

This Question Paper consists of 50 questions and 8 printed pages.

Roll No.

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Code No. 71/S/223

Set – **A1**

INDIAN CULTURE & HERITAGE (223-E)

Day and Date of Examination _____

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____

2. _____

General Instructions :

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and the total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. For the objective type of questions, you have to choose any **one** of the four alternatives given in the question i.e. (A), (B), (C) or (D) and indicate your correct answer in the Answer-Book given to you.
4. All the questions including objective-type questions are to be answered within the allotted time and no separate time limit is fixed for answering objective-type questions.
5. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
6. Write your Question Paper Code No. **71/S/223, Set - A1** on the Answer-Book.
7. (a) The Question Paper is in English/Hindi medium only. However, if you wish, you can answer in any **one** of the languages listed below:
English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Oriya, Gujarati, Konkani, Manipuri, Assamese, Nepali, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Sindhi.
You are required to indicate the language you have chosen to answer in the box provided in the Answer-Book.
(b) If you choose to write the answer in the language other than Hindi and English, the responsibility for any errors/mistakes in understanding the question will be yours only.
8. In case of any doubt or confusion in the question paper, the **English** Version will prevail.

71/S/223/A1

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UNNATI EDUCATION
9899436384: 9654-279-279

INDIAN CULTURE & HERITAGE

(223-E)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) This question paper consists of total **50** questions in all.

(ii) **All** questions are compulsory.

(iii) Marks are given against each question.

(iv) **Section - A** consists of

Q. No. 1 to 20 - Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying **1** mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.

(v) **Section - B** consists of

Q. No. 21 to 35 - Objective type questions carrying **2** marks each (with two sub-parts of **1** mark each).

Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.

(vi) **Section - C** consists of

Q. No. 36 to 40 - Very Short Answer type questions carrying **2** marks each to be answered in about **25** words.

(vii) **Section - D** consists of

Q. No. 41 to 45 - Short Answer type questions carrying **3** marks each to be answered in the range of **40 to 50** words.

(viii) **Section - E** consists of

Q. No. 46 to 50 - Long Answer type questions carrying **5** marks each to be answered in the range of **150 to 200** words.

General Instructions :

(1) Answers of all questions are to be given in the Answer-Book given to you.

(2) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 02.15 p.m. From 02.15 p.m. to 02.30 p.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



SECTION – A

- 1 Guru Nanak was born in which of the following families? 1
(A) Khatri (B) Brahman
(C) Sikh (D) Bauddh
- 2 Who of the following was the disciple of Ramanuja? 1
(A) Tulsidas (B) Surdas
(C) Krishna Das (D) Ramananda
- 3 By which of the following years India became a good consumer of British goods? 1
(A) 1713 (B) 1773
(C) 1813 (D) 1873
- 4 In which of the following years Dalhousie opened first telegraph line in India? 1
(A) 1803 (B) 1833
(C) 1853 (D) 1873
- 5 Why the condition of women was pathetic at the end of 18th Century in India? 1
(A) Their birth was considered unfortunate
(B) Early marriages
(C) Prevalence of polygamy
(D) All of them
- 6 Why the widows were not permitted to attend the marriages in India? 1
(A) Because they liked to stay in seclusion
(B) Because they had to be busy somewhere else
(C) Because their presence was considered inauspicious
(D) None of them
- 7 How did Tulsidas visualize Ram in Ramcharitmanas? 1
(A) As Human (B) As God
(C) As King (D) None of them



- 8 Why did Raja Ram Mohan Roy found Brahmo Samaj? 1
(A) To strengthen preexisting religious practices
(B) To carry out his sought out reforms
(C) To provide employment to many
(D) To carry out economic operations
- 9 How Brahmo Samaj sought to bring the changes in Hindu Society? 1
(A) By emphasizing on maintenance of human dignity
(B) By opposing idol worship
(C) By condemning social evils
(D) All of them
- 10 Why do we find features of Persian court culture in courts of medieval India? 1
(A) Because Hindu rulers liked them
(B) Because British rulers liked them
(C) Turks brought it with them during medieval period
(D) None of them
- 11 Why was Ghulam Ali Khan famous? 1
(A) For making portraits (B) For making landscapes
(C) For making pictures of birds (D) For making pictures of animals
- 12 Who wrote Yagaratbajra a book on medicine? 1
(A) Sarangdhar (B) Bhava Mishra
(C) Parmeshwara (D) Nagarjun
- 13 Select the cause for making appropriate provisions for an integrated program of education for the people of India. 1
(A) Varied regional development
(B) Varied regional languages
(C) Varied types of Socio-cultural attributes
(D) All of them
- 14 Why regional imbalance and social injustice exists in a society? 1
(A) Due to lack of natural resources
(B) Due to lack of adequate measures for spread of education
(C) Due to excess to educational institutions
(D) Due to absence of orthodoxy and superstitions
- 15 Why the Constitutional Amendment of 1976 included education in concurrent list? 1
(A) To make states responsible for imparting education
(B) To make centre responsible for imparting education
(C) To make centre and states both responsible for imparting education
(D) None of them



- 16 Which of the following feature came in Indian caste system during modern time? 1
(A) Varna Vyavastha (B) Making of castes
(C) Making of guilds (D) Adding surnames
- 17 Evolution of Brahmsamaj is like a caste took place because of which of the following activity? 1
(A) Caste and Anti-caste movement (B) Caste and Pro-caste movements
(C) Lack of education (D) Decline in economy
- 18 In Syrian Christians of Keral... 1
(A) There are no castes
(B) There are castes which were sections erstwhile
(C) Have neither castes nor sections
(D) None of them
- 19 India had been in contact with outside world since which of the following period? 1
(A) Since middle of the fourth millennium B. C.
(B) Since middle of the third millennium B. C.
(C) Since middle of the second millennium B. C.
(D) Since middle of the first millennium B. C.
- 20 Why was the spread of Indian culture abroad remarkable? 1
(A) Because it was done by force
(B) Because it was done by voluntary acceptance
(C) Because it was never done
(D) None of them

SECTION – B

- 21 Fill in the blanks : 2
Sufis were organized into _____ order or silsilahs. These _____ were named after their founders Chisti, Suhrawardi, Qadi and Naqshbandis.



- 22 How was dispense of education organized during medieval period in India? 2
Write two facts in short phrases.
- 23 Why the scripts of Hindi, Gujarati and Punjabi bear similarities? Give two 2
reasons in short phrases.
- 24 Answer the following questions in one word/one name or in a phrase: 2
(a) Why is Chandrabhan of Shahjahan's days famous?
(b) Why is Badayuni famous?
- 25 Mark tick (✓) on the correct and cross (×) the false statement: 2
(a) Religious reforms among Sikhs were started in twentieth century.
(b) Khalsa college of Amritsar was founded in 1892.
- 26 Answer the following questions in one word/one name or in a phrase: 2
(a) In which year Sati was declared illegal?
(b) In which year was the Sharda Act passed?
- 27 Fill in the blanks: 2
In _____ Century and especially after 1919 the _____ national movement
became the main propagator of social reforms.
- 28 Answer the following questions in one word/one name or in a phrase: 2
(a) Why reformers took recourse to propaganda in Indian languages during
18th Century?
(b) Why reformers used novels, dramas, short stories and poetry?
- 29 Fill in the blanks: 2
Numerous individuals, reform societies and religious organizations worked
hard to spread _____ among women, to prevent _____ of young children,
to bring women out of purdah and to enforce monogamy.
- 30 Fill in the blanks: 2
Yakshgan a form of Kathakali in _____ tells us stories of Ramayana and
Mahabharata whereas Kathak and Manipuri are mostly related with _____
and his Leela.



31 Why Raschikitsa was considered a unique system of medicine? Give two reasons in short phrases. 2

32 Match two items given in Column A to their correct match in Column B. Rest two items in both the columns are distracters. 2

Column A

Varanasi

Yashtilak

Upanayana

Education

Column B

Maurya

Centre of learning

Architecture

Jain Literature

33 Explain any two characteristics features of Ghatikas in short phrases. 2

34 Mark tick (✓) on the correct and cross (×) the false statement: 2

(a) All members are related to each other by blood in a tribe.

(b) All members of a tribe are not equal.

35 Caste system was so entrenched in the psyche of people of India. Examine with two examples. 2

SECTION – C

36 Describe the meaning of word 'Kri' of Sanskrit. 2

37 How are the paintings helpful in knowing about the past? 2

38 Explain the main changes which came in education during medieval period. 2

OR

Explain about proliferation of Islamic institutions in Indian in medieval period.

39 Discuss the changes which came in Indian society during Mauryan and post Mauryan period. 2

OR

Why guilds became important during Mauryan and post Mauryan period?

40 Examine spirit and content of Muslim education during medieval period. Write any two points. 2

OR

How curriculum was divided in two categories during medieval period?



SECTION – D

- 41 Describe three things which show one's culture. 3

OR

Describe three ways of our behaviour which pronounce our culture.

- 42 Write an account of Batik paint. 3

- 43 Explain briefly about the significance of performing arts. 3

- 44 Discuss any three major problems of Tribal people living in North Zone of India. 3

OR

Discuss any three major problems of Tribal people living in North Eastern Zone of India.

- 45 Explain the place of Sanskrit in ancient Japanese society. 3

OR

Explain the place of Sanskrit in today's Japan.

SECTION – E

- 46 Explain the aspects of a civilization briefly. 5

- 47 Describe the main features of the Delhi Sultanate under Mamluk Turks. 5

- 48 Examine the process of evolution of Northern Indian languages. 5

- 49 Examine the early life, education and first employment of Sir J. C. Bose. 5

OR

Examine the inventions and achievements of Sir J. C. Bose as a scientist.

- 50 Examine the role of traders and explorers in extending Indian outreach to far off countries. 5

OR

How Indian culture spread in far flung countries during ancient period? Examine.

