

SECTION - A

Reena Nayak (30/7/2020)

Part (A) [History]

150
marks

खंड-'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिवचुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
 (This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (three) Marks)

3x15=45

कण्व वंश

Sarkotda.

Kanva Dynasty

Indus valley civilization's site.

Evidence of horses collected

Around coastal area of gujrat on indus river bank.

गौतमीपुत्र शातकर्णी

Satpatha Brahmana.

Gautamiputra Satakarni

मौखरी राजवंश

4 Aroya tooth.

Maukharis

1) Right Action

2) Right knowledge

3) Right Act

4) Right conscience.

रेहेला

Nagabatta - 2

Rehela

A brave ruler of pratihara dynasty.

राजकुमार शुक्ल

Tuzuk-e-Tahangiri

Rajkumar Shukla

Literature book of mughal period

explain period of ruler Tahangiri. Written by himself and life of his reign.

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिल्पप्रश्नीय उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 01 (एक) अंकों का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 01 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.6) जैकोबिन Amir - Ali - Basid.

Jacobins

प्रश्न (1.7) ईरज़मस Diwani - e - kahi

Erasmus A new Department of agriculture, created by Allauding Khilji. Shahnai - e - mandi will regulate the market.

प्रश्न (1.8) एमिले Sugauli treaty.

Emile A treaty between nepal revolutionary and British which ended gorkha war in hill trams of nepal.

प्रश्न (1.9) ज़ार ऐलेगज़ेंडर द्वितीय Deoband Movement

Czar Alexander II A regenerative islamic reform movement. New technological and scientific values added and educational new value added accepted in Quran laws.

प्रश्न (1.10) टॉमस ब्रासी Modan Lal Dhingra.

Thomas Brassey A revolutionary who created group for candian indians to take part in india's independence movement.

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न (11 तीसरे) अंक का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 3 (Three) Marks.

खिज़्र खाँ

20 Feb 1947 - Attlee speech.

Khijra Khan

It declared whole india will get freedom from British government. It will create a constituent assembly to form a india's new constitution.

तुलुव वंश

Spirit of law - Montesquieu - 14-15th (Philosophy)

Tuluva Dynasty

It define - all power should not vested in one hand. Distributed in separate organs. Legislature, Executive & Judiciary for check and balance of contraction of power.

शहाबुद्दीन उमर

Lord George

Shahabuddin Umar

रज़िया बेगम Marcopolo

Razia Begum

MARCOPOLO traveller. of Mideval period of history (14th-15th century).

निउली की संधि

EKSHARAKU Dynasty.

Treaty of Neuilly

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

Question 2 This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 100 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (2.1) यूरोपीय पुनर्जागरण में माइकलएन्जलो के योगदान का रचनात्मक परामर्श।

Sketch the contributions of Michelangelo in European Renaissance.

2. (A) Economic life of Indus valley civilization -

उत्तर

- A roughly time period (2600BC - 1500BC)
- No ruler or his army ruled people.
- They were known by artisanship, agriculture.
- No varna system. Only class based.
- High building (w/ citade), & lower town (East)
- Seals made of steatite for trading purpose.
- Ritual bathing in great bath.
- Pottery making (Black painted red ware)
- Larger than mesopotamian's civilization. (Urban people)
- Domestication

प्रश्न (2.2)

सन् 1688 ई० की इंग्लैंड की गौरवपूर्ण क्रांति या रक्तहीन क्रांति के कारणों को उजागर कीजिए।

(B) Later vedic period Religious Condition.

Highlight the causes of the Glorious or Bloodless Revolution of England in 1688.

उत्तर

Later vedic - (1000 - 600 BC)

- Pushan, cattle god,
- Inanimate god (Yoni, Linga), fire, Air, etc.
- A yogic posture seated seal collect (Rudra type) with no horn (4 animals depiction)
- Some plant drink prohibited.
- They no burial process.
- Aditi (god) mother of sun.

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 100 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 6 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (2.3) भारत में बौद्धधर्म के उदय की सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(C) **Ashok inscriptions importance.**

Throw light on the socio-economic background of the rise of Buddhism in India.

Ashok created 2 types of inscription ← Rock edicts
Pillar edicts

These edicts shows ideals, moral and ethical rules which people of his empire should follow

Major Rock Edict - I describe (his Ashok name only)

otherwise, Dinampiya depicted else where. He described

major rock edict (13) - greatest / longest of all (Kaling war description).

Gujara, Pargamaya inscription find

from M.P. these all inscription have tell us the

religion, social & cultural values of that period

bring two era connected. John Princep (1817) decipher it.

ई० पू० छठी शताब्दी में उत्तर भारत की राजनीतिक दशा पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न (2.4) (D) **Characteristics of Feudalism.**

Throw light on the political conditions of Northern India during sixth century BC.

उत्तर : Feudalism - A social and political

economical way to rule any reign, where agriculture

land divided and distributed to landlord to collect

revenues ~~and~~ by tax collection. It had great

impacts of poor and less privilege society of all era.

- It helps in tax collection. (Treasury of government)

- It greatly effect the lower class people.

- when no occupation other than agriculture prevailed it

help to be rich states. & &

- In replacement of these tax state provide

people protection to their land and life.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
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प्रश्न: (2.5) फिरोजशाह तुगलक के जनकल्याणकारी कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।
(E) **Rajendra chola ruler's Achievements.**
Describe the public welfare activities of Firuzshah Tughluq.

उत्तर :
Achievements - He was great king of deccan's chola dynasty kind. who brought many north east states and south east asia's territory connection.
- He tilted him gangai and chola pyro to reach North.
- He created Brihadeshwara temple, Rajarajeshwara.
- He created large navy to conquer & near dynasty or to held relations.
- He propogated religion in Java, Sumatra island.
- ~~He~~ Rajaraja's heir Rajendra took Zenith dynasty in his reign.

प्रश्न: (2.6) दीन-ए-इलाही के स्वरूप एवं इसके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
(F) **Comment on Allaudin - Khilji South expeditions.**
Discuss the nature and significance of Din-i-Ilahi.

उत्तर :
Allaudin took charge created fanatic expansionist policy by integrating near state by expedition, with help of his beloved Malik Kafur slave. He made Kafur Deccan's governer & send him to charge southern territories. Waranga's Kakatiyas, Devnagiri and many state captured. He made chehra and Dagh system to find corruptions in military. A better mansabdar rank with large horse made his system strong. He tried every thing which proved him a perfectionist in conquering india.

(2.7)

'आर्थिक दोहन' की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा इसके कारणों की समीक्षा कीजिए।

(C1) *Southern policy of Mughal era.*

Explain 'economic drain' and discuss its causes.

It's said

उत्तर :

Mughal empire started by Babar, nurtured by Akbar and expanded by Aurangzeb. He reached zenith into (N-S) & upto Deccan where no mughal succeeded. After Akbar conquering north to west upto Gujrat, Rajasthan rest ruler left to expand in south. Aurangzeb created great impact to rule south by fighting Marathas. Shivaji and Aurangzeb had great conflict which resolved by Shivaji's death & territory expanded upto all Marathas state. He took Shahaji & his son Sambhaji as hostage. But left after sometime

प्रश्न: (2.8)

बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

(H) *Shivaji's Contribution in developing Maratha Empire*

Give a brief account of the Birsa Munda Movement.

Shivaji was

उत्तर :

hero of Maratha Kingdom and brave ruler, courageous to fight with Mughals also. Shivaji made victories in fighting & restored his many states from Mughals. He inspired many upcoming leaders to fight for Maratha home as first work. His great gorilla warfare technique made confidence in his army. Aurangzeb's defeat in capturing when called once in his fort but not in hosting well he fled and after many effort no body captured him. He learnt new youth that Maratha took has great power to rule India.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (2.9) कुंवर सिंह पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

(I)

Write a short note on Kunwar Singh.

Lord William Bentick works done.

उत्तर :

William Bentick was 1st Governor general of

प्रश्न: (2.10) रामकृष्ण मिशन के सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक योगदानों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(I)

Discuss the social and educational contributions of Ramkrishna Mission in detail.

British states capture India for its

great wealth but residing ~~it~~ in theorethe want some economic policy to sustain their life and their business. It leads to start Zamindari System in India. where they confused term of Zamindor as landlords. They divide land and made them lord to collect tax and provide 10/11th share to government and rest 1/10th zamindor's salary.

Extra remains to landlords. Peasant left with bare being no land rights. It called Permanent settlement system. Other Zamindari types are Ryotwari system & Mahalwari ~~also~~ where State is itself zamindor.

निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

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6x10=60

11) मध्य प्रदेश के विश्व धरोहर स्थलों का संक्षेप में विवरण दीजिए।

(K) Industrial revolution's social imp results.

Describe the World Heritage Sites of Madhya Pradesh in brief.

Industrial revolution provide large infrastructure in cities. which provide great ~~for~~ options to work all the year long. Now they donot have to ~~set~~ half years in home. they started to migrate to large cities. Hence rural areas left with women, children and aged people ~~for~~ because men now in cities of labour work. Urban cities are filled with huge population created congestion living condition becoming worst, no hygienic health conditions for labours. After long time women and children also started to move cities and reside there & Nuclear family started. Worst condition in factories for children in danger situation. No educational background keep illiterate the

जगनिक के साहित्यिक योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न: (2.12)

(L) 1688, Glorious Revolution Importance.

Throw light on the literary contributions of Jaganik.

उत्तर: Bloodless revolution make great changes in human history it such ways-

- Stopped absolute monarchy.
- Catholic conservatism stopped
- Bill of Rights provide basic right to people's liberty and freedom.
- Parliamentary system introduce 1st time in england.
- It is said - No blood flow happen while massive changes in country's system of government.

1789 ई० की फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।
 Discuss the socio-economic causes of the French Revolution of 1789.
 अथवा/Or

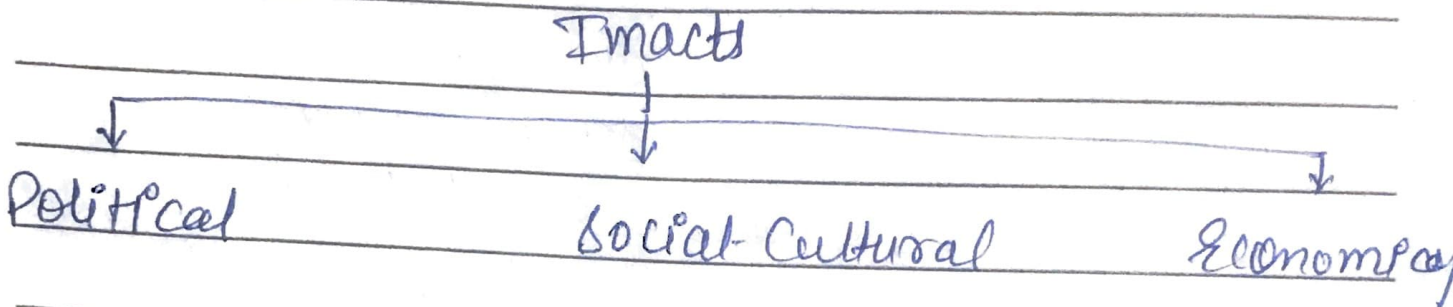
1919 ई० की सन्धि की खामियाँ द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए कहाँ तक उत्तरदायी थीं?

To what extent is it correct to ascribe the outbreak of the Second World War to the defects of the Treaty of 1919?

3*(A)

उत्तर :

French revolution Impacts.



French revolution was trend setter for whole world to rethink on how government should work & new change in people's attitude to look this life, as want freedom from anarchy, monarchy, bondages, landlordism, want most egalitarian society.

It took large protest of peoples, efforts and combined effects of philosophers who took revolution at different level.

their equality, liberty, fraternity concepts & blew in all nook and corners of world.

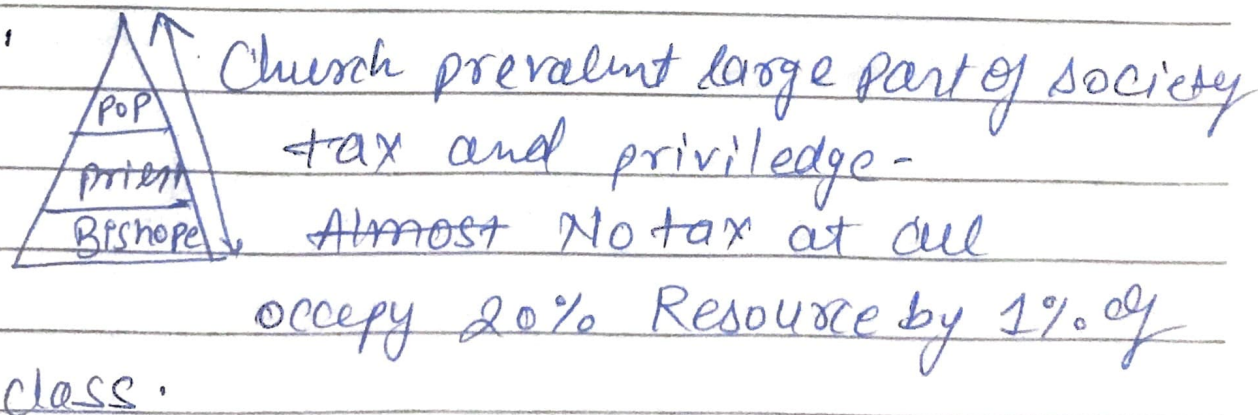
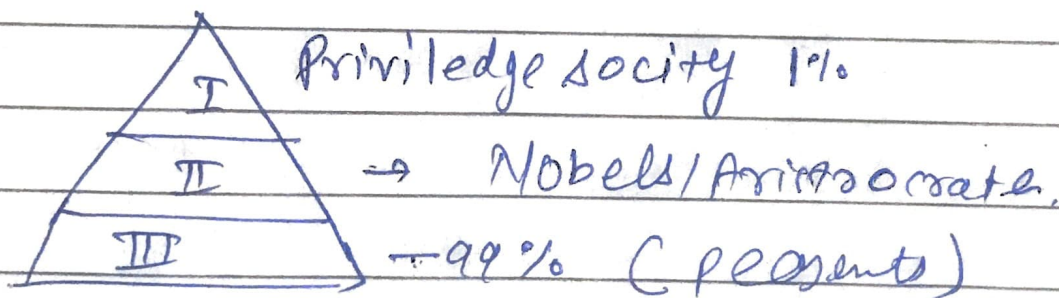
इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है।
 अथवा जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3. (3.1) Continued (जारी)

Political Impacts

- Parliamentary system evolved
- No more monarchy.
- No divine right theory
- Fundamental right of equality, liberty, fraternity expand.

Social-Cultural Impacts →



Peasant were burdened with tax,
 No food to eat, they have no land rights.

प्रश्न 3.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के सप्ताह अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Question: 3

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 5 (fifteen) mark.

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

Economical -

- Louis 16 proved him as a irresponsible ruler not like ambitious as Louis 14.
- he took all tax money in war and live luxurious life.
- No reforms for general people
- Poor peasants suffers for food. dont like ruler and want to uproot it.
- high privilege class took all resources more than their population opened eyes of philosopher who was well to do in his families.
- Indebtness created war like situation.

Conclusion → Integrated effect cause revolution between king and middle class who want to change their condition. ~~At~~ worst situation already phase no any option to go anywhere rather fight for their rights.

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं।
अवश्यी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
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3x15=45

राजपूत-कालीन सामाजिक संरचना को विवेचना कीजिए।

Examine the social structure under the Rajputs.

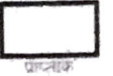
अथवा/ Or

हर्षवर्धन के इतिहास के प्रमुख स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

1857, Revolt Nature.

Mention the important sources of the history of Harshavardhana.

पू. अ. - 15



It's said by V. D. Sanwalkar :- 1857 revolt was first war of independence.

Nature of revolt took gradually with time to time it was not planned from starting Britisher new policies and being more evolved perception created gulf between Indian and Europeans.

This gulf being time enlarged and schism among ideals of both took shape of 1857 Revolt. Many thinkers not even recognise it as a war of independence not even first neither Indian war.

After understanding Britishers mentality of discriminating at all levels Indians recognise their profits to stay in India. Through all parts of population merged and started Radical revolution against Britishers.

- Causes to 1857 Revolt

- Military
- traditional / conservative feeling
- Immediate reason.

- 1) Military
- Disproportional ratio of European and Indian in army (6:1)
 - Remuneration of war outside of India never given.
 - Afghan wars etc.

2) Traditional / conservatism -

- Took time of their Rajas & stopped pensions.
- they hurted sentiment of hindu religion (reforms social)
 - Sati, widow remarrige, Education.
 - not prompting hindu sign & symbol in soldier's life.
 - Took overseas war which took fear of loosing hindu religion to go out of country.

Immediate → Enfield rifle created by cow fat hurt sentiment of warriors.

- ↳ (19th) Infantry - disobeyed general orders
- ↳ 39th Infantry - Attack many officers

→ Revolutionary Action by nationalists →

- ↳ Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai
- ↳ Nana Sahab - (Kampur)
- ↳ Tatya Tope - Gwalior (Gurilla tactics master)
- ↳ Hazrat Begum Mahal - Lucknow.
- ↳ Kuwar Singh - Bihar (Jagdishpur) Zamindar

General Rose said - 'Jhansi Rani' was only man in all the army of men.

Conclusion :- It was Revolutionary from all stage, number of death, hang trials, suppression, happened. Real power of British was misconcepted by leaderless and no Indian sentiments as a whole loosed them. But surely it shocked whole Britishers that Indian have such capability to fight against wrong doing and changed their mindset onwards.

1857 ई० के विद्रोह की असफलता के कारणों को विहित कीजिए तथा इसके महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।
प्रश्न: (3.3) Trace the causes of failure of the Revolt of 1857 and throw light on its importance.
अथवा Or

भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के उदय और विकास पर एक निबंध लिखिए।

Write an essay on rise and growth of Nationalism in India.

3 (D)

Akbar was great Emperor. Explain.

उत्तर :

A whole Empire from afghanistan to north and south upto Malwa, Gujrat Rajasthan. Created in history by first time.

Akbar policies of expansion with neighbours states and being residing become part of india, respect to all religion made him great.

Marriage Alliances took this empire in new direction. He self married to hindu girl to proved tolerant against other religions.

Appoint large numbers of hindus in army and such great post made him his identity different and liberal than other ruler in.

Din-e-illahi concept made all religion are same. Peace is great thing between peoples.

3.5) Continued (जारी)

having policies of liberalism and after capturing state ~~to~~, returning to its rulers change perspective of ruling style.

All malwa & gujrat Rajasthan capture with this policy.

AKbar Court Adorned with Navratnas -

Amar Singh, Todarmal, Tansen, Abul fazal, Faizi, Abudulla-do-pyaza, Man Singh, Abudal Rahim Khane Khana.

Together all these navratnas he worked in all field.

Todarmal - wazir (Dashalla system)

Tansen - great musician, etc.

→ Effort ~~in~~ Peoples life - Abolish Tizya tax.

- Ulemas's condition degraded, no preference to theologian in general public life.

- land tax measurement then decide tax upto upon peoples.

- hindu-muslim unity.

- hindu temple architectural design adopted.

Architectural Impact-

- Fatehpur Sikri (victory over Gujarat) city created
- Agra fort.
- Christitamb (at Fatehpur fort)

Conclusion - After ruling a long period of time he became Indian

people of India look him as a ruler.

Not conqueror because other ruler purpose to plunder India only. But he made he his home in India. It ~~was~~

makes him a great emperor who took peoples heart away and rule on it.

liberally.