



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय विषय कोड परीक्षा का माध्यम

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अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हायर सेकेण्डरी सर्टिफिकेट, 2023
केंद्र क्रमांक - 761076

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

B. R. Verma

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि हेलो 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 लगाए।

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

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केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्त प्राप्ति करे।

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प्रश्न क्र.

Que. 1

Ans

(A) - +

(i) - (B) 1813 A.D

(ii) - (A) Meerut

(iii) - (B) Kalibangam

(iv) - (A) V.S Sukthankar

(v) - (C) Vinay Pitaka

(vi) - (A) 1336 A.D

Que. 2

Ans

(i) Shah jaham

(ii) Supa of poona district

(iii) 1946

(iv) Chert

(v) Dharmasutras

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(vi) 94th (Twenty four)

(vii) Al-Bisumi

Que. 3

Ans (i) The Great Bath - Mehendjodaro

(ii) Devaputra - Kushana rulers

(iii) Santhal Rebellion - Sidhu Manjhi

(iv) Jins-f-kamid - Perfect crops

(v) Rihla - Ibn Battuta

(vi) Ajivika Tradition - Makkhali Gosala

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प्रश्न क्र.

Que. 4

Ans - (i) Ain-e-Albani was composed by Abul Fazl

(ii) Cripps Mission came to India in 1946 A.D. 1942 A.D.

(iii) There were 26 signs in the longest inscription of Indus valley civilization.

(iv) Prayaga Prashasti was composed by Harishema court poet of Samudragupta.

(v) Sanchi was discovered in 1818 A.D.

(vi) ^{Francis} ~~Francis~~ Bernier called Mughal cities as 'Camp towns'.

(vii) Pir (Munshid) was the controller of Khajarah.

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Q.5

(i) True

(ii) False

(iii) True

(iv) True

(v) False

(vi) True

Que. 6

Ans - The sunset law was associated with permanent settlement where zamindars have to submit the payments before sunset on the specific date and if the payments not made then the zamindari of zamindar was liable to be auctioned.

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Que. 7

Ans - The Awadh was called "The nursery of Bengal Army" because it was the first place that came in control of British by subsidiary Alliance. In this British army protected the state.

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Que. 8

Ans - The trimurtis, Lala Lajpat Rai, Balgangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were known as Lal, Bal, Pal and famous in swadeshi movement.

Que. 9

Ans - Hansa mehta demanded for women rights.

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MAHARASHTRA BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MUMBAI

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that women have equal representation in decision making process and one-third seats must be granted to women. She also demanded for equal voting rights.

Que. 10

Ans - The central list or union list was the list in which the subjects that were included in central list the central government only has the power to make laws on these subject. For example, defence, finance, security etc.

Que. 11

Ans - The faience was the pot considered as luxury because it was made by ground sand silica mixed with gum and then

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ined. It was considered luxury in Harappian times because it was difficult to make.

Que. 12

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Ans - Francois Bernier was the doctor, historian, philosopher and traveller. He was appointed as the physician of Dara Shikoh the elder son of Shah Jahan and the writer of the book "The travels in the Mughal Empire".

Que. 13

Ans - There were two traditions in bhakti movement.

(i) Saguna tradition - It means with attributes, the god was



worshipped in idol form. The deities like shiva and Vishnu were mainly worshipped in Saguna tradition.

(ii) Nirguna Tradition - It was without attributes where god was worshipped in abstract form. It considered god as 'nirakan' and one who has supreme authority.

Que. 14

Ans - The battle of Talikota was fought in 1565 AD. Between Rama Raya the chief minister of vijaynagra against the allied armies of Golkonda, Bijapur and Ahmednagar. The Rama Raya was defeated in this battle. It is also known as the battle of Rakshashi Tangadi.

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Que. 15

Ans - 'Tama' & 'Hasil' was the term used in mughal period by revenue collectors 'Tama' is the 'amount assessed' and Hasil is the 'amount collected'.

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Que. 16

Ans - The Nawab of Awadh 'Asaf-ud-Daula' signed the subsidiary Alliance with British administration or East India Company.

It had the following three conditions:

- (i) The Awadh state was provided with a unit of army of 'Bengal'. This army protected the state.
- (ii) The resources were given by Awadh ruler. These resources required by to maintain the army.
- (iii) If state of Awadh wanted to treaty with another state for some administrative reasons they had to take the permission from British administration or East India Company.



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This alliance made Awadh in control of white man on Britishers.

Later, the state^{of Awadh} was abduted from ruler in 1856 on the basis of misgovernance or misrule.

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Que. 17

Ans - The Mahabharata is called 'dynamic text' for the following reasons:

(i) The Mahabharata described the story of Pandavas and Kauravas, the two groups of warring cousins.

(ii) It is said that Mahabharat was originally the work of Ved Vyasa, he told the story to Shri Ganeshji and Ganeshji wrote it in



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sanskrit.

(ii) It was also presumed that the sutas (the court of words) who ran the chariot were seen the things in actual as mahabharat was explained them by first

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(iii) After the sanskrit version, Mahabharat was translated in different languages, Tamil, kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, and many other languages.

(iv) The critical edition of Mahabharata was prepared by V.S. Sukthanker in 1966. Project was started in 1919 and take 47 years to completed.

(v) It was considered that Mahabharata was not the work of single author. Many believed that it is transforming from time



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to time as per the perception of peoples.

(vi) Mainly, Mahabharata was made up of 10,000 verses in 13,000 pages. It was divided into two parts.

(a) Narrative - It contains the story section.

(b) Didactic - Where social norms given by shri krishna to Arjuna. It concerned social behaviour.

Therefore, mahabharata that was evolved from centuries to centuries was a dynamic text.

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Que. 18

Ans - The stupa of Amravati was splendid one, the largest stupa of those time. But it got destroyed in period of time. In present, what was remain there were only ruins of that stupa.

It got destroyed by the following reasons:

- (i) The stupa of Amravati was located in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. In 1854, the walter Elliot commissioner of district went to amravati stupa.
- (ii) It was discovered much earlier than stupa of sanchi. People were failed to recognise its importance.
- (iii) Archaeologist pay no attention on its magnificence. Most of the inscriptions

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and sculpture of amravati were taken to Asiatic Society of Bengal and to London and France.

(iv) The sculptures were considered as piece of art by people and taken to houses by in local

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Thus, remained only a piece of mound in present and it was totally destroyed by the ignorance in that time.

Que. 19

Ans - The water structure system of Vijaynagna was efficient and effective in many ways which are described below:

(i) The Tungbhadra that

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flowed in north-easterly direction served as most distinctive feature in Vijaynagara kingdom because it acts as a lifeline for people in kingdom. provided water for agriculture and other household and fulfill the daily requirement of the people.

(ii) As vijaynagra, lied in arid region so, rulers attempt to build reservoirs for collecting rainwater.

(iii) Well, tanks, canal, ponds were also built in vijaynagra.

(iv) The kamalapuram tank that was built in fifteenth century was most important to procure water in dry seasons.

(v) The Hiriya canal built by Hanihari and Bukka of Sangama dynasty fulfill the requirements of water.

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(vi) As vijaynagra surrounded by the mountains of granite hills many streams flow from it acts as water resource.

Thus, water structure was good in vijaynagra.

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Que. 20

Ans - The Virashaiva tradition of Karnataka

(i) The Virashaiva tradition of Karnataka was originated by Basavanna of twelfth century (1100-1200). Basavanna was earlier belong to Jain community but later he turned himself towards Shaivism and started a new belief of thought came in form of Virashaiva (the heroes of Shiva).

(ii) They were also known as Lingayats (the person who wore Linga). The people of this community wore Linga on his left shoulder.

(iii) The Virashaiva tradition start emerging that time because of its ideology. They do not



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believe in untouchables and something called pollution. They also supported the idea of post pubertal marriage and widow remarriage. They also opposed sati custom.

B (iv) They also did not follow the vedic norms.

S When a wisashaiva or
E lingayat died they did not burn instead they ceremoniously buried them because they believe the soul goes and met to the god and never born again.

Hence, the tradition that start from kannataka spread to maharashtra, Andhra and other parts of deccan peninsula.



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Que. 21

Ans - Gandhiji became the people's leader in the following ways:

- (i) Gandhiji never act as an intellectual though he studied abroad. He easily merged with group of peasants, artisans and masses of people.
- (ii) He spoke in mother tongue because he considered that people should understand the concept and idea instead of making it more complicated.
- (iii) Gandhiji wore a simple dhoti and dhoti always of white in colour. This connect to the feelings of rural milieu in India.
- (iv) Gandhiji emphasised on Charkha a dignity of

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manual labour. He told people to wear khadi apart from the artificial clothes. He talk about swadeshi. He want people of India to be self reliant. "aatmanirbhan".

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(v) People lovingly called him 'Bapu'. People thought Gandhiji came to ease the suffering of Indian population.

(vi) Many believe 'Gandhiji' had miraculous power that whoever opposed him fall in ruin.

(vii) Peasant viewed Gandhiji as a saviour from high taxes imposed by Britishers.

(viii) Gandhiji's movements such as Non-cooperation, Civil disobedience, Quit India movement involved

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the masses of population.
People participation can be
clearly seen.

ix) Gandhiji is the genuine
leader rise from people
and work for people. His
plea was supported by
almost all the people in
India.

So, we can say that Gandhiji
became people's leader.



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Que. 22

Ans - The limitation of inscriptional evidence are as follows:

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(i) Technical limitation - The letters on inscriptions were faintly engraved and sometime letter of inscriptions were missing arise problem for ephigraphists to read the inscriptions clearly.

(ii) Damaged inscription - Sometime the inscription that were found were damaged from one side or got fully damaged so by environmental elements or by humans or invaders. These damaged inscriptions were of no use.

(iii) Lack of clarity - Sometime the meanings of inscription



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was difficult. It is difficult for an archaeologist to trace the exact meaning because inscriptions were hundred and thousand year old. It is also possible that the practice that used ^{to} in old inscription were not followed in present.

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(iv) Sign language and Symbolism

- The signs like animal motifs and different types of symbols of plant and animals were sometime out of understanding for archaeologist. For instance, Harappans inscriptions were not deciphered yet due to their pictographic script.

(v) Undeciphered scripts - Thousands of inscriptions were discovered but not deciphered because of their enigmatic scripts used in inscriptions.

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(vi) Non-relevance of inscriptions

- Inscriptions that made in ancient time not always meant to be relevant because it was seen most of the time by archaeologist that kings made inscription for his praise and only the good things about administration of empire mentioned. The rural agricultural practices and joys and sorrows of common people find no place in inscriptions.

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Que. 23

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