

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**History (315)**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Note:**

- i. This question paper consists of 51 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. Attempt all questions either from **Optional Module-A** or **Optional Module-B** in all sections.
- v. **Section A** consists of
  - a. **Q.No. 1 to 20** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions.
  - b. **Q.No. 21 to 35**– Objective type questions carrying 02 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.
- vi. **Section B** consists of
  - a. **Q.No. 36 to 41** – Very Short type questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
  - b. **Q.No. 42 to 47** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
  - c. **Q.No. 48 to 50** – Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.
  - d. **Q. No. 51**– Map based questions carrying 05 marks each. (Alternative questions are given in lieu of Map based Questions for Visually Impaired candidates)

## Sample Question Paper

### HISTORY (315)

Time: 3 Hrs.

M.M: 100

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
1.	Who established the Shunga dynasty in North India. a) Pushyamitra b) Vasudeva c) Ashok d) Bindusar	1
2.	I. When did Alexander die? a. 324 BC b. 322 BC c. 323 BC d. 325 BC <b>OR</b> II. The important inscription indicating the Parthian rule in the North-western area of Pakistan was? a. Takht-i-Bahi b. Takht-i-Kitab c. Rummindei d. Bharhut	1
3.	The Kushanas originally belonged to which tribe? a. Yueh-chi/ Yuchi b. Han c. Chin d. Shangs	1
4.	I. What was the lowest administrative Unit under Satavahanas? a. Grama b. Aharas c. Rashtras d. Gramika <b>OR</b> II. Indo-Greeks were also known by which name? a) Yavanas b) Scythians c) Huna d) Pahlavas	1
5.	The text called MilindaPanho mentions how many occupations. a) 65 b) 55 c) 85 d) 75	1
6.	I. Which of the following kings took the title of Maharajadhiraja? a) Chandragupta II b) Srigupta c) Chandragupta I	1

	<p>d) Samudragupta</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. Who is described as the lord of the North (Sakalauttarapathanatha)?</p> <p>a) Pulakesin II</p> <p>b) Harshavardhan</p> <p>c) Ashoka</p> <p>d) Dhruvasena II</p>	
7.	<p>I. Who was the chief advisor of the sultan during the sultanate period?</p> <p>a) Ulema</p> <p>b) Amil</p> <p>c) Ariz-i-Mumalik</p> <p>d) Wazir</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. During the sultanate period which department was set up to look after the military organization?</p> <p>a) Diwan-i-Insha</p> <p>b) Diwan-i-Rasalat</p> <p>c) Diwan-i-Arz</p> <p>d) Diwan-i-Waqoof</p>	1
8.	<p>I. Which of the following was the smallest unit of administration during the Mughal period?</p> <p>a) Sarkar</p> <p>b) Pargana</p> <p>c) Village</p> <p>d) Province</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. What was the role of <i>Khut</i>, <i>Muqaddam</i> and <i>Patwari</i>?</p> <p>a) Village functionaries</p> <p>b) Accountant</p> <p>c) Kotwals</p> <p>d) Barids</p>	1
9.	<p>I. Gondawana, an independent state in Central India, was ruled by?</p> <p>a. Rani Durgawati</p> <p>b. Shahjahan</p> <p>c. Laxmi Bai</p> <p>d. Rana Sanga</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. In 1595, who was the ruler of Ahmednagar?</p> <p>a) Abdul Rahim Khan Khanan</p> <p>b) Chand Bibi</p> <p>c) Abul Fazl</p> <p>d) Prince Daniyal</p>	1
10.	<p>During medieval times the religious intellectual group of Muslims was collectively referred to as</p> <p>a) Ulema</p> <p>b) Sultan</p> <p>c) Maulvis</p>	1

	d) Sufi	
11.	Who replaced Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal in 1760? a) Mir Qasim b) Siraj-ud-daulah c) Ali Vardi khan d) Farrukhsiyar	1
12.	I. British rule came to power in India after _____. a) Battle of Plassey b) Battle of Buxar c) Battle of Panipat d) Battle of Jhanshi <b>OR</b> II. Which Governor-General separated the executive and judicial duties at the district level? a) Lord Wellesley b) Lord Minto c) Lord Hastings d) Lord Cornwallis	1
13.	Who wrote the book Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India? a) Maharaja Agrasen b) Bankim Chandra c) Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar d) Dadabhai Naoroji	1
14.	The idea of Indian nationalism was based on the twin idea of ..... a) Opposition to British colonial rule b) Unity of the Indian people. c) Both a & b d) Support to British colonial rule	1
15.	I. Name the Indian leader who introduced the Ganapati festival..... a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Dayanand Saraswati d) Vivekanand <b>OR</b> II. Identify the statement: "In Europe, political ideas form the national unity. In Asia religious ideas form the national unit" a) Vivekanand b) Dayanand Saraswati c) Vidhya Sagar	1

	d) Rammohon Roy	
16.	<p>What lay at the heart of Indian nationalism?</p> <p>a) Combined opposition to British rule  b) Desire to achieve national unity  c) Both a &amp; b  d) None of the above</p>	1
17.	<p>I. The impact of British rule was felt first in which realm?</p> <p>a) Culture  b) Economy  c) Education  d) Agriculture</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. Which social reformer advocated remarriage of widows?</p> <p>a) Rammohan Roy  b) Keshub Chandra Sen  c) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar  <b>d) Jotiba Phule</b></p>	1
18.	<p>The origins of economic nationalism can be traced back to which Indian leaders?</p> <p>a) Dadabhai Naoroji  b) Mahadev Govind Ranade  c) Romesh Chandra Dutt  d) All of the above</p>	1
19.	<p>The idea of nationalism first took roots in_____.</p> <p>a) America  b) Asia  c) South Africa  d) Europe</p>	1
20.	<p>I. In which year the League of Nations was established?</p> <p>a) April 1919  b) April 1918  c) March 1919  d) May 1919</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. Which country, despite its leading role in the formation of the League of Nations, decided not to join it?</p> <p>a) United States  b) Britain  c) Italy  d) France</p>	1
21.	<p>During the Gupta period, provinces were divided into a number of districts called_____ and land taxes were called_____.</p>	1x2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Rashtra &amp; Uparikara</li> <li>b) Pradesh &amp; Udrouja</li> <li>c) Desh &amp; Bhoga</li> <li>d) Bhukti &amp; Bali</li> </ul>	
22.	<p>The real founder of the Gupta Empire was _____ and the Gold coins of the Gupta period were called _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Chandragupta II &amp; Punch marked coins</li> <li>b) Srigupta &amp; Tanka</li> <li>c) Chandragupta I &amp; Dinars</li> <li>d) Samudragupta &amp; Dishans</li> </ul>	1x2
23.	<p>Shivaji killed _____, the general of the Sultan of Bijapur and after that in _____ the Sultan of Bijapur acknowledged Shivaji as an independent ruler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mir Shah ; 1665</li> <li>b) Adil Shah ;1670</li> <li>c) Afzal Khan ;1662</li> <li>d) Mirza Khan; 1660</li> </ul>	1x2
24.	<p>_____ was the real name of Sher Shah and his father was governor of _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Farid &amp; Sasaram</li> <li>b) Hasan Khan &amp; Kabul</li> <li>c) Hindal &amp; Bidar</li> <li>d) Mirza &amp; Allahabad</li> </ul>	1x2
25.	<p>Under the Jagir system, if a Jagir yielded only half of the Jama, it was called _____ if it yielded only one-fourth, it was called _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Shashmaha &amp; Sihmaha</li> <li>b) Khalisa and Mashrut</li> <li>c) Jama &amp; Hasil</li> <li>d) du-aspa &amp; sih-aspa</li> </ul>	1x2
26.	<p>Complete the following sentences. (Ans any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. _____ introduced the dual government system.</li> <li>II. _____ had the second largest modernized regular army in Asia after the British army.</li> <li>III. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the King-in-Council created a Supreme Court in the Presidency town of _____</li> <li>IV. The battle of Wandiwash ended the _____.</li> </ul>	1x2
27.	<p>The Mughal provincial administration had two main heads - Nizamat and Diwani. Diwani comprises functions of _____ &amp; _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Revenue administration &amp; Civil justice</li> <li>b) Administration of law &amp; order and Criminal justice</li> <li>c) Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul>	1x2
28.	<p>I. The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by _____ and</p>	1x2

	<p>_____ was the 1<sup>st</sup> to join the subsidiary alliance system.</p> <p>a) Lord Wellesley &amp; Nizam of Hyderabad  b) Lord Dalhousie &amp; Mysore  c) Robert Clive &amp; Oudh  d) Hugh Rose &amp; Gwalior</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. The two main theoretical principles underlying the British judicial system in India were the notions of the _____ and _____.</p> <p>a) Rule of power &amp; Exploitation of weak  b) Rule of Law &amp; Equality before Law  c) Subjugation &amp; Subordination  d) Supremacy of White &amp; Rule by White</p>	
29.	<p>I. In World War I, Mexico, _____ and _____ remained neutral?</p> <p>a) Russia &amp; Norway  b) Denmark &amp; Austria  c) Britain &amp; USA  d) Norway &amp; Denmark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>II. Bolshevik means _____ and Menshevik means _____ in Russian.</p> <p>a) Majority &amp; Minority  b) Minority &amp; Majority  c) Communist &amp; Liberal  d) Nationalist &amp; Capitalist</p>	1x2
30.	<p>The first major popular attack on the Autocracy took place in the year _____. Which Lenin later called the _____ for the 1917 revolution..</p> <p>a) 1905 &amp; 'dress rehearsal'  b) 1910 &amp; 'precursor'  c) 1916 &amp; 'long march'  d) 1914 &amp; 'great rebellion'</p>	1x2
31.	<p>Complete the following statements. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. Polish corridor was _____.</p> <p>II. Britain was given Palestine and Iraq as _____.</p> <p>III. Rich farmers of U.S.S.R. were called _____.</p> <p>IV. Wilson's Fourteen Points promised to bring in _____.</p>	1x2

32.	List the two major economic activities that were common in the Harappan civilization.	2
33.	What types of changes were seen in the painting during the reign of Jahangir?  <b>OR</b> Describe any two features of the Bhakti movement of the medieval period.	2
34.	Ahmad Shah (1411–1441) was an efficient administrator. Give two reasons.  <b>OR</b> What was the reason behind the introduction of 'Token currency'.	2
35.	Describe some of the important issues raised by Raja Rammohan Roy.	2
36.	Explain the term "cubism."  <b>OR</b> Describe the status of folk traditions during the 20th century.	2
37.	Describe the important features of the Harappan town planning.	3
38.	Why did Allauddin Khalji adopt the policy of Market Control?	3
39.	Describe the teachings and philosophy of Guru Nanak Dev ji.  <b>OR</b> Write any three similarities in the teachings of the monotheistic Bhakti saints in North India.	3
40.	Explain any four terms of the Gandhi-Irwin pact.  <b>OR</b> Explain the main contributions of the Swadeshi movement.	3
41.	Examine the factors responsible for the cold war.  <b>OR</b> Explain the 'Truman Doctrine'.	3
42.	Describe culture. Discuss its main components.	3



43.	<p>Explain with examples the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe the nature and the significance of the early resistance.</p>	5
44.	<p>Explain the significance of the Quit India movement in Indian Independence.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Analyse the primary issues of concern taken up by the early nationalists.</p>	5
45.	<div data-bbox="451 663 889 1100" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Mark the <b>Harappan Civilization site on the map.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harappa</li> <li>Rakhi Garhi</li> <li>Banawali</li> <li>Dholavira</li> <li>Lothal</li> </ol> <p><b>For Blind Candidates-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harappa was located on the banks of which river?</li> <li>Which is the biggest Harappa civilization site?</li> <li>The great bath &amp; granary belong to which site?</li> <li>Black bangles were found on which site?</li> <li>Rakhigarhi is located in which state?</li> </ol>	<p>1x5</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>1x5</p>

<b>Option-I (Evolution of States)</b>		
46.	Complete the following statements. (Ans any two) I. During the rule of Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire was organized formally into _____. (three/four/five) II. The greatest empire of India during the 4th century was the _____. (Chola/Magadha/Gupta) III. The northern trade route was called Uttarapatha, and the southern route called Dakshinapatha was under the control of _____. (Magadha/ Vajji/Lichhavi)	1x2
47.	Macaulay was strongly opposed to _____ and he was not in favour of _____ for masses. a) Socialism and Hindi education b) Orientalism and English education c) Communism and Vernacular education d) Utilitarianism and Arabic education	1x2
48.	Answer the following questions. (Ans any two) I. The Artha-sastra refers to how many limbs of the state? II. In the historical accounts, Samudragupta is referred to as? III. The Kushana kings called themselves?	1x2
49	Answer the following questions. (Ans any two) I. During the Chola period, which temple inscription describes the constitutions of the local council? II. Who founded the Asiatic Society in 1785? III. Under which provision, universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were set up?	1x2
50.	Classify the taxation system under the Delhi Sultanate.	2
51	Explain the main features of the Mansab System.  <b>OR</b>  Describe the Mughal taxation system.	5
<b>Option-II (Culture of India)</b>		
46.	Complete the following statements. (Ans any two) I. Kalidas is regarded as an example of _____. (Classical Sanskrit poet/classical Tamil poet/ classical Hindi poet) II. The Vedas are written in _____. (Pali/Sanskrit/Prakrit) III. One of the earliest and best-known Kashmiri poets was _____. (Lal Ded/Lalita Devi/Meera Bai)	1x2
47.	Answer the following questions. (Ans any two)	1x2

	<p>I. In which year Shah Jahan began the construction of the Taj Mahal?</p> <p>II. In which state Dilwara Jain temple is situated?</p> <p>III. Madhubani paintings are related to which state?</p>	
48.	<p>Anthropology literally means the study of _____, whereas Archaeology means the study of _____.</p> <p>a) Human beings &amp; Culture</p> <p>b) Material remains &amp; Folk songs</p> <p>c) Human beings &amp; Material remains</p> <p>d) Society &amp; economy</p>	1x2
49.	<p>Answer the following questions. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. Rituals are part of our _____. (Culture/Economy/daily routine)</p> <p>II. The themes in Ajanta are drawn from the life of _____. (Buddha/Mahavira/Shiva)</p> <p>III. The best known miniature painting on Jain religion and philosophy is _____. (Trilokya Dipika/Tripitaka/Jataka stories)</p>	1x2
50	<p>Geographical and climatic factors have greatly influenced the clothing of the Indian people. Analyse.</p>	2
51.	<p>Explain culture. How do cultures communicate?</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe 'music as a vehicle of culture'.</p>	5

**Marking Scheme  
History (315)**

S.N.	Answers	Marks
1.	a) Pushyamitra	1
2.	I. c) 323 BC <b>OR</b> II. a) Takht-i-Bahi	1
3.	a) Yueh-chi/ Yuchi	1
4.	I. a) Grama <b>OR</b> II. a) Yavanas	1
5.	d) 75	1
6.	I. c) Chandragupta I <b>OR</b> II. b) Harshavardhan	1
7.	I. d) Wazir <b>OR</b> II. c) Diwan-i-Arz	1
8.	I. c) Village <b>OR</b> II. a) Village functionaries	1
9.	I. a) Rani Durgawati <b>OR</b> II. b) Chand Biwi	1
10.	a) Ulema	1
11.	a) Mir Qasim	1
12.	I. a) Battle of Plassey <b>OR</b> II. d) Lord Cornwallis	1

13.	d) Dadabhai Naoroji	1
14.	c) Both a&b	1
15.	I. a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak <b>OR</b> II. a) Vivekanand	1
16.	c) Both a&b	1
17.	I. a) Culture <b>OR</b> II. C) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar	1
18.	d) All of the above	1
19.	d) Europe	1
20.	I. a) April 1919 <b>OR</b> II. a) USA	1
21.	d) Bhukti & Bali	2
22.	c) Chandragupta I & Dinars	2
23.	c) Afzal Khan ;1662	2
24.	a) Farid & Sasaram	2
25.	a) Shashmaha & Sihmaha	2
26.	I. Robert Clive II. Maharaj Ranajit Singh III. Calcutta IV. French Supremacy	2
27.	a) Revenue administration & Civil Justice	2
28.	I. a) Lord Wellesley and Nizam of Hyderabad	2

	<b>OR</b>	
	II. a) Rule of Law and Equality before law	
29.	I. d) Norway and Denmark	2
	<b>OR</b>	
	II. a) Majority and Minority	
30.	a) 1905 & 'dress rehearsal'	2
31.	I. Outlet to Baltic Sea II. Mandates III. Kulaks IV. Peace/freedom/democracy/Self-determination (any one)	2
	<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>	
32.	I. Five II. Magadha III. Magadha	2
33.	b) Orientalism and English education	2
34.	I. Seven II. Kuber III. sons of God	2
35.	I. Uttaramerur II. William Jones III. 1857	2
	<b>Option Module 6B (Culture of India)</b>	
32.	I. Classical Sanskrit poet II. Sanskrit III. Lal Ded	2
33.	I. 1632 II. Rajasthan III. Bihar	2
34.	c) Human beings & Material remains	2
35.	I. Culture II. Buddha III. Trilokya Dipika	2

36.	(1) Agriculture (2) Industries and Crafts	2
37.	<p>The use of trees, birds, streams and rivers in the backdrop of the paintings became very popular.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The Bhakti movement represents devotional surrender to a personally conceived supreme God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The bhakti movement attempted to break away from orthodox Brahmanism.</li> <li>❖ They believed in religious equality and identified themselves with the sufferings of the common people.</li> </ul>	2
38.	<p>He was an efficient administrator and consolidated the regional state of Gujarat. He subdued the Rajput states, Jhalawar, Bundi and Durgapur. He was famous for imparting justice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Muhammad introduced a copper coin (Jittal) in place of silver coin (tanka) and ordered that it should be accepted as equivalent to the tanka. According to Barani, the Sultan introduced token currency because the treasury was empty due to the Sultan's schemes of conquest as well as his boundless generosity. Some historians are of the opinion that there was a shortage of silver world wide at that time and India too faced the crisis therefore, the Sultan was forced to issue copper coins in place of silver.</p>	2
39.	Ram Mohan Roy raised the issues of sati, polygamy and domination of men over women.	2
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cubism refers to multi dimensional view of figures in paintings.</li> <li>● Cubism was introduced by famous Spanish painter Pablo Picasso</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The twentieth century also saw a major transformation in the position of folklore in popular culture across societies. Dozens of traditional arts and modes of entertainment such as puppet shows, story telling, mythological drama, folk dances etc have quietly but surely got marginalized within the past century over most of the developing world. Age old songs, tales and fables which had been used by communities to both transmit ideas and values to succeeding generations rapidly lost ground to professionally produced entertainment and news programs broadcast through the modern mass media.</p>	2
	<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>	

41.	<p>(i) Kharaj – levied on cultivators on produce</p> <p>(ii) Jaziya- levied on non-Muslims.</p> <p>(iii) Zakat – tax raised from well-to-do Muslims for the purpose of charity.</p> <p>(iv) Khams – share on the booty taken in war.</p>	2
<b>Option Module 6B</b> <b>(Culture of India)</b>		
41.	<p>Geographical and climatic factors have greatly influenced the clothing of the Indian people. While in northern India people use both woolen and cotton clothes, in southern India which has a warm climate people wear only cotton. The clothing of men in the warm regions consists of an upper cloth and a lower cloth of roughly one and a half yards. In northern India men also wear a stitched shirt called kurta and trousers known as pyjama.</p>	2
42.	<p>The uniformity is noticed in the lay-out of the towns, streets, structures, brick size, drains etc. The streets intersect each other at right angles in a criss-cross pattern. The drainage system of the Harappans was elaborate and well lay out. Every house had drains, which opened into the street drains</p>	3
43.	<p>Alauddin wanted to maintain a large army; he therefore, lowered and fixed the price of the commodities of daily use. To ensure that soldiers can live comfortable with low salary. To control the prices, Alauddin set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi. These markets were the grain market (Mandi), cloth market (Sarai Adl) and the market for horses, slaves, cattles, etc.</p>	3
44.	<p>His philosophy consists of three basic elements: a leading charismatic personality (the Guru), ideology (Shabad) and Organization (Sangat). He advised people to follow the principles of conduct and worship: sach (truth), halal (lawful earning), khair (wishing well of others), niyat (right intention) and service to the lord. He denounced the caste system and the inequality it caused.. He laid stress on concepts of justice, righteousness and liberty. selflessly serving others, sharing income and resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Most of the monotheists belonged to the low castes and were aware that there existed a unity in their ideas.</li> <li>❖ All of them were influenced by the Vaishnava concept of Bhakti, and the Nathpanthi movement.</li> </ul>	3



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Bhakti saints refused any formal association with the organized dominant religions of the time.</li> </ul>	
45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.</li> <li>● Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence.</li> <li>● Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.</li> <li>● Restore the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The contribution of the swadeshi movement was the initiation of new forms of protest. Some of these terms of protest anticipated many of the methods adopted by Mahatma Gandhi during his satyagraha. These new forms of protest were mass meetings, processions, boycott of foreign goods and organization of strikes.</p>	3
46.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Differences in ideologies. The United States and the Soviet Union</li> <li>● Post-war Economic reform</li> <li>● Differences between Truman and Stalin</li> <li>● Support of Proxy-wars</li> <li>● US Atomic power</li> <li>● USSR's extension</li> <li>● The Berlin Crisis.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The Truman doctrine was a policy of 'containment' i.e., to limit or contain communism to areas where it had already triumphed, but to not let it spread any further. It was formulated by the US President Truman. Thus, the American foreign policy changed from one of isolationism to interventionist.</p>	3
47.	<p>The term culture has been used in two different ways by social scientists: to refer to creative work in the arts, literature, philosophy etc and to denote common values, beliefs and behavior patterns of a community deriving from its shared history, physical environment and traditions of language, folklore etc. main components such as- religion, education, language, folklore and customs and the means of mass communication.</p>	3
48.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The rebels had limited supply of arms and ammunitions.</li> <li>● There was a lack of communication and centralized leadership among the rebels.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The British had sufficient resources and also better arms and equipments.</li> <li>● The rebels did not have clear political agenda for future except their distrust on the foreign rule.</li> <li>● The rebels, in spite of the popular character of the movement had failed to enlist the support of merchants, intelligentsia and many local princes that rather supported the British.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Actions of the rebels prove that they were clear about their interest and about their enemies.</li> <li>❖ the peasant and tribal protest movements demonstrate a certain level of political and social consciousness among them.</li> <li>❖ Religious belief, Ethnic ties and traditions played a positive role in mobilizing the peasants and strengthening their solidarity.</li> <li>❖ Attempt was made by the ruling class to define the rebellions as a problem of law and order and act of crime.</li> <li>❖ the rebels did not have a future plan beyond the restoration of the old order.</li> <li>❖ the rebels definitely exposed the unpopular character of the colonial rule.</li> </ul>	
49.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mahatma Gandhi began the famous Quit Indian movement in August 1942. No demands were made from the British. They were simply asked to quit India.</li> <li>(ii) British arrested Gandhi and all the member of Congress working committee.</li> <li>(iii) The news of the arrest of Congress leader angered the people. In the absence of leader people became their own leader and attacked, looted and destroyed govt. property.</li> <li>(iv) The number of people arrested by the end of 1943 was well over 99000. Although the movement had been suppressed, British govt. realized that they would not be able to hold on India for a long.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The primary issues of concern taken up by the early nationalists belonging to these associations were as follows:</p>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ cotton import duties to be made favourable for Indians</li> <li>❖ Indianization of government services</li> <li>❖ Opposition to Afghan policy of the British Government</li> <li>❖ Opposition to Vernacular Press Act and control over the press</li> </ul>	
	<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>	
50.	<p>Mansab system was introduced by Akbar. It was based upon the organization of the public services of the Mughal empire. It was neither hereditary nor hierarchical. Mansab means literally a rank or a position which was fixed according to the personal merit and status (Zat) of the officers and the contingent (sawar) he maintained. Generally the mansabdars were assigned a territory known as Jagir, whose estimated revenue (Jama) was equal to the pay due for both their Zat and Sawar mansabs. Some mansabdars were also paid in cash from the imperial treasury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The system of measurement zabt introduced by Sher Shah Suri was adopted and improved by Akbar. Ultimately, Ain-i-Dahsala the final method of revenue settlement was based upon the average annual yield of the previous ten years from a particular field. The Gaz-i-Ilahi, a new yard for land measurement brought uniformity in the land survey. Productivity of the land, nature of the crop, prices, and irrigation facilities were the other major factors deciding the cash value of the revenue demand of the government. Option of paying land tax could be done through various systems. Ownership of the land always belonged to the cultivator.</p>	5
	<b>Option Module 6B (Culture of India)</b>	
50.	<p>Culture is a way of life. The food you eat, the clothes you wear, the language you speak in and the God you worship all are aspects of culture.</p> <p>Our culture is often shaped through a process of interaction. This happens when people with different cultural traditions come into contact with one another. Such contact can take place through the expeditions and voyages of merchants or traders, or when conquerors invade a country. It also occurs when pilgrims or travellers visit distant lands, and when craftsmen and labouring women and men travel from place to place in search of employment. Those involved in such interactions learn about the practice of different peoples, and carry their own ideas and customs to new lands. In the process, the cultural practices of all those who participate in such interaction trends to change.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Among the earliest expression of culture are music and dance. Early people clapped hands, or beat the earth with sticks for rhythm to accompany songs</p>	5

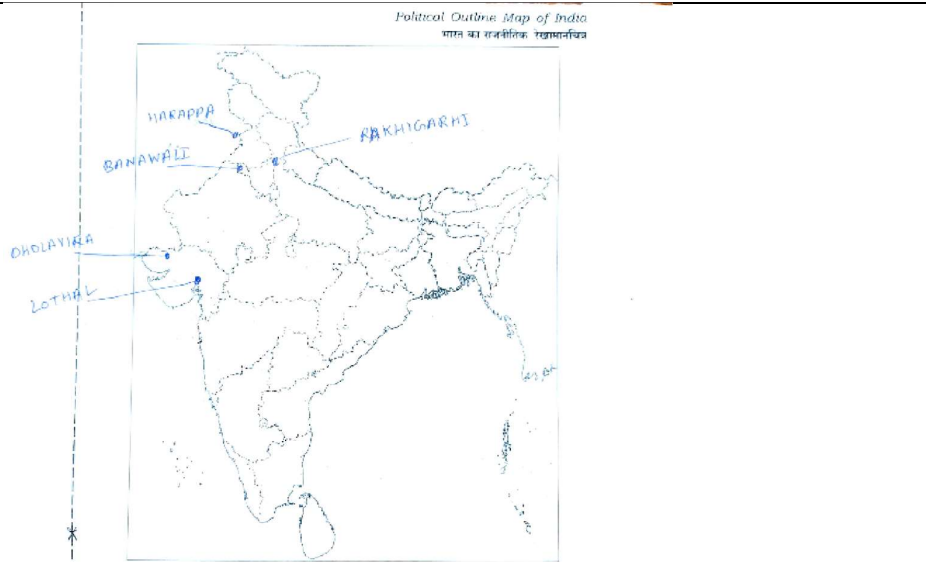
and dances. Gradually many kinds of drums and instruments came to be used.

Folk songs celebrate spring, the coming of rains, or the ripening of corn which are all central to the agricultural cycle.

Devotional songs express not only the emotions of the worshippers but also draw others into the fold.

Music like all expression of culture, carries ideas. The Bauls of Bengal have traditionally carried their messages of universal brotherhood and unselfishness through their songs.

51.



1x5

**For Visually impaired Candidates**

1. Ravi
2. Rakhi garhi
3. Mohanjo- Daro
4. Kalibanga
5. Haryana

