriarchal. The basis of social organization was clan or birth. The smallest and basic unit of the society was the family or clan, whose head was the father, who was called 'Kulap'. Despite being a patriarchal society, women were given due respect. The practice of joint family was prevalent in the Rigvedic period. The same word 'Naptri' was used for grandfather, grandmother, grandson, grandson etc. The signs of Varna system are visible in the Rigvedic period. The description of the origin of the four varnas is found in the Purushasukta described in the 10th division of 'Rigveda'. According to this, Brahmins originated from Virat Purush's mouth, Kshatriyas from arms, Vaishyas from thighs and Shudras from feet. In this period, women used to participate in yajna work along with their husbands. Child-marriage, sati system and purdah system were not prevalent. The 'Upnayan Sanskar' was performed for the daughters. The practice of widow marriage was in vogue. Generally monogamous marriage was prevalent. There was no practice of evil practice like dowry in marriage, but the word 'Vahtu' was used for the gift given to the girl. The doors of education were also open for women. There is description of learned women like Lopamudra, Ghosha, Sikta, Apala, and Vishvavara in Rigveda. The girl who remained unmarried for life was called 'Amaju'. The practice of Niyog was accepted for getting a son. Under this, the woman had to establish companionship with her brother-in-law.

Political condition

The Rigvedic society was based on the tribal system. The Rigvedic people were divided into tribes and tribes. There was a king of the clan, who was called 'Gopa'. Aryans have also been called Panchajan, because they had five tribes (Kul)-Anu, Druhu, Puru, Turvas and Yadu. The basic basis of the state in the Rigvedic period was the clan (family). The head of the family was called 'Kulapa' or 'Grihapati'. 'Gram' was formed on the basis of clans, whose head was 'Gramani'. Many villages together formed 'Vish', whose head was 'Vishpati'. Vish formed 'Jana' which was a tribal organization. Its chief was the Janapati.

Economic condition

The culture of the Aryans in the Rigvedic period was rural and tribal. Animal husbandry was the primary occupation and agriculture was secondary. During this period 'cow' was considered a sacred animal and it was used as a medium of exchange. Most of the Aryan battles took place over cows. Cow has also been called 'Ashtakarni' which is an indicator of ownership over it. 'Gavishti' is a word describing the importance of the cow. The cow was considered an aghanya (an unkillable animal). There was a system of death penalty or exile in the Vedas for the one who killed or injured a cow. Traders named Pani were notorious for stealing cattle.

Religious condition

In the Rigvedic period, the purpose of religious rituals was to get physical pleasures (sons and animals). The Aryans believed in monotheism even though they were polytheists. Rigveda accepts the existence of many gods, but lacks the existence of goddesses in it. All the deities were symbols of natural forces. Aryans had three categories of deities as representatives of nature-

- Gods of the sky: Surya, Dhaus, Varuna, Mitra, Pushan, Vishnu, Savita, Aditya, Usha, Ashwin etc.
- Gods of Space: Indra, Rudra, Marut, Vayu, Parjanya, Yama, Prajapati etc.
- Gods of the earth: Agni, Soma, Prithvi, Brihaspati, Saraswati etc.

S30. Answer

According to the Mountbatten Plan, India was partitioned into two sovereign bodies on August 14-15, 1947, Pakistan and India. By 15 August 1947, representatives of most of the Indian princely states joined it. In this way, the Constituent Assembly became a fully sovereign body representative of all the princely states and provinces in India and free from the hegemony of external power. The Indian Independence Act 1947 was enacted by implementing Attlee's declaration of independence to India. On July 4, 1947, the bill was placed in the Parliament and on July 18, 1947, this bill was passed.

Features of the Act

- It ended the British rule in India and declared it an independent and sovereign nation on 15 August 1947.

- It partitioned India to create two independent Dominions, the sovereign nations of India and Pakistan, which had the freedom to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of Viceroy and created in its place the office of Governor General in both the Dominion States, to be appointed by the British Crown on the recommendation of the cabinet of the new nation. The British government had no control over it.
- It gave the Constituent Assemblies of both the Dominion States the power to frame the constitution of their countries and to adopt the constitution of any country for it. The assemblies also had the power to legislate to repeal any British law. He even had the power to repeal the Independence Act.
- It empowered the legislatures of the two Dominion States to form legislatures for their respective territories pending the framing and implementation of the new constitution. Any Act passed by the British Parliament after 15 August 1947 shall not apply to both the Dominions until both the Dominions have made laws to comply with this Act.
- This law abolished the post of India Secretary in Britain. All its powers were transferred to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.
- It also announced the end of British sovereignty over the Indian princely states with effect from 15 August 1947. With this, British intervention on tribal area settlement relations also came to an end.
- It gave the Indian princely states the freedom to either merge with the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan or remain independent.
- This act provided for the governance of each Dominion until a new constitution was formed, and under the Government of India Act, 1935, to run the government in their provincial assemblies. However, both Dominion States had the right to amend this law.
- It deprived the British ruler of the right to vote and assent to the bills. But the Governor General had the right to accept any bill in the name of the British Ruler.
- It abolished the words "Emperor of India" from the imperial title.

OR Answer

The role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement is very important. His place is highest in the Indian National Movement. India's independence is the result of his role. He created a new era in the freedom struggle and continued to serve the country and guide the national movement till the last moment of his life. For this reason he was called 'Father of the Nation'.

He entered Indian politics in 1917 AD but started influencing the national movement very effectively in 1919 AD and remained the soul of the national movement till the end. Mahatma Gandhi played an active role in the Indian National Movement from 1917–1934, while he played an inactive role from 1934–47, the reins of the Indian National Movement remained in his hands. During this period, as the supreme leader of the national struggle, he guided the Indian politics, gave it the means, gave it a new philosophy and made it active. For this reason this period is known as 'Gandhi Era'. He gave freedom to India by doing non-cooperation movement.

In 1919 AD, he launched a nationwide movement against the 'Rowlett Act'. The movement was further intensified after the Jallianwala Bagh incident. He won the hearts of the Muslims by participating in the Khilafat Movement. He should be a staunch opponent of Hindu-Muslim enmity and untouchability. He was also against the revolutionary and terrorist movement.

On August 1, 1920, to end the British rule, 'Non-Cooperation Movement' was started, under which students left school, college, lawyers left advocacy and many people left their jobs and jumped into the movement. He was such a great supporter of non-violence that in 1922 AD, when 22 soldiers were killed by setting fire to the police station in Chaura-Chauri incident, he postponed the movement due to grief. Gandhiji was imprisoned and sent to jail. Later in 1924 he was released from jail on the grounds of ill-health.

In 1927 AD, when the Simon Commission (whose members were all British) came to India to take stock of the political situation in India, it was boycotted in the entire country under the leadership of Gandhiji. In 1930, 'Civil Disobedience Movement' was started against the British state. In March 1930 AD, he broke the salt law by doing 'Dandi Yatra' and forced the government to amend that law. In December 1931 AD, Gandhiji went to England to participate in the Round Table Conference. On its failure, after returning from England in 1932, he again started the civil disobedience movement.

On August 8, 1932, Gandhiji started a fast unto death on September 20, 1932, against the announcement of the 'communal decision' by the British government. To save Gandhiji's life, eminent leaders sat down and made an agreement (in which Harijan leader Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was also there), which is called 'Poona Pact'. On 26 September 1932 AD. Gandhiji's stamp was put on this and then Gandhiji broke his fast.

After that, he shifted all his attention from active politics to the service and upliftment of the Harijans. He resigned from the Congress in the Bombay session of 1934 AD, but from 1935 AD, he started taking interest in active politics again. In 1940, Gandhiji launched an individual Satyagraha. At the time of the outbreak of World War II, the British had obtained the cooperation of the Indians by offering the allurements of transfer of power, but when the British started reneging on their promise, on August 7, 1942, Gandhiji gave the slogan 'British Quit India' and started the movement. On August 8, 1942, many leaders including Gandhiji were imprisoned.

SECTION-D

S31. Answer

1. Stupa of Sanchi is a small village situated on a hill near Sanchi city in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh state.
2. The foundation stone of the Shanti Stupa was laid by Ashoka, the founder of the Maurya dynasty, one of India's greatest emperors.
3. Pushyamitra Shunga damaged the Sanchi Stupa. Pushyamitra's son Agnimitra Shunga rebuilt it.

S32. Answer

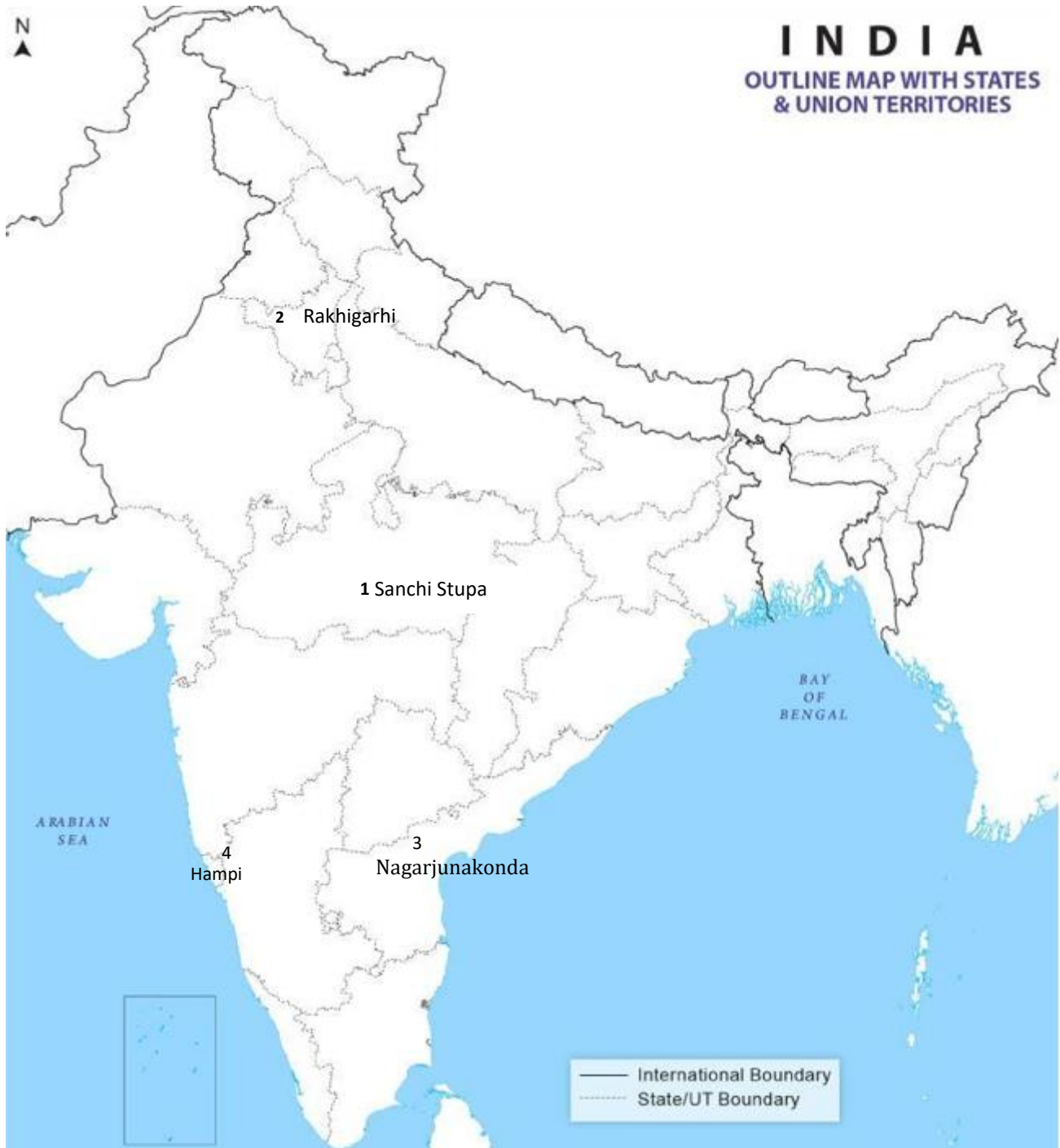
1. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara Ray and Bukka Rai.
2. The Vijayanagara Empire was established on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.
3. The Vijayanagara Empire established in 1336 AD.

S33. Answer

1. Al-Biruni was born in 'Khwarizm'. Al-Biruni was a Persian scholar, writer, scientist, theologian, and thinker. He was a resident of 'Rabiwa'.
2. Mahmud Ghaznavi conquered Khwarizm in 1017 AD.
3. Impressed by Al-Biruni's scholarship, Mahmud Ghaznavi appointed him the 'Rajjyotishi' of his kingdom.

SECTION-E

S 34. Answer



(34.1) Answer

1. Stupa of Sanchi is located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh state.
2. Rakhigarhi or Rakhi Garhi is a village and an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley civilisation in Hisar District of the northern Indian state of Haryana.
3. Nagarjunakonda is notable for the remains of its ancient Buddhist monuments.

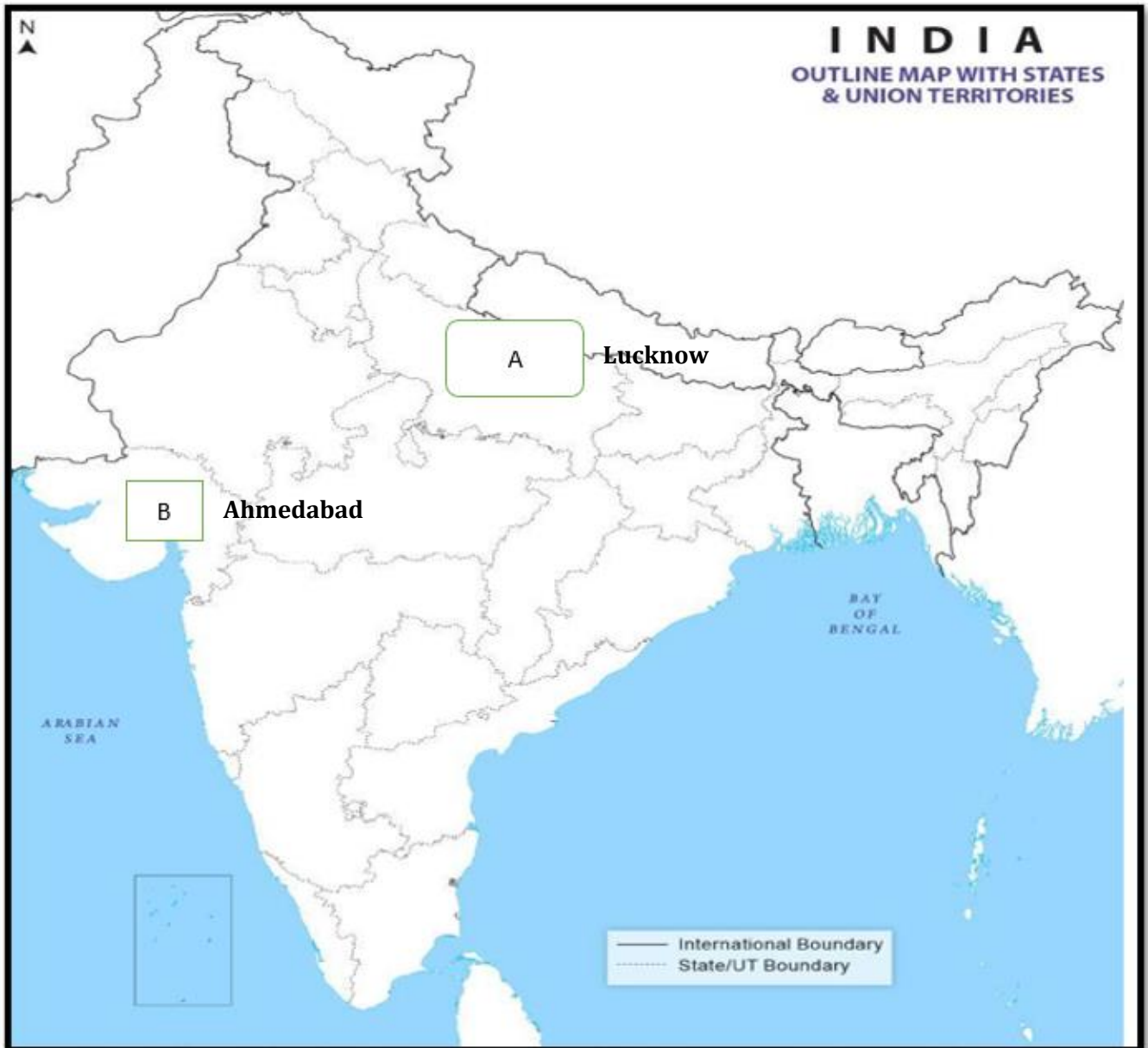
or

The capital of the Vijayanagar empire was at Hampi

(34.2) Answer

- (A) Lucknow

(B) Ahmedabad



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.34

1. **Harappa** is located on the left bank of the Ravi River in Montgomery District, located in the Punjab province of Pakistan.

Kalibanga is an ancient and historical place in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

2. 'Champan' is a district of Bihar state and Champan Satyagraha was started by Mahatma Gandhi to help the farmers of this district.

Or

Hampi is the capital of the Vijayanagar empire.

3. The main centers of the 1857 rebellion included Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Gwalior and Arrah districts of Bihar.

Lucknow: It was the capital of Awadh. Begum Hazrat Mahal, one of the queens of the former king of Awadh, led the rebellion.

Kanpur: The rebellion was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.

