

SECTION -A [50 MARKS]

HISTORY

Question 1. Answer the following questions in short: -

- (a) Which book was written by Alberuni? *Indhiya-i-Hind / Kitabul - Hind* [17]
- (b) Name the policy followed by Balban. *Blood & Iron* [1]
- (c) Read the statements and Write the correct code from the options given below : [1]
- Assertion (A) : Persian was the language of administration in the Sultanate period.
- Reason (R) : Persian poets like Amir Khusrau wrote superb poetry in Persian.
- Code :
- i) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation.
- ii) Both A and R are True but R is not the correct explanation.
- iii) A is True and R is False
- iv) A is False and R is True

(d) Name any one architecture constructed by Alauddin Khalji. *Alai Darwaza / New Town Siri / Hauz Khas* [1](e) Who invited Babur to invade India? *Daulat Khan Lodi* [1](f) Who was Malik Kafur? What was the name given to him? *Hazrat Malik Kafur / Hazrat Malik Kafur* [2](g) Name any two towns founded by Firuz Shah Tughlaq. *Ferozabad / Jaunpur / Fatehabad / Hissar* [2](h) Mention two reasons for the Muslim success in India. *Pg 32, 33* [2](i) What was Diwan - i - Arz? *Pg 54 Military Dept. Arz / Diwan / recruit / equip* [2](j) What does the word Islam mean? What are the followers of Islam known as? *Pg 21 & 22* [2](k) State the meaning of Diwan - i - Khairat. *Pg 46 Khairat / relief to poor - widows orphans* [2]

Question 2. Answer the following questions briefly: -

- (a) Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty and why was the dynasty called Mamluk? *Qutubuddin Iltutmish / Slave of a Slave* [3]
- (b) State any three pillars of Islam. Explain any one briefly. *Pg 22* [3]
- (c) Mention any three achievements of Iltutmish. *Pg 39* [3]
- (d) Give three points stating the development in the field of Music in the Sultanate Period. *Pg 35* [3]
- (e) What were the causes of rebellion by the nobles in the court of Alauddin Khalji? *Pg 48* [3]
- (f) Picture study : *Prithviraj Chauhan* [3]

(i) Identify the person in the given picture.

(ii) Which battles were fought by him? *1st Battle & 2nd Battle of Taraori*

(iii) What were the results of the battles mentioned by you?

Question 3. Fill in the blanks: -

- (a) *Razia Sultan* was the only women Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. [1x7=7]
- (b) The Umayyads were overthrown by *Abbasids*.
- (c) *Firdausi* wrote the great epic Shahnama.
- (d) Sikander Lodi's successor was *Ibrahim Lodi*.
- (e) Prophet Mohammad was forced to leave Mecca and move to *Medina*.
- (f) The village administration was managed by the *Mugaddam*.
- (g) Muhammad bin Tughlaq increased the land tax in the *Doab* region.

Question 4. Correct the following statements: -

Outubuddin Aibak

Ghazni

- The Turks established the two major kingdoms of Kabul and Ghor.
- Ilutmish was called 'Lakh Baksh', giver of lakhs.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Madurai.
- The Accounts of the village were managed by the Patwari during the Sultanate Period.
- In CE 625 Prophet Muhammad had a Spiritual Experience.
- Muhammad Ghori carried out Seventeen raids on India.
- Khizr Khan laid the foundation of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
- Wazir were granted territories called Iqta in lieu of service.

Deogiri/Daulatabad

Local records

Munsif

610

of Ghazni

Saffied

Shiyasuddin Tughlaq / Ghazi Malik

↳ Iqtadars

SECTION-B [20 MARKS] CIVICS

Question 5. Fill in the blanks: -

[5]

B.R. Ambedkar

- _____ was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- An assembly of Elected Representative is called Constituent Assembly.
- _____ is defined as a 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people'.
- Rajendra Prasad became the first President of our country.
- The Constitution of India is preceded by a Preamble.

Constituent A
democracy / Democratic
Rajendra Prasad
Preamble

Question 6. Write True or False: -

[5]

- Republic is a state where the head of the state is a hereditary ruler. **F**
- The Preamble is an Introduction to the Constitution. **T**
- Lord Mountbatten was the first Indian Governor General of India. **F**
- Being a sovereign state, India is free from external control. **T**
- Republic day is celebrated on 15th August. **F**

Question 7. Answer the following questions: -

[10]

- When was our Constitution adopted and when did it come into force? Nov 26, 1949 January 26, 1950 Pg 124
- What does the term Constitution mean? Document / how to govern our country Pg 124
- Differentiate between Socialism and Secular state? Pg 126
- Define the following:

(i) Justice Pg 127	(ii) Equality Pg 127	(iii) Liberty Pg 127
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Socialist - equal & fair distrib of nation's wealth among all sections of people in the country - Aims to reduce socio-economic inequalities

Secular - India does not have a state or official religion
- equal treatment of all religions by the state
- full freedom to profess / practice / propagate any religion of their choice

Justice - All citizens equal in the eyes of law irrespective of their caste / gender / race / religion / Const. provides social, economic & political justice

Equality - get protection of the law without getting discriminated on grounds of status, religion, caste, creed, race. All are equal before law.

Liberty - free to enjoy certain rights - freedom of expression, faith, worship, belief & thought.