



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1	17	
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क 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

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प्रश्न क्र. 1 Question no. 01

i) Kalibangan.

ii) 1500 - 1000 B.C.

iii) Ibn Battuta.

B iv) Colin Mackenzie

S v) Bengal.

E vi) R.V. Dhulekar.

2 Question no. 02

i) Right angles (90°)

ii) 64

iii) Sati

iv) 1336 AD.

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प्रश्न क्र.

British / Britain Parliament.

Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

3. Question no. 03

B i) True

S ii) False

E iii) false

v) False

vi) True

vi) True

Q.4 Question no. 04

i) Ashoka.



प्रश्न क्र.

ii) Sant Kabir.

- Cultivators / Peasants
- Village Panchayat
- Headman - Mugaddam or Mandal.

1855-1856 AD

B

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v) Kunoo.

vi) Lala Lajpat Rai

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal

vii) B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor of the Government of India.

5 Question no. 05.

i) Copper → Khetri (c)

ii) James Prinsep → Brahmi Script. (a)



प्रश्न क्र.

iii) Mahavira Swami → Jainism (d)

iv) Andal → Vaishnav (b)

v) Krishnadeva Raya → Amukta Malayada (f)

vi) Manzil Abadi → Ain-i-Akbari (g)

vii) Nana Sahib → Kanpur. (e).

E₆ Question no. 6.

Marrying outside the unit is called Exogamy. It was the prevalent form of marrying & was legitimised by the Brahmanas.

~~Question no. 07~~ religious texts. The practice of Endogamy was condemned.

7. Question no. 07

Ibn Battuta was impressed by the Communication system of India. He had described two types of Communication system.

Uluq - Horses were used for communication.

Foot Post - It was facilitated by Human runners & was faster than Uluq.

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8 Question no. 08.

There were two forms of Bhakti traditions, namely,

- Saguna Bhakti

- Nirguna Bhakti

Nirguna Bhakti, the devotion is paid to the abstract form of God (without any attributes).

The ~~Bhakti~~ Nirguna Bhakti saints are - Kabir & Guru Nanak ji.

S 9 Question no. 09

E.

There were two types of peasants in the Mughal Period.

1. ~~Khud~~ Kashta

Kashta.

Peasants who cultivated their own lands in their villages were known as Khud-Kashta Peasants.

10. Question no. 10

Ryotwari settlement was implemented by East India Company in Bombay Deccan. In this settlement, middlemen were eliminated.

Revenue was collected directly from the peasants.

The revenue was re-assessed regularly after an interval of 30 years, and was often increased after that.



प्रश्न क्र.

11 Question no. 11.

The two effects of Salt March of Gandhi ji are as follows:-

- Through this movement Gandhi ji got world attention, as this event was widely covered by British & American media.

It was only after this movement that Britishers realised that their rule would not last forever.

12 Question no. 12.

~~Raja~~ Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly. His role was to regulate the assembly, give everyone a fair chance to speak & take the direct debate to right & positive direction.

Question no. 13.

Hansa Mehta, a ~~member~~ of Constituent Assembly demanded that women did not want any kind of reservation, but they want social-economic justice & representation. They are no longer ready to bear any kind of discrimination.



प्रश्न क्र.

14 Question no. 14.

There were use of various materials to prepare the beads in the Harappan civilization; ~~the~~ materials such as, quartz, Jasper, teatite, carnelian, etc. were used to make beads. Bead making was a elaborate process & was gone through various steps. The soft stone could be easily moulded to any shape and was easy to make beads.

15 Question no- 15

The script used in Harappan civilization was written from right to left. It has various alphabet, but it is not deciphered, and we are not able to reconstruct any information from the writings of Harappan civilization. That is why it is called an enigmatic script.

16 Question no. 16

The form of worship in which Lord Vishnu is considered Supreme God, is called ^{vaishnavism} ~~shraivism~~. In Tamil Nadu the saints who used to ~~not~~ follow vaishnavism were called Alvar saints. It is an saguna form of Bhakti in which Vishnu is worshipped in human attributes & his avatars i.e. Lord Rama & Lord Krishna. The Alvar saints' ~~compositio~~ composition, 'Nalaiyara Divyaprabandanam' is the most imp composition of Tamil language.



It is also known called The 'Tamil Veda'.

17. Question no. 17.

In the medieval times, one of the most important techniques of wars was the Seiging of the enemy territory. And this siege may extend to months & even years.

B. There were two methods for making this siege unsuccessful.

- Storing a huge amount of foodgrains in the granaries, which could be used during the siege.

- ~~Protecting~~ Bringing the agricultural tracts from the sieges.

The Kings of Vijayanagar Empire chosen the costlier method, & ~~to~~ to fortified the agricultural tracts.

18. Question no. 18.

The steps taken by the Britishers to ~~sub~~ sup repress the revolt of 1857 were :-

- Series of acts - The Britishers passed ~~a~~ a series of acts after the revolt in the months of May - June. They gave powers



प्रश्न क्र.

the British officials and even to the normal British civilian to punish any Indian on the basis of suspicion.

- Calling reinforcements. - Britishers called reinforcements from Britain to repress the revolt and to recapture Delhi & other important places again.

S **E** **E** • Making Hindu-Muslim Unity - The Britishers had tried various means to break the unity of Hindus & Muslims, but they failed.

- Impressing the Zamindars - Britishers made various policies in the favour of zamindars & made them to favour Britishers in crushing the revolt.

19 Question no. 19.

In ancient times men were having property rights, while women were denied these rights. One exceptional case is Queen Prabhavati Gupta.

- ~~After~~ There were various texts which described the means through which men & women could acquire wealth.

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- According to Manusmriti, one of the ^{most popular} best legal texts of India, There were seven means through which a man can acquire wealth. Such as, Inheritance, Conquest, Purchase, investment, & from good people, work, etc.

So, there were six means to acquire wealth for a women. such as receiving in marriage, token affection from Mother, father, brother, husband & gifts from the husband.

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Question no. 20

There were various reasons for the rise of Magadha as a powerful state. Some are as follows -

- Geographical Area - Fertile soil of Magadha produced good agricultural products & gave a surplus, which allowed it to have a surplus economy.
- Presence of Rivers - Presence of various small & large rivers gave it a aid in transportation & communication.
- Presence of Iron ore mines - Presence of iron ore mines in Magadha

helped it in making iron equipments for agriculture & weapons for wars.

Proximity to the forest - forest provided Magadha a vast number of war elephants, which provided a strong military to Magadha.

Permanent army & standing Bureaucracy - surplus economy generated through by agriculture allowed Magadha to have a standing army which gave it advantage over other Mahajanapadas.

E. Ambitious Kings - from various Buddhist texts we get to know about the Great Kings of Magadha like, Ajatasatru, Mahapadmananda etc.

21 Question no. 21.

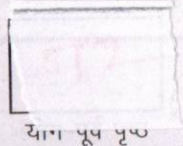
- Virashaiva Tradition was started by a Brahmana named Basavanna who was a minister at the court of a Kalachuri ruler in Karnataka.

- They ~~worship~~ ^{revere} shiva as a supreme deity, and worshipped him in the manifestation of the linga.

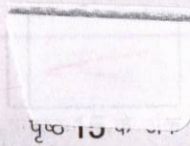


प्रश्न क्र.

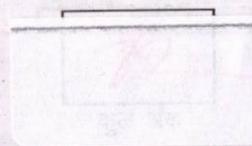
- They wore linga on their left hands. ~~only m~~ & called themselves Virashaivas (heros of the Shiva) or Lingayats (wearer of the linga).
- This tradition rejected Caste norms and ~~the~~ inequality based on gender & caste. They often talked about reforms by allowing widow re-marriage and post-puberty marriage.
- They ~~didn't~~ believe on reincarnations & their dead bodies were ceremonially buried. They believed that ~~their~~ after the death, they get united with Shiva.
- This tradition attracted the masses because of its liberal thoughts and opposition to caste & norms & inequality.
- The followers of this tradition are still prevalent in present time in a good number.



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Question no. 22

- The Quit India movement or 'Bharat Chhodo Andolan' was the third Big National wide movement started in 1942 in the call of Gandhi ji or Indian National Congress.
- During this movement the Britishers were engaged in World War II and Gandhi ji gave the famous 'do or die' speech.
- The famous INC leaders were arrested initially and now the movement fell under the youths & women of the country.
- It is called the ~~very~~ mass movement because everyone participated in this movement from youngsters to olds & were ready to make prison their home for their country.
- The response of the movement was so big that without any popular leader, ~~for~~ people left their houses & joined the movement to get Independence from the Britishers.
- Many young & socialists leaders like Taiprakash Narayan played an important role in leading the movement from underground.



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- Although the movement was suppressed, but it took more than a year to suppress the movement. And it made Britishers realised that they could no longer control India.

Various Political Parties in Britain started to think about India's independence. On 26th July, 1945, the Labour Party came to power and granted Independence to India.

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So we can say that, the Quit India movement was genuinely a mass movement.

Q. no. 23

