



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

→ प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि 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 लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा Or. P.P. Borana UJ-623	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा DR. FARHEEN SAYYED UJ-124
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

2

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Answer no. 22

Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in Pombandan, Gujarat. He went to South Africa in 1893 and returned to India in January 1915.

South Africa made Gandhi ji Mahatma as he first implement satyagraha in South Africa against racist law.

In India

Gandhi ji first publically appear in february 1916 at the occasion of inauguration of BHU.

Give idea of Indian Nationalism :-

At the inauguration of BHU, he saw there were no representation of peasants and poor Indian's. From there he

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प्रश्न क्र.

gave the idea of Indian Nationalism which represent whole India not only elite class.

Gandhi ji's movements in India :-

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1. Champanan Satyagnaha :-

He launched Satyagnaha in Champanan against British landlonds for Indigo sharecropper in 1917.

2. Ahemdabad Satyagnaha :-

He launched Ahemdabad Satyagnaha for mill workers in 1918.

3. Kheda Satyagnaha :-

He launched Kheda Satyagnaha for peasants of Kheda in 1918.

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#### 4. Rowlet Satyagraha :-

Rowlat Satyagraha against Black Law (Rowlet Act) of British Government in 1919.  
Gandhi ji launched

#### 5. Non-Cooperation Movement :-

a mass movement in 1920 against the British, in which :-  
Gandhi ji launched

- (i) 6 Lakh workers involved.
- (ii) Loss of 7 million work days.

He called off this movement after the incident at Chauri Chaura in 1922.

#### 6. Civil Disobedience Movement :-

launched a huge movement in 1930 after Salt March (Dandi March) between 12th March to 6th April. He called off this movement after pact  
Gandhi ji

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with vicenoy on 5th March 1931.

\* Gandhiji took part in Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931 on behalf of Congress.

7. Quit India Movement :-

Quit India Movement in 1942 after Cripps mission came to India. He gave slogan of "Do or Die" in this movement.

\* Social works of Gandhiji :-

1. Work for upliftment of poor peasant.
2. wear cloth like common man.
3. Work for lower caste upliftment

That all the role of Mahatma Gandhiji in Indian freedom movement.

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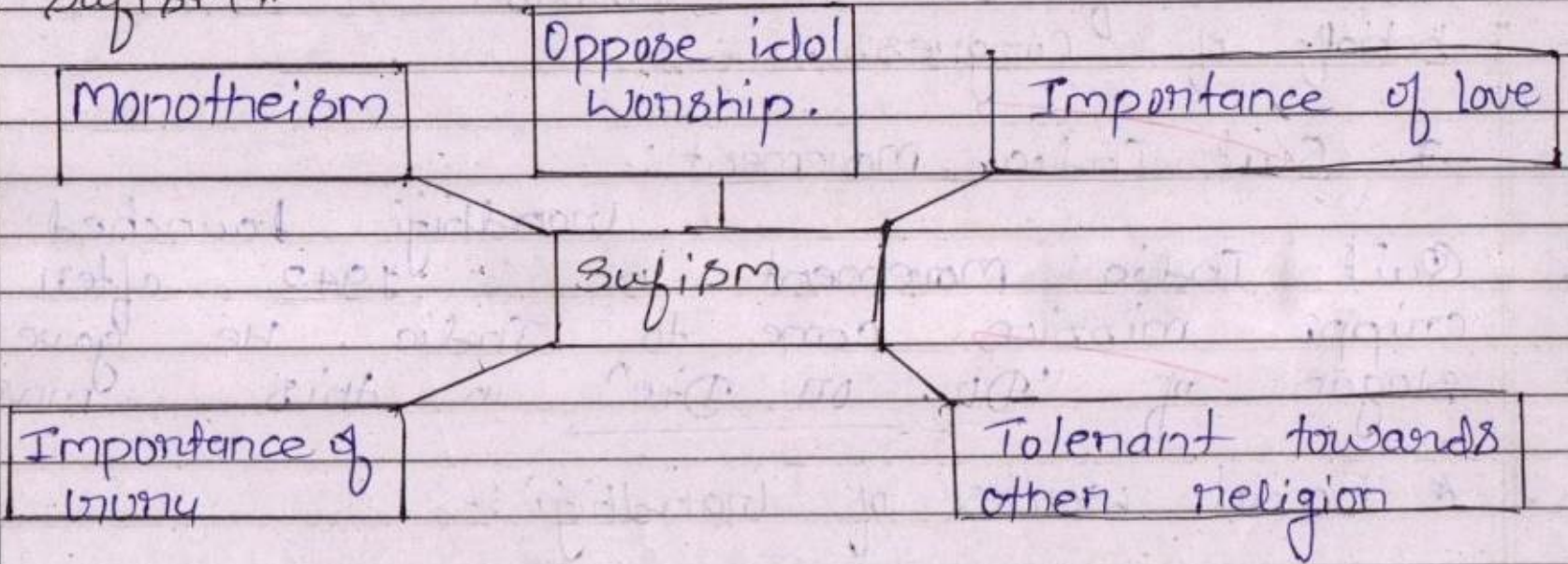
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Answer no. 21

Major beliefs and practices of Sufism is:



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1. Monotheism:-

Sufi saints believe in one god. They believe that god is one, but people of different religion worship him by different names, Allah, Ishwar, Ram, Krishna etc.

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They believe that one god create this world.

2. Oppose idol worship :

Sufi saint ~~saints~~ oppose idol worship and believe that god is formless. They also strongly oppose the religious pomp.

3. Importance of love :-

Sufi saint ~~saints~~ teach us that we can only get our ultimate goal, god only by love. we should love all the ~~creature~~ creature. They believe that the way of knowledge and other way are difficult to get god, it is only the way of love to get god.

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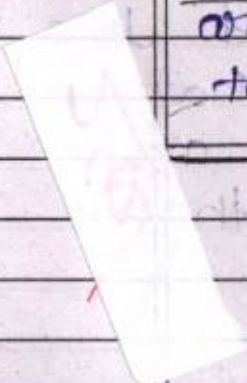
#### 4. Importance of Wali :-

Bufls believe that in a way to attained god, we have to face a devil, it is ~~at~~ only the wali who help us in attaining ultimate goal and save us from devil.

#### 5. Tolerant towards other religion :-

Bufls ~~was~~ were tolerant towards all the religion. They believe all the religion teach us to attain god, only their ways are different. They ~~were~~ were tolerant toward Hinduism, Jainism etc.

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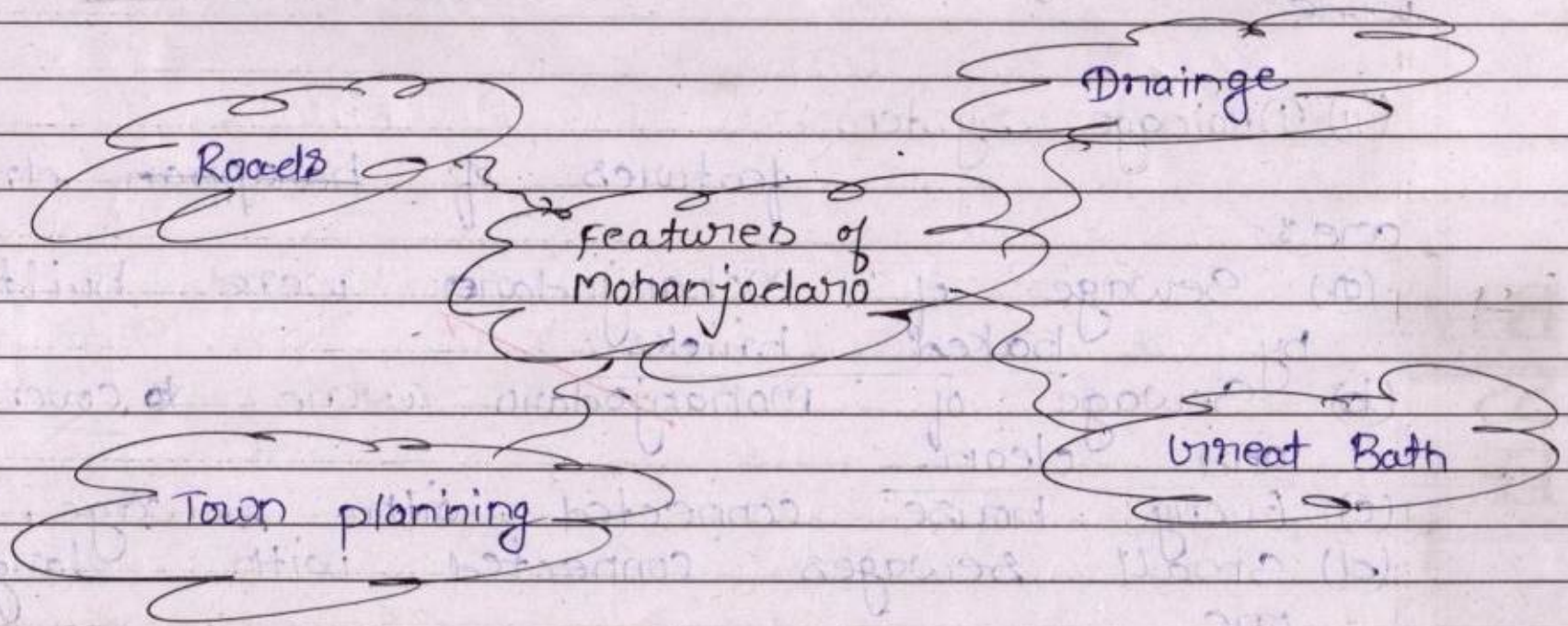




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Answers no. 20

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(i) Roads :-

The roads of Mohanjodaro were built in Urined pattern, in which the streets are run at the right angle and cut each other by forming a grid pattern. The roads of Mohanjodaro were ~~varing~~ varying



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in size of 9 meter to 33 meter wide,

(ii) Drainage system :-

features of ~~herappen~~ drainage are:-

(a) Sewage of Mohanjodaro were built by baked bricks.

(b) Sewage of Mohanjodaro were covered and clean.

(c) Every house connected with sewage.

(d) Small sewages connected with large one.

(iii) Town planning :-

The city of Mohanjodaro were built in two parts:-

(a) Lower town

(b) Citadel.

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(a) Lower town :-

Lower town were built on a small platform but each house had there own platform. Lower town was large in size.

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(b) Citadel :-

Citadel were built on high platform but small in size. It have great bath, Stupa and graineries etc.

(iv) Great Bath :-

Great Bath is a huge bath which is 40 meter long, 25 meter wide and 7 meter depth. It is associated with a ritual bath.



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Answer no. 19

"Kitab-ul-Hind"

by Al-Biruni

"Author:-

Kitab-ul-Hind was written by a traveller Al-Biruni on his journey of India during ~~eleventh~~ 11th century. He was born in 973 in Khwarizm, Uzbekistan and came to India in 1017. He was a great scholar and well versed in Arabic, Syric, Persian, Hebrew and Sanskrit.

"Subject Matter:-

Kitab-ul-Hind is divided into eighty (80) chapters which deals with varied subject such as Astronomy, meteorology, customs and manners etc. He wrote book in Arabic.

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Writing feature :-

Al-Biruni wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind' in very creative manner. His writing style is very creative. Firstly he ask question and then he gives description and lastly a conclusion.

A Question?

Description

Conclusion

Caste system's description :-

In Kitab-ul-Hind, he wrote about four varnas of India, that is Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vashiya and shudra. All those he wrote on his interaction with brahmans in India.



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Defect of Kitab-ul-Hind.

- (i) Al-Biruni did not write on his personal experience.
- (ii) He did not write about political situation of India.

Answer no. 18.

Aman Nayak System of Vijaynagar:-

Who were Nayak?

Nayaks were the military chiefs under the nayab who move from ~~the~~ one place to another which accompanied with peasant antision and other in order to find better lands.



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## Aman Nayak System:-

By the nayaks of Vijaynagar a small territory given to Nayak to govern and collect unpaid taxes from peasants, artisans and other dues.

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## Feature of Aman Nayak system:-

- (i) Aman Nayaks have right to collect tax on land.
- (ii) They maintain army from the collected tax.
- (iii) They appear in a royal court annually to express their loyalty towards naya.
- (iv) Rana used to transfer nayaks to



प्रश्न क्र.

maintain strict control on them.

Answer no 17

Three important Buddhist Stupas:

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- 1. Sarni Sanchi
- 2. Amnawadi
- 3. Bharhut.
- 4. Sarnath.

1. Sanchi :-

The stupa of Sanchi is situated in Madhya Pradesh near Bhopal. It was built by Asoka. It was founded by Henry Taylor in 1818. The stupa of Sanchi become World Heritage site in 1989.





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(2) Amravati :-

The Stupa of Amravati is situated in Burhanpur District of Andhra Pradesh. It was founded by Colin Mackenzie in 1798. Today, it was destroyed.

(3) Bharut :-

The stupa of Bharut situated in Madhya Pradesh. It was built by emperor Ashoka. It is not in good condition as Sanchi.

(4) Sarnath :-

The stupa of Sarnath situated in Uttar Pradesh. The National Emblem of our country is bring from the Sarnath. It is also known as Lion Capital.



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Answer no. 16

Importance of coins in knowing Indian history :-

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- [Economic Condition]
- [Date marker]
- [Development of art]
- [Religious Knowledge]

(1) Economic condition :-

Without the help of coin, we get knowledge of economic condition of empire. The empire which mint gold and silver coin consider to be prosperous and which mint from other metal consider poor.



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(2) Date Order :-

Most of the coins contain date and name of king. So with the help of coins we get knowledge of line of a kingdom.

(3) Development of Art :-

Coins contain a image and picture, on seeing that pictures we get to know about the development of art in the empire.

(3) Religious knowledge :-

Most of the coins contain image of deity, god or goddess, so with the help of coins we get knowledge of religion of that time.

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Answer no. 15

In India powers were divided into three lists:-

- (1) central or Union list
- (2) State list
- (3) Concurrent list

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State list:-

The subjects on which the state government have right to form law, are comes under state list.

Example- Law and order, Banking etc.



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Answer no 14

When? The constitution drafting committee formed on 29 August 1947.

Who? The chair chairman of drafting committee was Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

Answer no: 13

When? Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October 2nd October 1869.

Where? Mahatma Gandhi was born in Ponbharat, Gujarat.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 12

Four main leaders of the revolt of 1857 :-

1. Bahadur Shah Jafar II
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal
3. ~~Kunwar~~ Tanya Tope
4. Nana Sahib
5. Rani Laxmi Bai

Answer no. 11

Permanent Settlement of land revenue was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 10

Author? Abul Fazal is the author of the book 'Akbarnama'.

Parts? 'Akbarnama' is divided into three parts.

Answer no. 09

Where? The famous temple of Jagannatha located in Puri (Odisha)

Worshipped? Lord Jagannatha worshipped here is a form of Vishnu.

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Answer no. 08

Patrilineal :

The lineage which is traced from paternal side, father to son, grandfather to father etc, is known to be as patriliney.

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Answer no. 07

James Prinsep, a British mint officer first succeeded in reading the Brahmi script in 1838.

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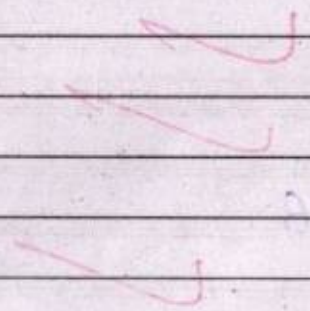
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Answer no 06

Reasons for the decline of Indus valley civilization:-

1. Flood
2. Deforestation
3. Drought
4. Climate Change

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Answers no. 05

(i) Harappa and Mohanjodaro

(ii) A ~~pe~~ Taluqa means a area small than district, a person who rule taluqa are Taluqdar.

(iii) Bidhu Manjhi and Khanu.

(iv) Fat ~~Cartegear~~ ~~Cartegear~~ Cartegious.

(v) Lord Wallestley.

(vi) Lord Dalhousie.

(vii) 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946.

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Answer no. 04

(i) Kitab-ul Hind

- Al-Biruni ✓

(ii) Ibn Battuta

- Moroccan ✓

(iii) Virashaiva tradition

- Karnataka ✓

(iv) Guru Nanak

- Nankana ✓

(v) Aman Nayak

- Military commanders ✓

(vi) Lotus Mahal

- Vijaynagar ✓

(vii) Ain-i-Akbari

- Abul Fazl ✓

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Answers no. 03

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(i) True

(i) कितो-व-दो-दो (i)

(ii) True

(ii) दो-दो-दो (ii)

(iii) True

(iii) दो-दो-दो (iii)

(iv) False

(iv) दो-दो-दो (iv)

(v) False

(v) दो-दो-दो (v)

(vi) False

(vi) दो-दो-दो (vi)

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Answers 170. 02

(i) ~~more than~~ 1 Lakh

(ii) ~~Ashoka~~

(iii) ~~kings~~

(iv) ~~Shri Krishna~~

(v) ~~Siddharth~~ Siddhartha

(vi) Meerut

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answers no. 01

(i)

(A) 1921 AD ✓

(ii)

(C) Ashoka ✓

(iii)

(B) Ved Uyas ✓

(iv)

(A) Lumbini ✓

(v)

(B) Mahaveen Swami ✓

(vi)

(B) France ✓

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Answer no 23

Map:-

(i) Kolkata

(ii) Mumbai

(iii) Chennai

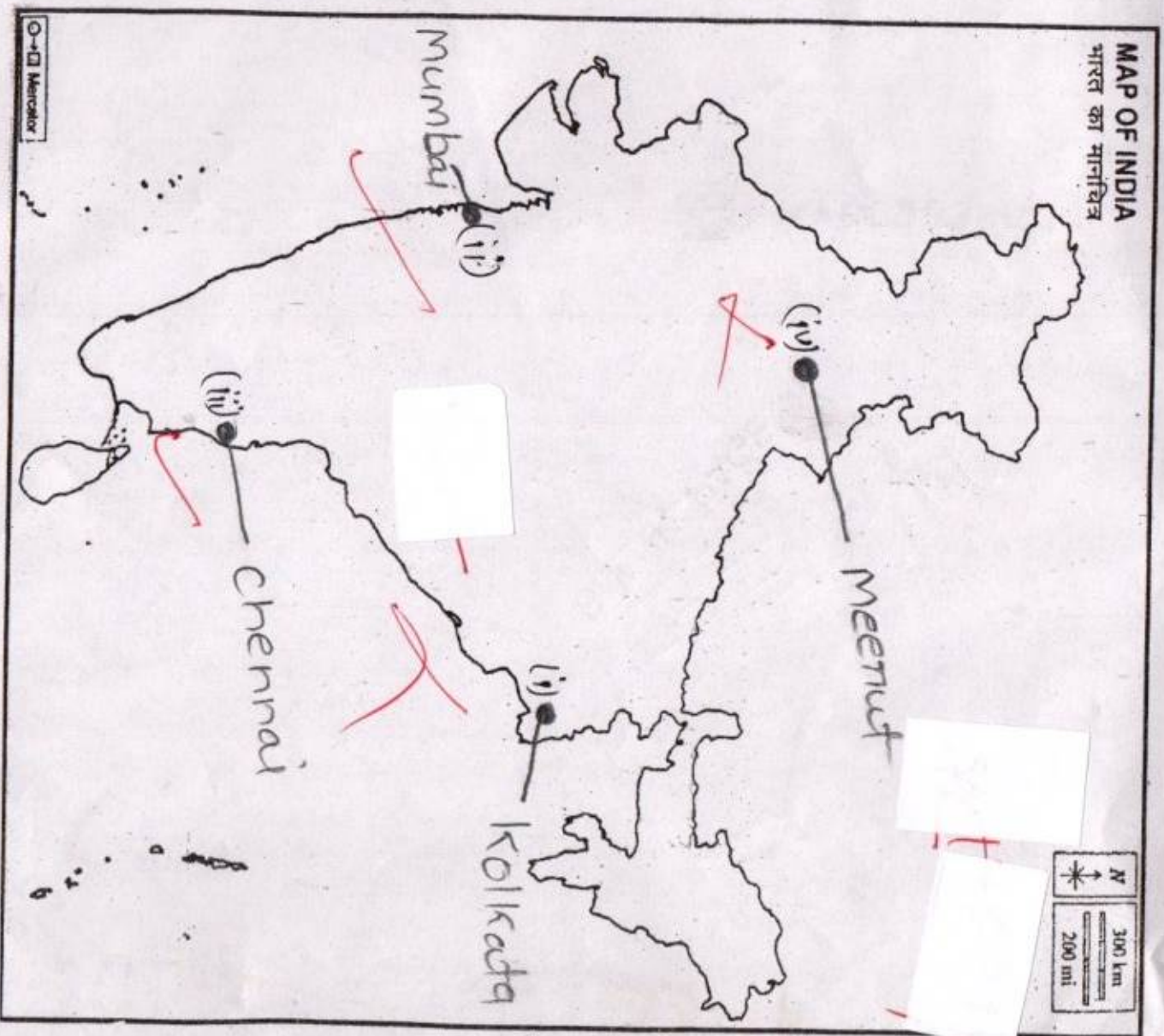
(iv) Meenut

(Attached)

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Roll No

MAP OF INDIA  
भारत का नक्शा



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