



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

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

ARCHANA PANDE
(LECT.)
MEDICAL CM RISE
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MOB-9425488938

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No-1 Answer

(i) ved vya

(ii) Lumbini

B (iii) Mahaveer swami

S (iv) Finance

E (v) 1921 A.D.

loom (vi) Ashoka

Question No-2 Answer

(i) Muzumt

(ii) 10,000



प्रश्न क्र.

(iii) Asoka ✓

(iv) kings ✓

(v) Krishna ✓

(vi) Bidhhartha ✓

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Question no. 3 answer

(i) False ✓

(ii) False ✓

(iii) True ✓

(iv) True ✓

(v) True ✓



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(vi) false

Question No. 4 answer

(A)

Correct Answer

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(i) Amara Nayak

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Military commanders

(ii) Lotus Mahal

-

Vijaynagar

(iii) Ain - I - Akbari

-

Abul Fazl

(iv) Kitab - ul - Hind

-

Al Biruni

Ibn battuta

-

Moroccan

(vi) Virashayva tradition

-

Kannataka

(vii) Guru Namak

-

Nankana



प्रश्न क्र.

question No. 5 answer

- (i) The leader of santhal revolt was Sidhu Manjhi
- (ii) The immediate cause of 1857 revolt was the cartridges which was greased with fat of cows & pigs
- (iii) The subsidiary treaty was started by Lord Wellesley in 1789
- (iv) The statement "A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day" was made by Lord Dalhousie
- (v) The Muslim League declared 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946.
- (vi) Two important places of Indus valley civilisation are Harappa & Mohenjodaro
- (vii) Taluqdar means the person who holds one taluq or a territorial unit

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 6 Answer

- (i) The meaning of patrilineal is tracing descent from father to son, grandson and so on. This system existed before epic Mahabharata was written but central story reinforced the idea.
- (ii) Eg. The succession of pandavas was patrilineal.

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EQuestion No. 7 Answer

- (i) The famous Jagannatha temple is located in puri, orissa.
- (ii) Here, the Lord Jagannatha (the Lord of the world) is worshipped. He is also recognised as form of nishkree.

The deity in the temple is seated with his sister sutradhara and brother Balaram.

Question No. 8 Answer

In the Mughal period there were some artisans who performed certain artisanal works such as textiling, printing, making potter's wheel. So they were given some land and share of the



प्रश्न क्र.

produce

Zamindar used to pay them in cash for the services performed by artisans, this system was known as Tajmani system.

Question No. 9 Answer

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(i) Lord Cornwallis in Bengal ^{had} introduced permanent settlement in 1793.

(ii) According to permanent settlement Zamindars were given the contract to pay the fixed revenue to the Britisher by collecting from peasants. If Zamindar failed in this, his state was auctioned.

Question No. 10 Answer

The name of four main leaders of the revolt of 1857 are

→ Rani Lakshmi Bai : she fought from Thane against Britishers.

→ Kunwar Singh a local Zamindar from Awah in Bihar.



प्रश्न क्र.

- (iii) Nama Sahel successor of Peshwa Baji Rao II from Kanpur led the revolt against Britishers.
- (iv) Bengum Hazrat Mahal from Lucknow supported by taluqdars & peasant against Britishers.

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EQuestion No. 11 Answer

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi also known as 'father of nation' played a key role in national movement of our country.
- (ii) He was born on 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat. He was merchant by caste and lawyer by profession.

Question No. 12 Answer

- (i) The Indian constitution was implemented on 26 January 1950.
- (ii) It proclaimed India to be Independent, socialist, Republic, guaranteed citizen right to equality, freedom and justice. It had taken 2 years 11 months and 18 days to complete the constitution.



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Question No. 13 Answer

(i) Article 356 in Indian constitution gives the central government power to rule over the administration of state on the recommendation of Governor.

B (ii) It is also known as 'president's rule' in case of misgovernance of state or if the government collapse.

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Question No. 14 Answer

The two reasons for the decline of Indus valley civilisation are:-

(i) Flood :- Historians assume that Indus valley civilisation have been destroyed by flood but they also think that flood could have destroyed an area ~~not~~ ^{the} of whole civilisation. However it may be possible that whole civilisation was submerged in water.

(ii) Drought :- some presume that drought would have been responsible for its destruction as there ~~was no~~ water scarcity of water so it might had led the ~~the~~ people to die.

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- (iii) shifting or drying of river :- Indus valley civilisation was settled near the river so there is ~~an~~ assumption of shifting or drying of river which led people ~~dry~~ out of water. This could have been decline of Indus valley civilisation.

Question No. 15 Answer

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- (i) James princep, a mint officer of ~~the~~ East India company had discovered the two inscript scripts Brahmi & Kharosthi which were used in earlier inscriptions and coins.

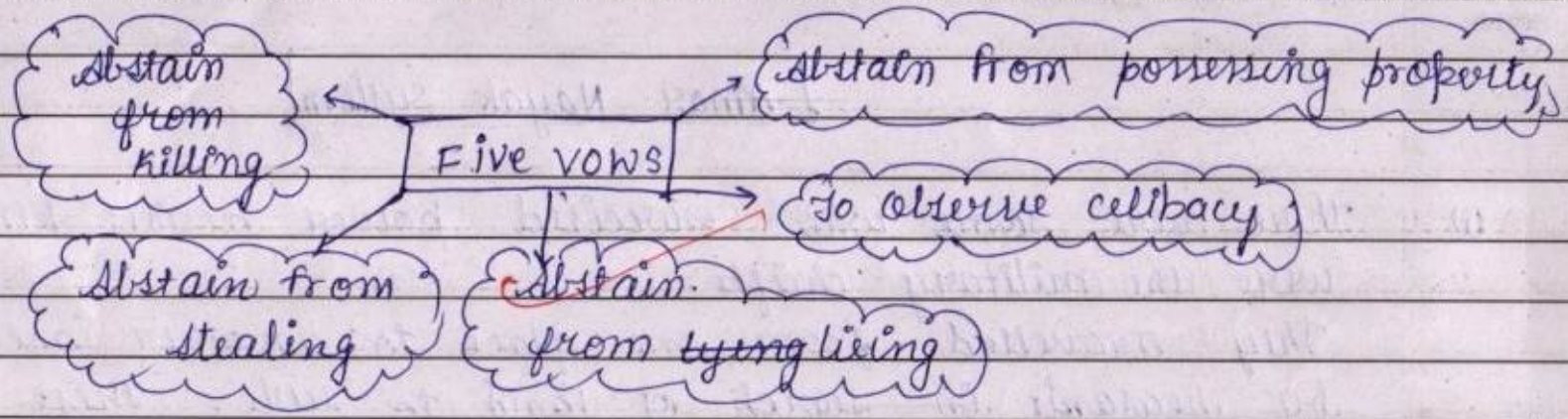
- (ii) 'James princep' was the first to succeed in reading Brahmi script in 1838

Question No. 16 Answer

- The following were the Mahavrats of Jainism :-
(i) In Jainism, Jaina monks and nuns used to take five vows



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(ii) According to Jain philosophy the entire world is animated, it means rock, water, have life.

Non injury to human beings, insects and animals is ideal philosophy of Jainism, with this non-violence is the central theme of this religion.

(iii) Jainism says that if anyone who want to escape from the cycle of rebirth then asceticism & penance are important to ensure liberation by renouncing the world. Therefore, monastic existence is necessary condition for ensuring salvation.



प्रश्न क्र.

Amar Nayak system

(i) There were some who exercised power besides kings. They were the military chiefs.

They travelled from one place to another accompanied by peasants in search of land to settle. These chiefs were known as Nayakas.

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(ii) The Vijaynagara empire had adopted Amar Nayak system which was similar to Iqta system of Delhi sultanate.

(iii) Amar Nayak were military commanders who were given territories to govern by Nayas.

They had to collect taxes, tribute from peasant, cultivators and artisans.

(iv) The revenue, they obtained were divided into two parts. The first part used to maintain the contingent of army and elephant which were responsible for bringing the entire southern India under its control.



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The second part was kept for the personal use & rest of it for irrigation work. The Nayakas had to submit to the authority of King, those who rebelled were subdued by the military. Some of the revenue was used for the maintenance of temple.

(v) They used to bring tribute and gifts to the king in order to express their loyalty. The kings asserted power on them by transferring them.

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E (vi) However, many nayakas had built their own independent kingdom which is also the reason of decline of vijaynagar empire.

Question No. 18 Answer

Kitab-ul-Hind

(i) Al-Beruni from Uzbekistan travelled to India in 11th century.

He wrote a book Kitab-ul-Hind in Arabic. It is a very simple and lucid book language. It is a voluminous text consisting of 80 chapters.



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(i) Kitab-ul-Hind is divided into 80 chapters. Al-Beruni used to begin the topic with a question with a description of the theme in Sanskrit then concluding the entire topic by comparing the ideas with that of other traditions.

(ii) Kitab-ul-Hind deals with law, philosophy, philosophical matters, religion, festivals, customs, rituals, practical metrology etc.

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(iii) Some scholars argue that his text was so significant because of mathematical orientation.

Al-Beruni usually used to write for the people living on the frontiers of the subcontinent. He was familiar with

(iv) He knew the translation of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali into Arabic which ranged from fables to works of astronomy and medicine.

(v) But he was critical of the way it was getting written. He wanted it to be written in very clear and different manner.



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Question No. 19 Answer

→ Ashoka was the most powerful, industrious and terrible ruler.

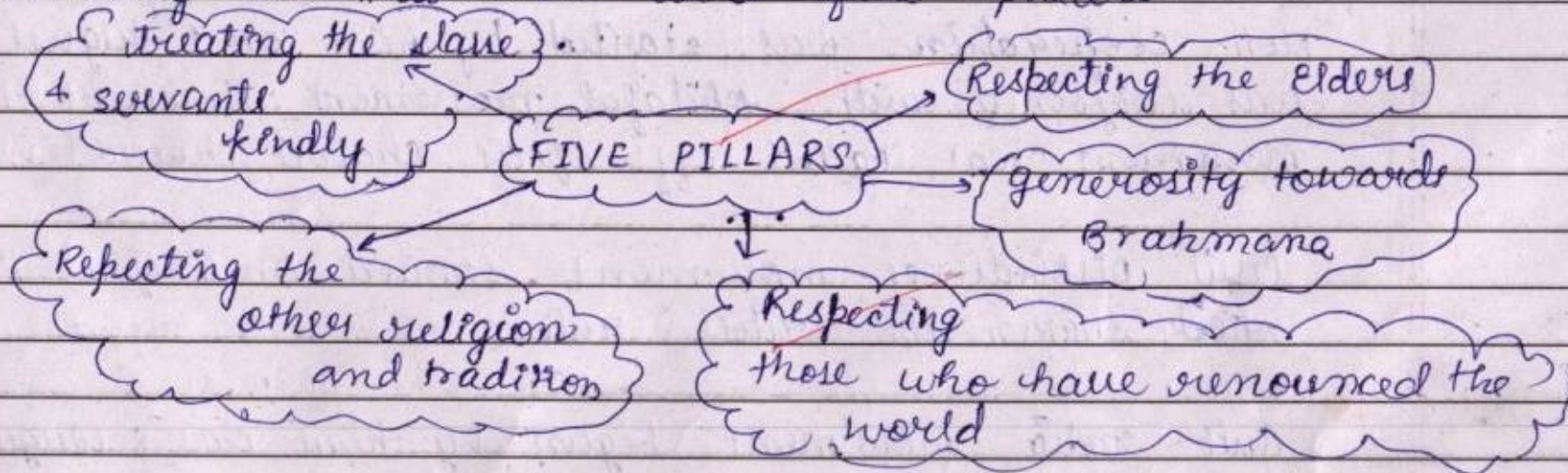
→ He was the first ruler to inscribe his messages on the pillars of 4 rocks.

→ He wrote on the stone surfaces and polished pillar that is what he ~~pro~~ under proclaimed to be Dhamma.

B → His messages are inscribed from Afghanistan to Uttarakhand
S and to coastal Orissa.

E → He proclaimed Dhamma to be universal which would keep his subjects well in this world and in the next.

→ Ashoka hold the empire by propagating dhamma, so according to that there were five pillars.





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→ Asoka ^{had} appointed officers for the propagation/spreading of Dhamma. These officers were known as Dhamma Mahatama

Question No. 20 Answer

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Mahatma Gandhi played a very important role in Indian freedom movement.

(a) Large Movements :- Mahatma Gandhi ji launched three major movement against the Britishers. These were non-cooperation, civil disobedience and Quit India movement.

Non-cooperation was started by him on 1st August 1920 which was rejoined with Khilafat movement. However this movement was called off after Chauri Chaura incident.

Civil disobedience movement started on 6 April 1930 which had shaken the British rule.

Quit India movement begun by him on 8 August 1942,



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which energised the students to rebel against the Britishers. It was a mass movement of ordinary people.

"Do or Die" :- Mahatma Gandhi popular slogan given by him.

B (iii) Salt March :- Salt March was led by Gandhiji, starting it from **S** Dandi on 12 March 1930 to the ocean. It was also a major **E** movement against the most disliked law imposed by Britishers on Indians. Only Britishers had the monopoly to manufacture & sell salt and Indians were forced to buy it from the shops at a high price. Therefore Mahatma Gandhi started this movement to join people all over the country, breaking the salt law by making a handful of salt.

(iii) 'Transformed' Indian Nationalism :- Firstly, Indian nationalism was used to be elite phenomenon but Mahatma Gandhi transformed it and made it to be representative of all Indians. Now the Indian nationalism was not of only lawyers, doctors but peasants, **w**illiams, **l**abourers also joined the movement.

(iv) women participation :- Mahatma Gandhi also encouraged the



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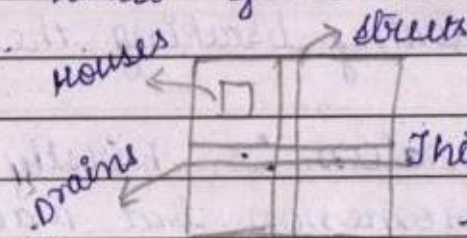
women to participate in large number. E.g. Kamaladevi Chhatrapadhyas was such important women who was jailed for liquor boycott and for breaking salt law. Thus, it can be concluded all these factors were responsible for ^{salt law} ~~drowning out~~ ^{Britishers}.

Question No. 21 Answer

Yes, The drainage system in Harappan cities indicate town planning. the ~~reasons~~ reasons are :-

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(i) Planned Drainage system :- It seems that the roads and streets were laid out in grid pattern intersecting each other at 90°. So it indicates that roads and street with drains were built first. then houses were constructed along them.



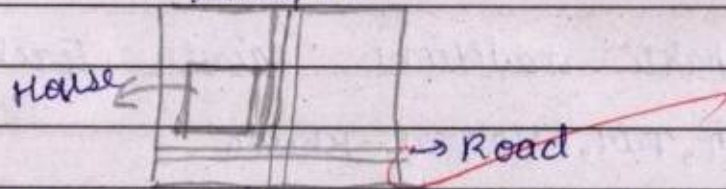
This structure gives the view that first it was planned and then implemented.

(ii) Street Drain system :- In Mohenjodaro and Harappa every house had a wall which was connected with street drain in order to remove domestic waste water from



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the house. The street drains were covered with ^{sun dried} bricks properly



(iii) Citadel :- Citadel which is located in Mohenjodaro consist of two structures warehouse and Great Bath.

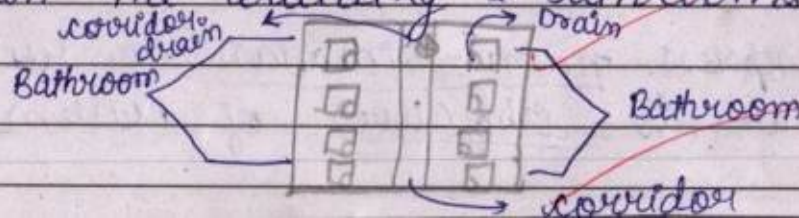
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Great Bath was a large public structure used for ritual Bath. water from the Great Bath was properly taken out of it through drainage system. It indicates that the drain was made first and then the greath bath was built.

(iv) planned Bathroom :-

Across Northern Lane, there was a small building. there were eight bathrooms four on each side. The entire bathroom was paved with bricks with drain that ran along the corridor's drain as it was connected with it underground

Therefore it also signifies that drains were constructed first then the building & bathrooms were constructed over them.



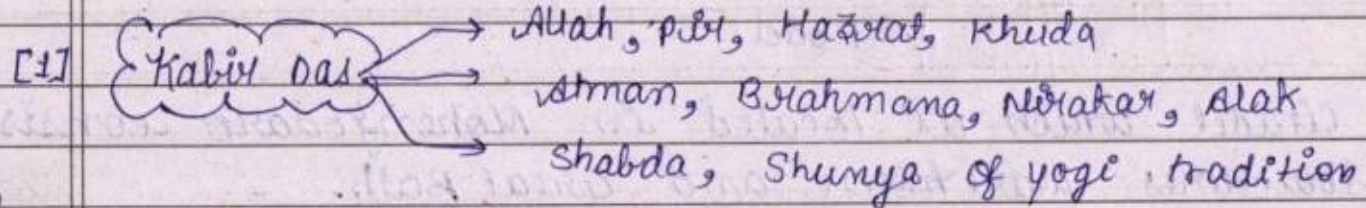
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Question NO. 22 Answer

Two Medieval Bhakti traditions saints teaching are:-



B → Kabir Das advocated universal truth on the basis of above terms. His verses also indicate opposition to caste system.

S → He advocated Nirguna Bhakti, Kabir Das used to worship god without attributes. He used to see god as Nirakar having no form.

→ He attacked polytheism of Hindu. He was ecolonalism. He believed in monotheism that there is only one god. By reciting his name we can connect with god.

→ His verses also express naam-simaran i.e. recitation of god's name similar to ishq (love) of muslim religion.



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[2] Guru Nanak :- Guru Nanak was born in Nanakana village. He lived with devotees and saints. He advocated the following teachings

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(i) Nirguna Bhakti :- He used to see God or the absolute God in the nirguna form, according to him there is no gender or form of God.

(ii) Against Caste system :- He was against caste system. He opposed the Brahmanical idea of caste.

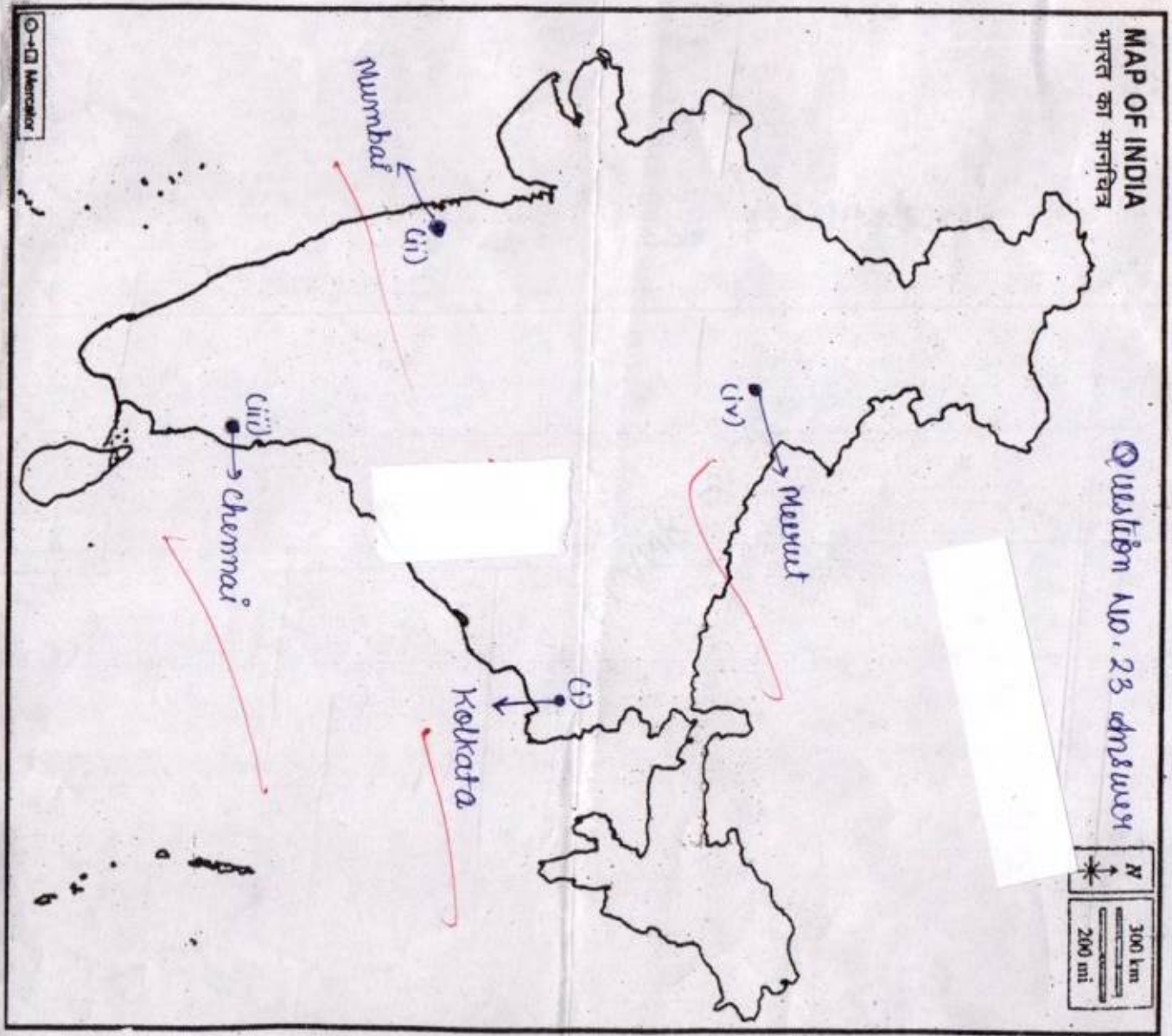
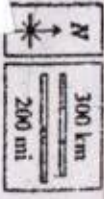
(iii) Opposed religious scripture :- He was against the revealed scriptures of Hindu and Muslim. He also ignored the rituals, sacrifices and ritual bath.

(iv) Intense devotion :- He advocated intense devotion to God by reciting the God's name. He composed poems which he used to sing in various ragas while his attendants played the ^{Mardana} rabab.

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MAP OF INDIA
भारत का मानचित्र

Question No. 23 answers



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