



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
HISTORY	1 1 0	ENGLISH
स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें		
उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक B-23 5569908		
अंकों में	परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर	
2 3 6 3 2 5 5 6 7		
शब्दों में	two three six three two five five six seven	

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल
तीन दिनों में उदाहरण अनुसार सेल
भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश

उदाहरणार्थ: 1 1 2

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट **D**

क :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **18**

ख :- परीक्षा का दिनांक **18 03 2023**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा
केन्द्राध्यक्ष
कक्ष क्रमांक-631006

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएँ।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

K.K. TOPPO
71V12416

सधु रामेश राय
71V12419

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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प्राप्तांक शब्दों में कल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. - 22

Answer

MY LIFE IS MY MESSAGE.

— M.K. Gandhi

- Gandhiji returned in India in 1915 from South Africa.
- Gandhiji got his political Gurus — Gopal Krishna Gokhale

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1. First Satyagraha of Gandhiji

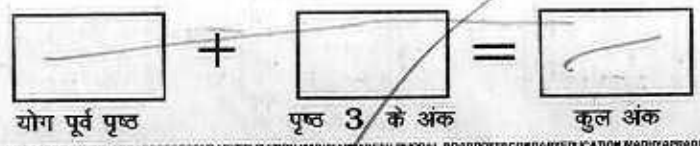
Champaram - 1917

- Gandhiji launched his first satyagraha in 1917 in Champaram to solve the farmer issue
- Britishers forced farmers to grow — Indigo in Champaram. It was Gandhiji's first successful satyagraha.

2. Kheda Satyagraha and Ahmedabad mill strike - 1918

3. Non cooperation movement - 1920

3

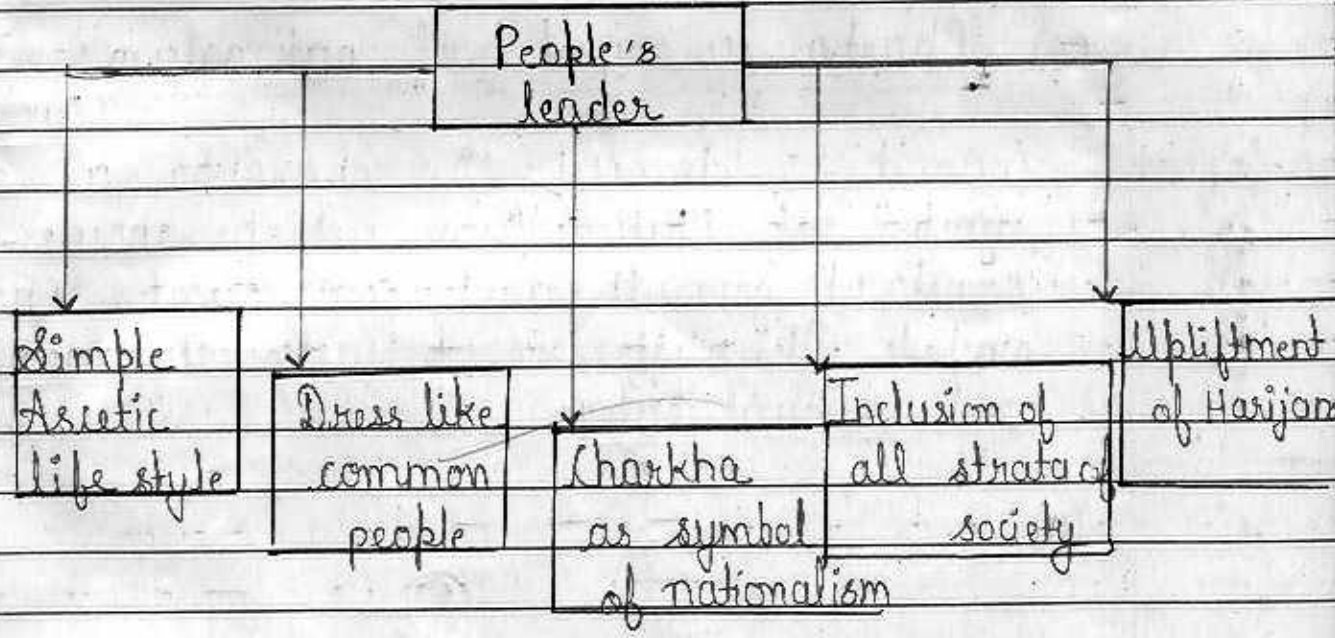


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- 4. Dandi March - 1930
- 5. Civil Disobedience - 1930
- 6. Quit India Movement - 1942

Gramdhiji became the people's leader in the following ways :-

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(1) Lead a simple Ascetic life style :- Gramdhiji lead a very simple and pious life apart from the other educated leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru, B.R Ambedkar. He used to eat food like common man of our country. He emphasized to develop a feeling of nationalism among masses. In this way people address him as People's leader.

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

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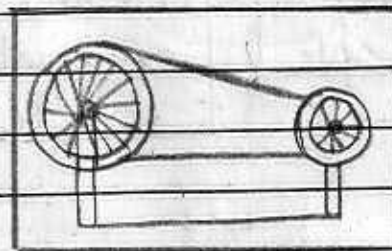
(2) Dressing like common men :- Gandhiji used to wear simple khadi dhoti unlike the other leaders who wore Bandgala, therefore people addressed him Gandhiji-Baba, Gandhi Maharaj and Mahatma.

(3) Charkha as symbol of nationalism :- In 1931,

Gandhiji choosed the charkha as a symbol of Nationalism which shows constant growth and movement. Charkha ended the difference between the mental and manual labour.

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(4)



(4) Inclusion of all strata of society :- Earlier, national movement was confined to only middle but Gandhiji made it widespread included peasants, workers and emancipation of women - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sarojini Naidu.

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प्रश्न क्र.

(5) Upliftment of Harijams :- They added respect and dignity to Harijams and uplifted them to higher level. Earlier Grandhi No one have thought about these welfare works. This filled Harijams with pleasure.

Thus, in this way, by making welfare works, concern for every strata of society, concern regarding farmers made him people's leader.

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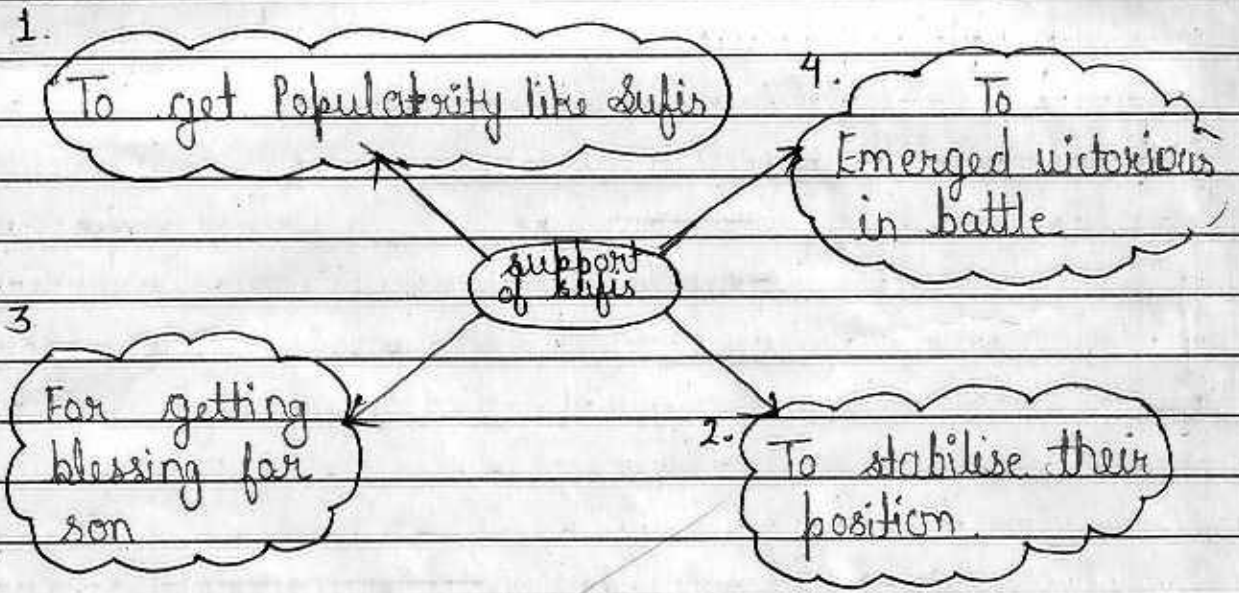
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Question No.-21
Answer /OR

Sufis, → Sufis were these people's who were critical to the dogmatic interpolations of Quran and traditions of Prophet.

Rulers want the support of Sufis because of the following reason

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(1) To get popularity:- Sufi saints were popular among masses and respected too. To travel in the same boat to be respected by the people, they wanted the support of Sufis.

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ / पृष्ठ 1 का अन्त / कुल अन्त

EDUCATION MADHYAPRADESH / UPAL BOARDOF SECODARY EDUCATION MADHYAPRADESH / BHOPAL BOARD OF SECODARY EDUCATION / MADHYAPRADESH / UPAL BOARD OF SECODARY EDUCATION MADHYAPRADESH / BHOPAL BOARD OF SECODARY EDUCATION MADHYAPRADESH / BHOPAL BOARD

प्रश्न क्र.

(2) To stabilise their position - Some rulers find their position weakened and unstable, so to stabilise their position, they went among sufis, then noone could challenged the authority of kings.

Example :- Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq did the same thing.

(3) To get blessing for son :- Rulers wanted to get the blessings for son so that they and their dynasty could continue.

Example :- Akbar went to shrine to barefoot to the shai shrine of Nizamuddin Auliya.

(4) To emerged victorious in battle :- Rulers went to sufis to emerge get blessings to emerged victorious in battle. Akbar did the same thing to fulfill his own goal.

Thus, we can conclude that there are very reasons due to which rulers wanted the support of sufis and respected them.

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Question No.-20

Answer / OR

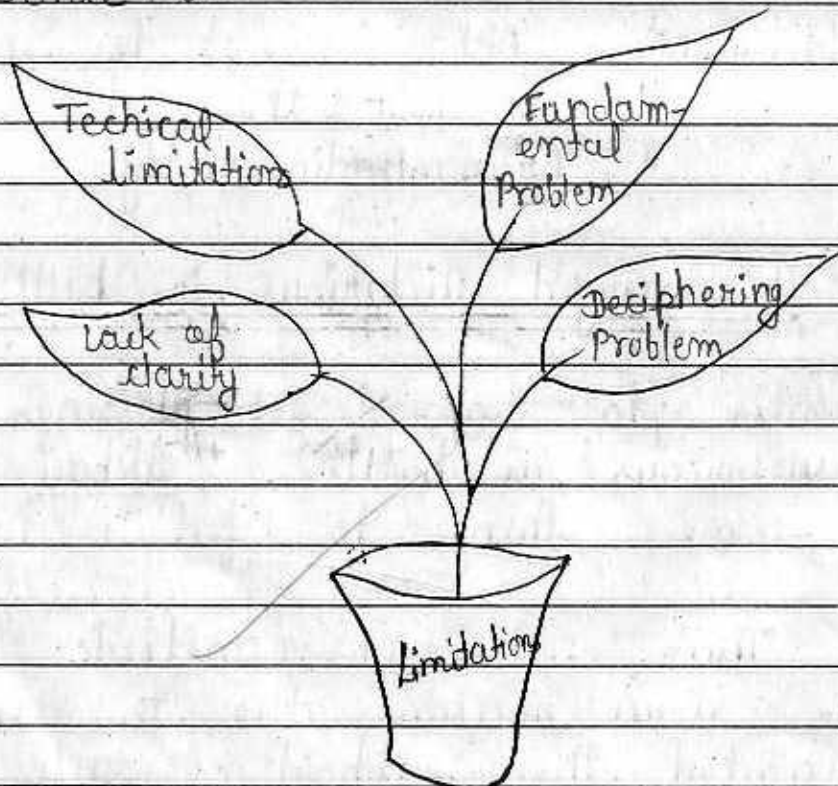
Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as metal, stone.

Example of Inscriptions :-

- (1) Sarnath Pillar Inscription 250 BCE
- (2) Sohagura copper plate Inscription 300 BCE

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Inscriptional evidence are the most valuable source of knowing history. But there are some limitations of Inscriptional evidence :-



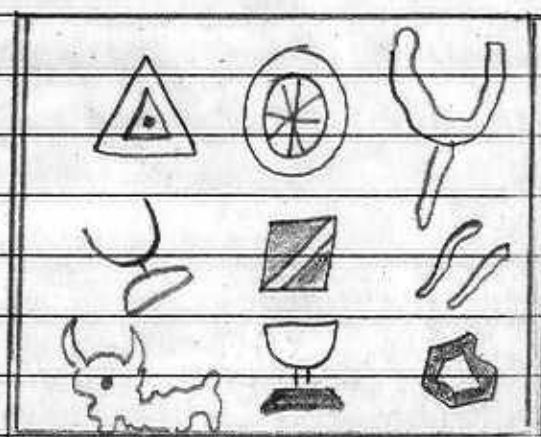


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(1) Technical limitations:- In some inscriptions, letters are faintly engraved, sometimes important letters are missed or damaged due to which the reconstructions are uncertain and historians find it difficult.

(2) Lack of clarity:- Sometimes, the inscriptions which are found lacked clarity. One word may convey different meanings. Some inscriptions are confined to specific date and time. Historians are constantly debating to find alternate ways.

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Example of Inscription

(3) Deciphering problem:- Not all the inscriptions that were founded and discovered are not published and translated, only what we get is a fraction what was inscribed.



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(4) Fundamental Problem :- Not all the things that were geographically and politically important inscribed in inscription.

Example :- Sorrows of common man, agricultural activities etc.

Thus, we can conclude that inscriptions do not alone provide a full - understanding

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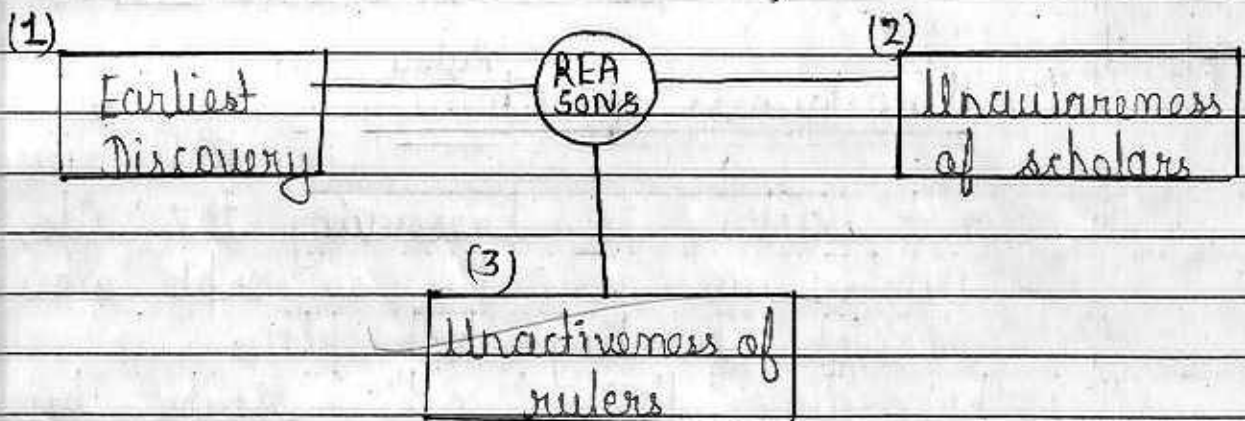
Question No. - 19

Answer / OR

Amaravati was one of the most important stupas. It was located in Cruntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

The Amaravati stupa destroyed due to following reasons :-

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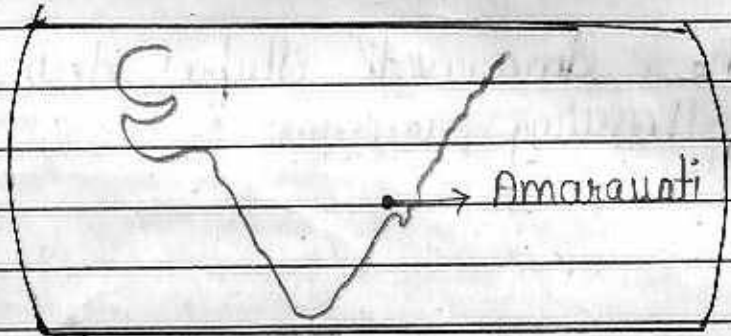
(1) Earliest Discovery :- Amaravati stupa was the earliest to be developed. Earliest discovery led to the destruction of stupa. It was discovered earlier than the Sanchi Stupa.

(2) Unawareness of scholars :- Scholars were not aware



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of the fact to preserve the sites where they are found. They carried it from one place to another - either in a museum. Permissions were also given easily to the officials to be taken away the parts.



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(3) Inactivity of ^{Rulers} scholars → Scholars were
Rulers were
not active in preserving this site, while we see the example where enough funding took place in preserving the Sanchi Stupa by Sultan Jehan Begum.

At last, the British officials took away the part of Amaravati Stupa to London to decorate garden.



Question No.-18

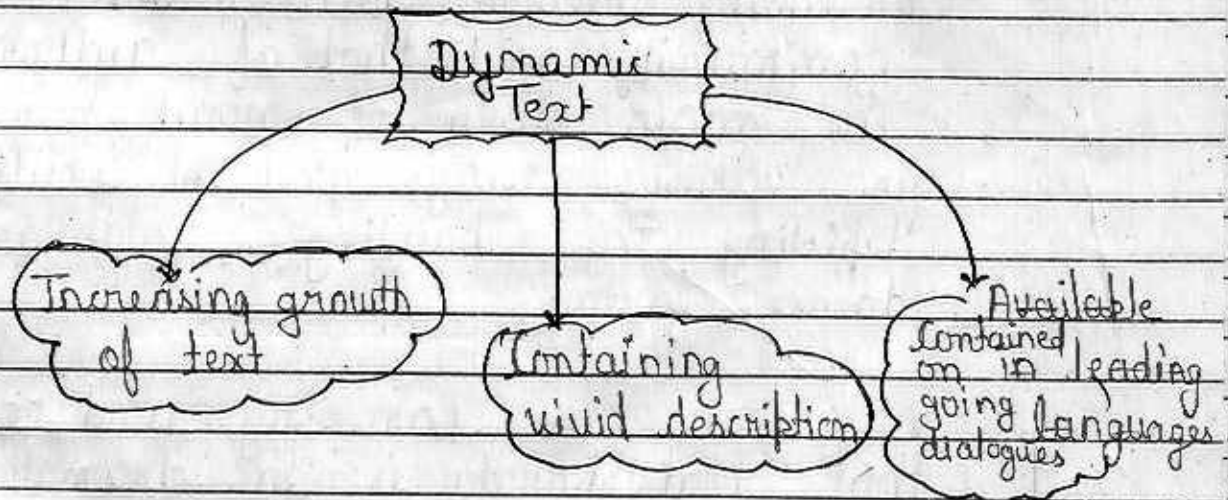
Answer / OR

Mahabharata is the ancient Epic written in Sanskrit. It was written from (500 BCE) onwards. Its earlier name was Jai

Nobody is Nobody's friend
 Nobody is Nobody's enemy
 Friends and enemies are based on self Interest.

— Santi Parva

Mahabharata is called dynamic text because :-



- (1) Increasing growth of text :- ^{Continuous} The growth of text was stopped with the Sanskrit version. Today



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it is available in world's leading languages. Sanskrit was a language meant for priest. Many didactic sections were also added later.

(2) Contained Vivid Description:- Mahabharata contained vivid descriptions of its palaces, forests and settlements. It took stories from various parts of the world and later incorporated within it.

(3) Contained On-going dialogues:- It contained on-going dialogues between the king, community and that of author. The main story of novel narrated in various ways and it sculpture depicting the painting, arts and dance forms.

Thus, we can say and conclude that Mahabharata is a dramatic moving story in which the didactic sections and local stories such as 'Why is Krishna Blue?' added later.

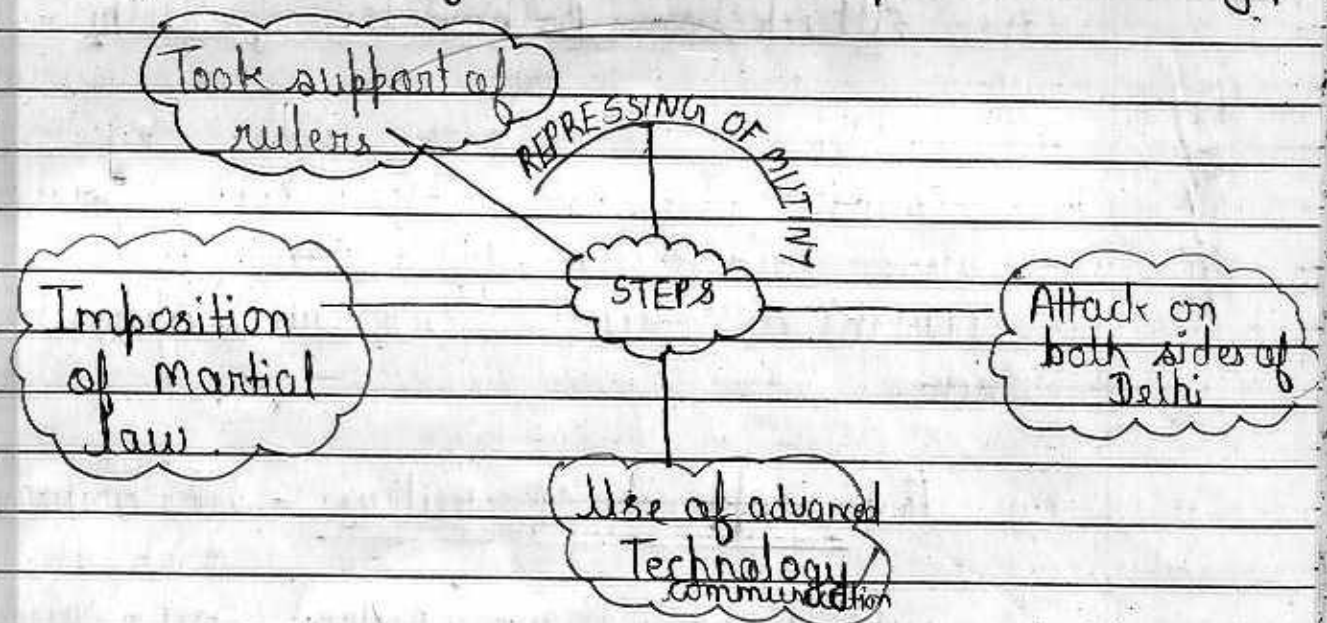
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Question No. -17
Answer / OR

The mutiny of 1857 was called as 'The first war of Independence' against the tyranny of colonial rulers.

Steps taken by Britishers to repress the mutiny:-



(1) Imposition of Martial Law :- Marshall Martial law was imposed in the areas of North where the anger was spreading rapidly. Political prisoners were put into jail for two years without any trial.

(2) Use of advanced communication and



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Technology :- Britishers have efficient communication system such as telegram, telephone due to which they could communicate easily and they used high sounded technology to suppress revolts.

(3) Attack on Both sides of Delhi :- Delhi

was captured on both sides by the commanders of Britishers. Sieges were laid down from the upper- (North) as well through opposite site.

(4) Took support of rulers :- The Britishers

took the support of those rulers who were not interested in participation in the mutiny and didn't want to support Indian sepoys.

Example :- Some rulers of Punjab, Nepal, Gurkha

In this way, due to ^{lack} common efficient leadership and lack of naval power, Britishers suppressed the

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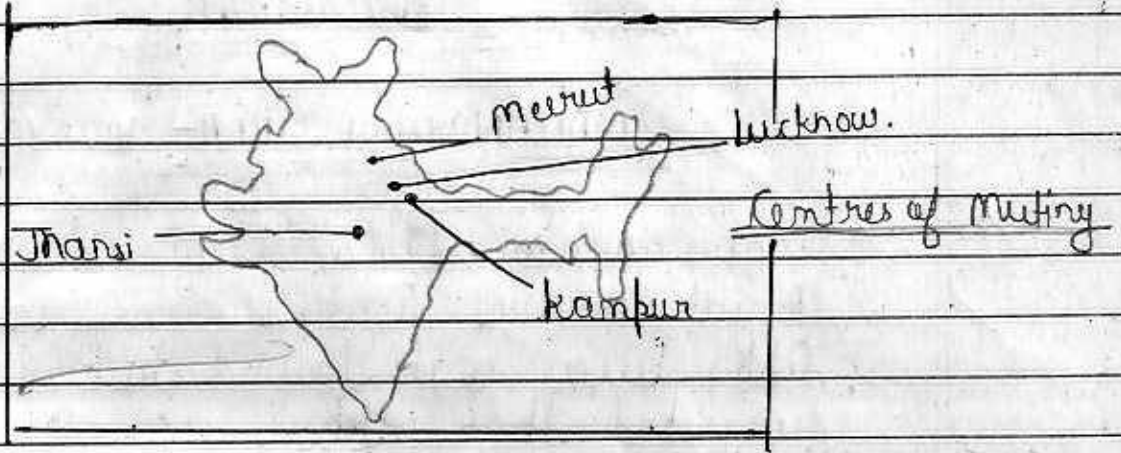
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revolt easily.



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Question No.-16

Answer

Vijaynagar Vijaynagara or 'city of victory' was a name for both cities and empire. It stretched from Krishna in North to extreme south of Peninsula.

Water Structure of Vijaynagara :-

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Question No.-16

Answer / OR

MAHANAVAMI DIBBA- VIJAYNAGARA.

Mahanaavami Dibba was located in Royal centre. Real evidence about dibba was not found but it was suggested that this was a wooden beautiful structure with base covering.

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Locations :- On ~~one~~ of the highest point in city it is situated and ~~now~~ rise above a height of 12000sq. ft to 40 ft.

Platforms :- Audience hall is one the platform in Mahanaavami Dibba

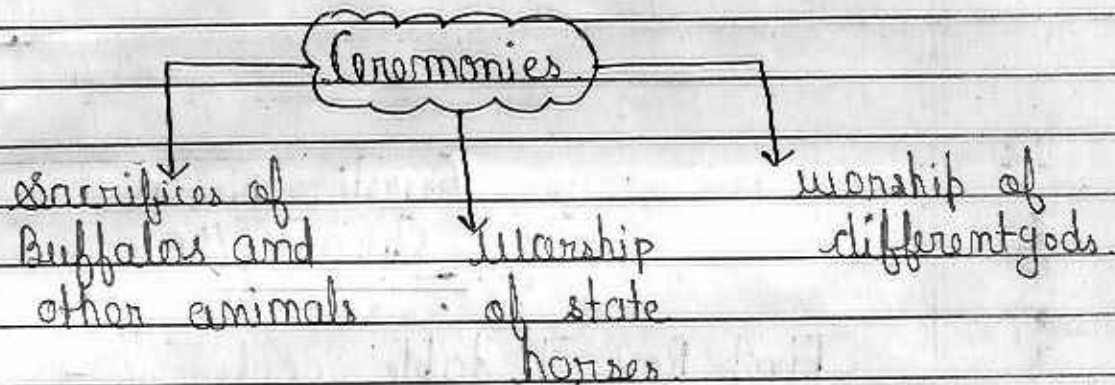
Cultural Importance :-

⇒ Rituals :- Here the rituals celebrated with great pomp and show. A festival named - Mahanaavami and Navaratri (10 days festival) were celebrated in October September.

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known by different names as Dussehra in North India and Durga Puja in West Bengal.

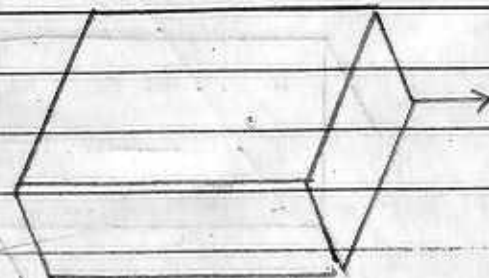
⇒ Ceremonies :- The great ceremonies were linked to Mahanavami Dibba when the kings and rajas show their suzerainty and Power.



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⇒ Great visions of occasions

- ⇒ Wrestling matches
- ⇒ Performing arts
- ⇒ Dance etc.



Symbolic structure of Mahanavami Dibba.



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At last, the king ~~his~~ inspect the army as well as Nayaks and accept gifts.

Various ceremonies and rituals performed in Mahanavami Dibba. It linked to its cultural significance.

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Question No.-15

Answer /OR

First Round table conference -

When? First Round table conference held on 12 November 1930

Why? First Round table conference held where? in London



Question No.-14

Answer

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah called 'Danka Shah' because :-

- Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the Maulvi's who participated in the revolt of 1857.
- In 1856, He was seen going from villages to villages leading Jihad (Religious war) against the British and led the rebels to protest.
- He was gone in Palanquins, with drumbeaters in front and with followers.

That's why they came to be known as Danka Shah.



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Question No - 13

Answer

Sunset Law :-

Sunset law was implemented by Britishers

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■ According to the sunset law, it was decided to pay the revenue by the zamindar to the company officials before the sunset of the fixed date.

■ If zamindars failed to pay, her zamindari bound to be auctioned to pay and recover dues.



Question No. - 12

Answer / OR

Under the Mughal era, land revenue arrangements of land revenue were recognised into 2 systems :-

① Jama

② Hasil

(1) Jama :- Jama was the amount assessed.

(2) Hasil :- Hasil was the amount collected.

Question - 11

Answer

Battle of Talikota :-

(1) Battle of Talikota is known as Rakhas-Tangadi

(2) It was fought between the Ruler and Minister named Rama Raya and Union Muslim forces named Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda in 1565 A.D on battlefield of Talikota

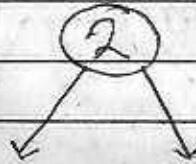


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Question No.-10

Answer / OR

Bhakti Traditions was classified into 2
branches :-

Saguna
TraditionsNirguna
TraditionsB
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(1) Saguna Traditions :- Saguna Traditions means with attributes. Form of god is worshipped and devotion to almighty is concerned with Saguna Traditions.

Branch :- (1) Ram Bhakti Branch

(2) Krishna Bhakti Branch

Saints :-

Mirabai, Tulsidas

(3) Nirguna Traditions :- According to Nirguna Traditions God is Nirakar, formless.



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Branch :- (1) Gyan Bhakti Sakha
(2) Prem Bhakti Sakha

Saints :- Kabir, Juru Namak

Question No. - 9

Answer

Francis Bernier :-
(1620 - 1688)

(1) Francis Bernier was a doctor, Political Philosopher and Historian who came from France during Mughal era.

(2) He observed the things in India and what he saw bleak situation was compared with Europe.

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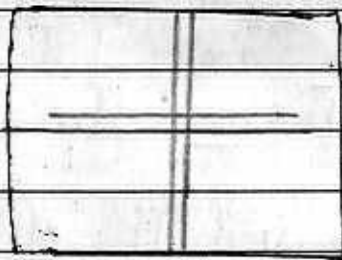


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Question No. - 8

Answer / ORGrid Pattern :-

- (i) Street and drains were laid out first and then roads were built
- (ii) Street and drains would intersect each other at right angle, known as Grid Pattern.

Structure of
Grid Pattern

Question No. 7

Answer / OR

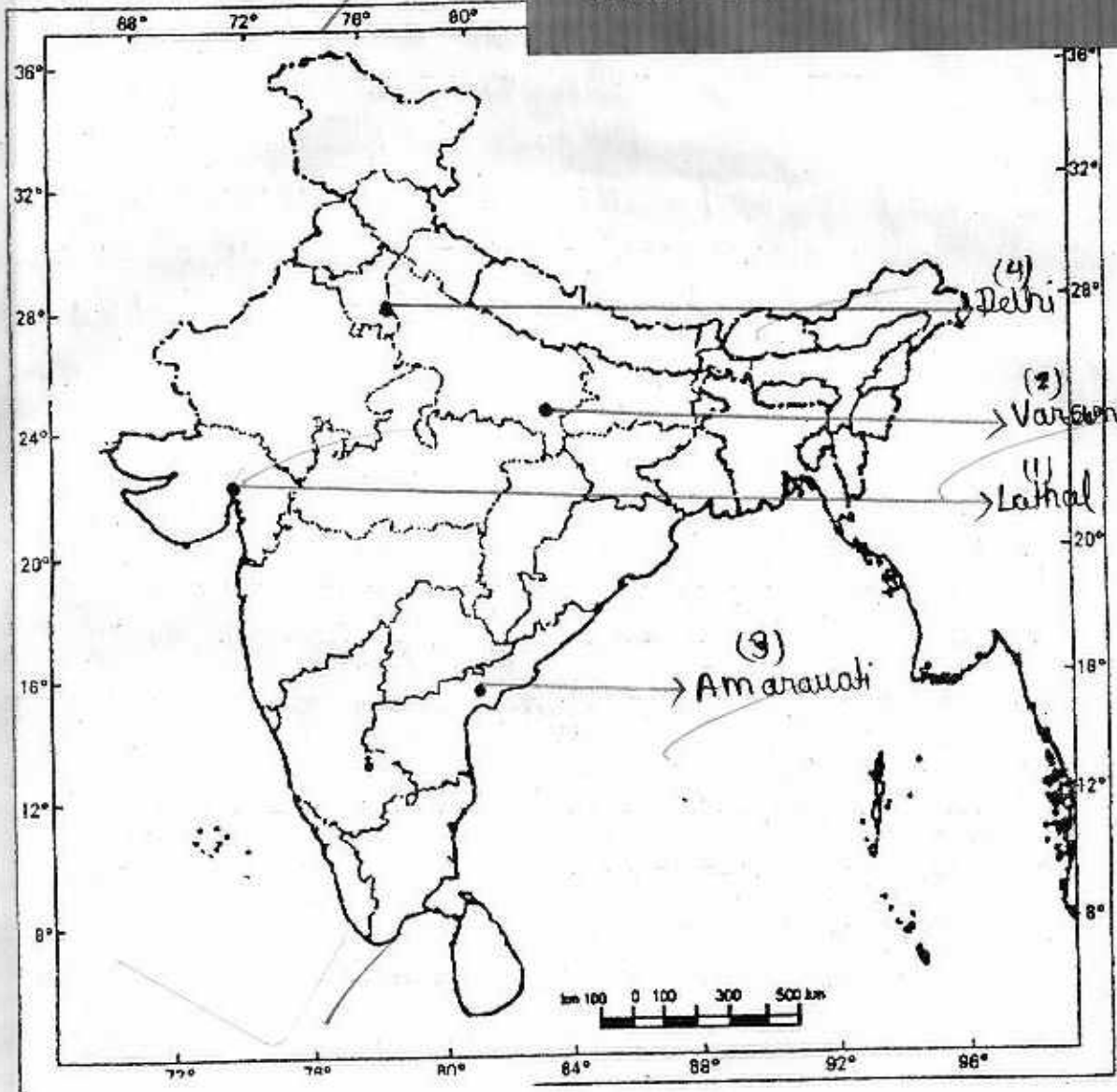
Govind Vallabh Pant:- Govind Vallabh Pant was the member of Constituent Assembly and C.M. of Uttar Pradesh

For the success of democracy, Govind Vallabh Pant gave us following ideas:-

86

Q. 23 map

भारत



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- (i) As the members of Constituent Assembly and working in Democracies, the training of self discipline is necessary.
- (ii) In Democracy, You should care yourselves less and other more
- (iii) There would not be divided loyalty

Ans

Question No. - 6

OR

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - Member of Constituent assembly.

Sardar Patel gave the following plea on the proposal of ~~separ~~ separate electorates :-

- It is of no use saying that we ask for separate electorates because it is good for us
- We have heard it for years and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. - 5

Answer

(i) Jawahar Lal Nehru presented Objective Resolution in Constituent Assembly True

(ii) The Sudanshan Lake was repaired by Rudradan I True

(iii) Kabin Das was the Perceptor of Mira Bai False

(iv) In 1976 Hampi was recognised as a site of national importance False

(v) Personal land of Zamindars called Milkiyat True

(vi) Non-cooperation began movement began in 1930. False

Question No. - 4

Answers

(i) Sanchi was discovered in ~~18~~ 1818 A.D.

(ii) Francois Bernier called Mughal cities as Camp towns.

(iii) Shaikh was the controller of Khambah

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(iv) Ain-E-Akhbari composed by Akbar Faral

(v) Cripps Mission come to India - 1942

(vi) 26 Signs

(vii) Harisena composed the Prayaga Prashasti

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Question No.-3

Answers

(A)

(B)

(i) Rihla - Ibn Battuta

(ii) Jins-E-Kamil - Perfect crops

(iii) Ajivika Tradition - Makkali Ghasala

(iv) The Great Bath - Mahenjudaro

(v) Devaputra - Kushana Rulers

(vi) Santal Rebellion - Sidhu Manjhi

31

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 31 के अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No.-2

Answers

(i) ~~Twenty fourth~~

(ii) Al-Barumi

(iii) Shah Jahan

(iv) Supa (Pooma district)

(v) 1946 A.D.

(vi) Chart Chart

(vii) Manusmriti

Question 1

Answers

(i) Meerut ✓

(ii) Kalibangan ✓

(iii) V. S. Sukthankar ✓

(iv) Vinaya Pitaka ✓

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पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 32 के अंक कुल अंक

REGISTRATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL BOARD OF SECONDARY ED...

MP BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL BOARD OF...

प्रश्न क्र.

(iv) 1336 A.D. ✓

(iii) 1813 AD ✓

Q 23 → Map attached

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