

7. Assertion (A) . Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husbands gotra after marriage.

Reason (R) women who married Satavahana rulers, retained their father's Gotra instead of adopting names derived from their husbands gotra name .

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

8. In 1919 who was allotted the project to make a critical version of Mahabharata?

- A. V. S. Vats
- B. V. S. Sukthankar.
- C. J. Murlidhar.
- D. B. B. Lal.

9. Who was the first woman to be ordained as Bhikkuni?

- A. Maha Prajapati Gautami.
- B. Mahamaya
- C. Yashodhara.
- D. Bimba

10. Find the odd one out.

- A. The Buddha taught orally through discussion and debate.
- B. None of Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime.
- C. His speeches compiled during his lifetime by his disciples at a Council of elders at Vaishali.
- D. These compilations are known as 'Tipitaka' three basket to hold different types of text.

11. Which of the following statements regarding Ibn Battuta are not true?

- A. He was a Moroccan ,born in Tangier.
- B. He gained knowledge due to his study of the Sharia.
- C. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq appointed him as the qazi of Delhi.
- D. His book of travel is known as Badshah nama.

12. Who among the following developed the concept of the Asiatic mode of production?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Montesquieu
- C. Voltaire
- D. Rousseau..

13. State which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Kitab.. Ul...Hind and Al-Biruni.

- A. Kitab ul Hind is written in Arabic language which is simple and clear.
- B. The topic covered in it were philosophy, festival astronomy, Alchemy, manners and Customs.
- C. It is divided into 30 chapters.
- D. He came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni.

14. Who was known as" Gharib Nawaz?

- A. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- B. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- C. Shaikh Abdul Qadri.
- D. Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh - i- Delhi.

15. Read the following statements regarding Kabir and select the appropriate option.

- A. Kabir was a Nirguna saint.
- B. He believed in formless Supreme God.
- C. He wanted to remove the differences based on cast and religion.
- D. He Condemned the superstitious cults and ritualism.

Option.

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

16. Which of the following books was written by Krishnadeva Raya?

- A. Arthashastra
- B. Amuktamalyada
- C. Kitab ul Hind..
- D. Humayun Nam

17. Identify the dynasty of Vijayanagara with the help of following information.

- A. Harihara and Bukka belonged to this dynasty.
- B. They built Hiriya canal.
- C. It was the first dynasty of Vijayanagara empire

Options.

- I. Sangama
- II. Saluva.
- III. Tuluva.
- IV. Aravidu.

18. Assertion (A) one of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal, so named by British travellers in the 19th century

Reason (R) one suggestion found in a map drawn by Mackenzie, is that it may have been a Council chamber, a place where the king met his Advisors.

- I. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- II. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- III. A is true but R is wrong.
- IV. R is true but A is wrong.

19. Ain-i-Akbari was written by Abul Fazal. True/ False.

20. Who was the first surveyor General of India?

- A. Collin Mackenzie
- B. Alexander Cunningham
- C. John Marshall
- D. Francis Buchanan.

21. Who was the first Sultan to visit the shrine of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti?

- A. Sultan Ghiyasuddin Khalji.
- B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- C. Jahangir.
- D. Akbar.

Section - B

3x6=18

22. How did Magadha emerged as a great power?

Or, List some of the problems faced by the epigraphists.

23. What are the rules prescribed by Manu Smriti for the untouchables like chandalas?

Or, According to Dharma Shastra and Dharma sutras "Kings in early States were invariably Kshatriyas"
"Do you agree with it?"

24. Briefly discuss how Buddhist texts were prepared and preserved.

Or, Why do you think women and men joined the sangha?

25. Analyse the evidence for slavery provided by Ibn-Battuta.

Or, State the inherent problem faced by Al-Biruni in the task of understanding Indian social and Brahmanical practices. Mention any two sources that provided him the support.

26. Briefly discuss the main beliefs and practices associated with the Alvars and Nayanars.

Or, 'Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who question entrenched social institutions and ideas in the search for divine 'experience'.

27. To what extent is it possible to characterise agriculture production in the 16th and 17th centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer.

Or, Describe the role played by women in agriculture production.

Section - C

8x3=24

28. How do archaeologists reconstruct the past?

Or, Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjo Daro

29. This is what famous Indian historian Maurice Winternitz wrote about the Mahabharata. "Just because the Mahabharata represents more of an entire literature....and contains so much and so many kinds of things....(it) give(s) insight into the most profound depths of the soul of the Indian folk" Discuss..

Or, Who composed the original story of Mahabharat in oral form? Explain what are the elements a historian should consider while analysing Mahabharat.

3+5=8

30. Discuss whether the term Royal Centre is an appropriate description for the part of the city for which it is used.

Or, Why Hampi was selected as the capital of Vijayanagar? What are the causes of its downfall? 4+4=8

Section- D

(Source based question) Read the source carefully and answer the following questions based

31. In the year 33 of the Maharaja Huvishka (a Kushana ruler), in the first month of the hot season on the 8th day, a Bodhisattva was set up at Madhuvanaka by the Bhikkhuni. Dhanavati, the sister's daughter of the Bhikkhuni. Buddhāmīta, who knows the Tipitaka the female pupil of the Bhikkhuni Bala, who knows the Tipitaka, together with her father and mother.

Write the correct option.

1x4=4

- I. How did Dhanavati date her inscriptions?

- A. In the year 33 of the Maharaja Huvishka (a Kushana ruler), in the first month of the hot season on the 8th day.
- B. On the basis of Panchang
- C. On the basis of sun.
- D. From all the above methods.

- II. Why do you think she installed an image of the Bodhisattva?

- A. In compulsion.
- B. Because she was the follower of Lord Buddha
- C. Due to the ruler.
- D. None of the above.

- III. Who were the relatives she mentioned?

- A. Father and mother.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Uncle and aunt.
- D. Mother and Phupha.

- IV. What Buddhist text did she know?

- A. Jataka.
- B. Tipitaka
- C. Ashtangik.
- D. Madhuvanaka.

32. Colin Mackenzie.

Born in 1754 Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 was appointed the first surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. 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's struggled long under the Miseries of bad management....before the South came under benign influence of the British government." By studying Vijayanagar 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 to this day".

- I. Who was Colin Mackenzie?

- II. The ruins of which city he discovered?

1+1+2

- III. Why did he study local histories?

33. Classification of lands under Akbar.

The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain:

The emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Ploaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has laid fallow for three to four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling and bad.

They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

- A. Describe the different types of land classified under Akbar's reign.

2

- B. What principles did the Mughal state follow while classifying lands in its territories?

1

- C. How was revenue assessed?

1

Section : E

34. i. On the given political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

1x5=5

- I. Banawali a mature Harappan site

- II. Vijayanagar

- III. Golconda.

- ii. on the same given political outline map of India two places associated with major Buddhist sites have been marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.