

61/1/3 - History Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :34
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i). This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii). The question paper is divided into **five sections: A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii). **Section A** – Questions number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv). **Section B** – Questions number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Write the answer to each question in **60 to 80** words.
- (v). **Section C** – Questions number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350** words.
- (vi). **Section D** – Questions number **31 to 33** are Source- based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii). **Section E** – question number **34** is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5** marks. Attach the Map with the answer- book.
- (viii). There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and D of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions
- (ix). In addition to this, Note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Temple)	Column II (Location)
1. Hazara Rama Temple	(i) Tamil Nadu
2. Chidambaram Temple	(ii) Vijayanagara
3. Brihadishvara Temple	(iii) Belur
4. Chennakeshava Temple	(iv) Thanjavur

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
(B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)
(D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

Correct Answer: (B) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the locations of the given temples:

Hazara Rama Temple is located in Vijayanagara (Karnataka).

Chidambaram Temple is located in Tamil Nadu.

Brihadishvara Temple is located in Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).

Chennakeshava Temple is located in Belur (Karnataka).

From this information, the correct matching is:

1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii).

 Quick Tip

When solving matching questions, focus on known historical or geographical connections and eliminate options systematically.

2. Who among the following was the mentor of Amir Khusrau?

- (A) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi
(B) Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti
(C) Shaikh Salim Chishti
(D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Correct Answer: (D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Solution:

Amir Khusrau was a famous Sufi poet, musician, and scholar of medieval India. He was closely associated with the Chishti order and was a disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, one of the prominent Sufi saints of Delhi.

 Quick Tip

When identifying mentors or disciples in historical contexts, link their literary, cultural, or religious contributions to their associations.

3. In which of the following languages has Al-Biruni translated Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit texts in India?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Arabic
- (C) Urdu
- (D) Hindavi

Correct Answer: (A) Persian

Solution:

Al-Biruni, a Persian scholar and polymath, translated several Sanskrit texts into Persian during his stay in India. His works, such as "Kitab al-Hind," document the cultural and scientific practices of India.

💡 Quick Tip

Link historical figures to their linguistic and scholarly contributions for better retention of facts.

4. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Endogamy – Marriage outside the unit
- (B) Exogamy – Man having several wives
- (C) Polygyny – Marriage inside the unit
- (D) Polyandry – Woman having several husbands

Correct Answer: (D) Polyandry – Woman having several husbands

Solution: Step 1: Analyze the definitions of the terms:

- Endogamy: Marriage within a specific social group or caste.
- Exogamy: Marriage outside a specific social group or caste.
- Polygyny: A man having several wives.
- Polyandry: A woman having several husbands.

The correct match is (D).

💡 Quick Tip

Understand sociological terms and their meanings for accurate identification in such questions.

5. Identify the school of art with the help of the given image of Buddha.



- (A) Gandhara School of Art
- (B) Mathura School of Art
- (C) Sarnath School of Art
- (D) Amravati School of Art

Correct Answer: (B) Mathura School of Art

Solution:

The image provided reflects the features of the Mathura School of Art, which is known for its indigenous Indian style, focusing on spiritual expressions and symbolic gestures.

💡 Quick Tip

For art-related questions, focus on the distinguishing features and regional influences of each school.

5. (For Visually Impaired Candidates): Which of the following clans did Buddha belong to?

- (A) Sakya
- (B) Kosala
- (C) Bhoja
- (D) Pala

Correct Answer: (A) Sakya

Solution:

Buddha, also known as Siddhartha Gautama, belonged to the Sakya clan, which was a part of the Kshatriya varna in ancient India. He was born in Lumbini, located in modern-day Nepal.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the clan and regional affiliations of historical figures for better recall in such questions.

6. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Sculpture of Sanchi)	Column II (Symbolism)
1. Empty Seat	(i) Symbol of good fortune
2. Wheel	(ii) Auspicious symbol
3. Shalabhanjika	(iii) First sermon of Buddha
4. Gajalakshmi	(iv) Mahaparinibbana

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
(D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

Correct Answer: (C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

Solution:

Step 1: Match the symbols with their corresponding meanings:

- Empty Seat: Represents Mahaparinibbana (final liberation).
- Wheel: Represents the first sermon of Buddha (Dharmachakra Pravartan).
- Shalabhanjika: An auspicious symbol, often depicted with trees.
- Gajalakshmi: A symbol of good fortune and prosperity.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on iconography and its meanings in ancient Indian art for such questions.

7. Sushruta's book *Sushruta Samhita* is based on which of the following themes?

- (A) Grammar
(B) Medicine (Ayurveda)
(C) Astronomy

(D) Mathematics

Correct Answer: (B) Medicine (Ayurveda)

Solution:

The *Sushruta Samhita* is a foundational text of Ayurveda, attributed to Sushruta, who is considered the "Father of Surgery." It contains detailed descriptions of surgical procedures, medicinal plants, and treatments.

 Quick Tip

Link ancient texts with their contributions to fields like science, medicine, or philosophy for better retention.

8. Identify the ruler of ancient India with the help of the given information and choose the correct option:

- He got the title of Devanampiya.
- He distributed a portion of Buddha's relics for stupas.
- He was the first ruler who inscribed messages on rocks and pillars.

- (A) Samudragupta
(B) Harshavardhana
(C) Rudradaman
(D) Asoka

Correct Answer: (D) Asoka

Solution:

Asoka, a Mauryan emperor, is known for his propagation of Buddhism. He erected inscriptions and edicts on rocks and pillars throughout his empire to communicate his policies and promote Dharma.

 Quick Tip

Focus on key titles and unique contributions of rulers to identify them easily in historical contexts.

9. Consider the following statements about Prabhavati Gupta and choose the correct option:

1. She was the daughter of Chandragupta Maurya.
2. She was married to a Vakataka ruler.
3. She had independent access to resources.
4. She gave land grants to people.

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the statements:

- Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of Chandragupta II, not Chandragupta Maurya, making statement (i) incorrect.
- She was married to Rudrasena II, a Vakataka ruler, making statement (ii) correct.
- As a widow, she issued royal land grants, indicating independent access to resources (statement (iii)) and granting land to people (statement (iv)).

💡 Quick Tip

For historical figures, focus on familial, marital, and administrative contributions to eliminate incorrect options.

10. Which of the following was the best source of lapis lazuli in the Harappan sites?

- (A) Nageshwar
(B) Manda
(C) Rakhigarhi
(D) Shortughai

Correct Answer: (D) Shortughai

Solution:

Shortughai, located in present-day Afghanistan, was an important Harappan site and a major source of lapis lazuli, a precious stone traded extensively during the Indus Valley Civilization.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate resources like lapis lazuli with their geographical origins to answer such questions accurately.

11. The legislature elected under the Government of India Act, 1935, operated within the framework of :

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Muslim League
- (C) Colonial Rule
- (D) Constituent Assembly

Correct Answer: (C) Colonial Rule

Solution:

The Government of India Act, 1935, was enacted under British colonial rule. The legislatures formed under this act functioned within the framework of colonial governance, not independent governance.

💡 Quick Tip

Relate legislative acts with their historical contexts to understand their implications better.

12. Who among the following rebels took over the bungalow of a British official and turned it into a 'hall of justice' to settle disputes during 1857 in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Shah Mal
- (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (C) Gonoo
- (D) Kunwar Singh

Correct Answer: (A) Shah Mal

Solution:

Shah Mal, a prominent leader during the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh, converted a British officer's bungalow into a 'hall of justice' to resolve local disputes and provide governance during the rebellion.

 Quick Tip

Link leaders of the 1857 Revolt to their regional activities for a better understanding of their roles.

13. Which one of the following was a significant criticism of the Permanent Settlement?

- (A) The Zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.
- (B) The British contacted the peasants directly.
- (C) The system increased the influence of tribal communities.
- (D) This system resulted in Bombay-Deccan riots.

Correct Answer: (A) The Zamindars got the permanent rights on the lands.

Solution:

The Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 was criticized for giving Zamindars permanent rights over land. This often led to exploitation of peasants as Zamindars extracted high rents and neglected agricultural development.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the socio-economic impacts of colonial land revenue systems for understanding such questions.

14. Who among the following members of the Constituent Assembly made a strong plea for Hindi to be used as the language of constitution-making?

- (A) R.V. Dhulekar
- (B) Shankarrao Deo
- (C) G. Durgabai
- (D) N.G. Ranga

Correct Answer: (A) R.V. Dhulekar

Solution:

R.V. Dhulekar, a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly, passionately advocated for Hindi to be the official language for constitution-making in India, arguing it represented the majority of the population.

 Quick Tip

Understand the debates and key figures in the Constituent Assembly to answer such questions accurately.

15. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option:

Assertion (A): To broaden the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji had joined hands with the Khilafat Movement.

Reason (R): Gandhiji hoped that coupling Non-Cooperation and Khilafat could collectively bring an end to the Colonial rule.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Solution:

Gandhiji strategically aligned the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement to unify Hindu and Muslim communities against British rule, believing their combined efforts would strengthen the struggle for independence.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the political strategies and alliances of leaders during India's freedom struggle for such questions.

16. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Name of the Viceroy)	Column II (Role)
1. Lord Wellesley	(i) Introduced annexation policies
2. Lord Dalhousie	(ii) Introduced Subsidiary Alliance
3. Lord Bentinck	(iii) Introduced greased cartridges
4. Lord Hardinge	(iv) Introduced reformatory policies

(A) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i), 4-(iv)

- (B) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(D) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(i)

Correct Answer: (C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

Solution:

Step 1: Match the viceroys with their roles:

- Lord Wellesley: Introduced Subsidiary Alliance.
- Lord Dalhousie: Introduced annexation policies.
- Lord Bentinck: Introduced reformatory policies.
- Lord Hardinge: Introduced greased cartridges.

 Quick Tip

For matching questions, associate the viceroys with significant policies or events during their tenure.

17. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

1. Limitation Law
2. Sunset Law
3. Santhal Rebellion
4. Bombay-Deccan Riots

- (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(C) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

Correct Answer: (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

Solution:

Step 1: Arrange the events:

- Sunset Law (1793)
- Santhal Rebellion (1855-1856)
- Limitation Law (1859)
- Bombay-Deccan Riots (1875)

 Quick Tip

Use timeline-based memorization techniques for arranging historical events.

18. Choose the correct pair regarding the profile of rural people during the Mughal period:

List I (Name)	List II (Profile)
(A) Mallahzadas	Village Headman
(B) Muqaddam	Banker
(C) Shroff	Boatman
(D) Muzarian	Peasant

Correct Answer: (D) Muzarian – Peasant

Solution:

Muzarians were peasants in the rural areas during the Mughal period. They were primarily responsible for agricultural production and were the backbone of the agrarian economy.

 Quick Tip

Focus on socio-economic roles during specific historical periods to match terms accurately.

19. Which one of the following was the main factor that led to the decline of the Vijayanagara empire?

- (A) Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.
- (B) Defeat of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda in Talikota.
- (C) Heavy decline in trade and economy of the Vijayanagara empire.

(D) Invasion of Portuguese and French on Vijayanagara.

Correct Answer: (A) Internal conflicts and alliance with the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Solution:

The primary factor for the decline of the Vijayanagara empire was the Battle of Talikota in 1565, where an alliance of Deccan Sultanates, including Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda, defeated the Vijayanagara forces. This alliance, coupled with internal conflicts within the empire, led to its downfall.

 Quick Tip

Focus on military alliances and their consequences when studying empire declines.

20. Among the following, whose description of 'degenerated East' inspired Western theorists to develop the idea of 'oriental despotism'?

- (A) Peter Mundy
- (B) François Bernier
- (C) Duarte Barbosa
- (D) Marco Polo

Correct Answer: (B) François Bernier

Solution:

François Bernier, a French traveler in 17th-century India, described the Mughal Empire as a "degenerated East" characterized by autocratic rule and economic stagnation. His accounts influenced Western theorists in framing the idea of "oriental despotism," portraying Eastern societies as inherently despotic and stagnant.

 Quick Tip

Relate travelers' accounts to their influence on Western perceptions for contextual answers.

21. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Ain-i-Akbari?

- (A) *Akbar Nama* was the third book of *Ain-i-Akbari*.
- (B) *Manzil-abadi* deals with the civil administration of the Mughals.
- (C) *Sipah-abadi* deals with the imperial household of the Mughals.
- (D) *Mulk-abadi* deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal empire.

Correct Answer: (D) *Mulk-abadi* deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal empire.

Solution:

The *Ain-i-Akbari*, authored by Abul Fazl, is a part of the *Akbar Nama* and provides detailed administrative records of the Mughal Empire. *Mulk-abadi* specifically addresses the fiscal policies and revenue systems under Akbar's rule, making it an essential source for understanding Mughal administration.

 Quick Tip

Link key sections of historical texts to their administrative or thematic relevance.

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

22. (a) "Mahabharata is a dynamic text." Justify the statement.

Solution:

The Mahabharata is called a dynamic text because it evolved over centuries through additions and interpolations. Initially composed as "Jaya" with 8,800 verses, it expanded into "Bharata" with 24,000 verses and finally into the Mahabharata with 100,000 verses. The text addresses diverse aspects of society, including dharma, politics, morality, and human relationships, making it relevant across time and cultures.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the historical and social contexts when explaining the dynamism of ancient texts.

OR

(b) Analyse the role of scholars in the task of preparing the critical edition of the Mahabharata.

Solution:

Scholars played a crucial role in preparing the critical edition of the Mahabharata, led by V.S. Sukthankar and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. They examined numerous manuscripts from across India, identifying interpolations and differences. The critical edition aimed to reconstruct the original text by compiling the most authentic verses, preserving the essence of this epic.

💡 Quick Tip

Mention key contributions of institutions or individuals when discussing scholarly efforts.

23. How did the coinage in ancient India contribute to trade and development? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Ancient Indian coinage, such as punch-marked coins, facilitated trade by providing a standardized medium of exchange. Coins made of silver, gold, copper, and other metals were used in domestic and international trade. For instance, Roman gold coins found in South India highlight trade with the Roman Empire. The use of coins enhanced economic transactions and contributed to urban development.

💡 Quick Tip

Highlight specific examples of coin types and trade relations to add depth to your answers.

24. Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of the Vijayanagara empire.

Solution: The Royal Centre of Vijayanagara had several distinctive features:

- It included grand palaces, such as the Lotus Mahal, reflecting Indo-Islamic architecture.
- The Mahanavami Dibba, a platform for royal ceremonies, showcased intricate carvings.
- Fortified enclosures protected the royal area, indicating advanced defense strategies.

These features highlighted the empire's political and cultural significance.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on architectural and functional aspects when discussing historical sites.

25. How did the women lead their life in the Mughal rural society? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Women in Mughal rural society often engaged in agricultural activities, household tasks, and artisan work. They contributed to weaving, pottery, and other crafts. While patriarchal norms restricted their rights, women from affluent families owned land and managed estates. For example, Nur Jahan, though a Mughal queen, influenced policies and trade.

 Quick Tip

Incorporate societal roles and exceptions when discussing gender in history.

26. (a) Why was the Revolt of 1857 specially widespread in Awadh? Explain.

Solution:

The Revolt of 1857 was widespread in Awadh due to: Exploitation of peasants by taluqdars. Annexation of Awadh by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse. Resentment among soldiers recruited from Awadh. These factors created a strong base for rebellion in the region.

 Quick Tip

Highlight regional factors when discussing the Revolt of 1857.

OR

(b) Why did the rebel proclamations in 1857 appeal for unity to all sections of the population? Explain.

Solution:

Rebel proclamations during 1857 emphasized unity among Hindus and Muslims to counter British rule. They appealed to shared grievances like heavy taxation, loss of traditional livelihoods, and disrespect for religious practices. These proclamations aimed to consolidate support across caste, class, and religious lines.

 Quick Tip

Mention socio-political motivations behind such proclamations for a comprehensive answer.

27. Analyse the causes of Bombay-Deccan Riots.

Solution:

The Bombay-Deccan Riots of 1875 were caused by High indebtedness among peasants due to exorbitant interest rates charged by moneylenders. Crop failures and famine conditions. Exploitative land revenue policies of the British. These riots reflected agrarian distress and resistance against oppressive systems.

💡 Quick Tip

Link economic policies and social unrest for a nuanced explanation of historical events.

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

28. (a) "The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres." Explain.

Solution:

The Harappan civilization, one of the earliest urban civilizations, is renowned for its advanced urban planning and organization. Its urban centres showcased unique features that set them apart from other contemporary civilizations:

- **Grid System:** Harappan cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were laid out in a grid pattern with streets running at right angles. This design facilitated smooth movement and division of residential, commercial, and administrative areas.
- **Drainage System:** The civilization had an advanced drainage system with covered drains along the streets, allowing waste and rainwater to flow efficiently. Houses were connected to the main drains, indicating an emphasis on hygiene.
- **Granaries and Storage:** Granaries in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro highlight centralized food storage and distribution systems. These structures also point toward surplus production and a well-organized economy.
- **Public Buildings:** Structures like the Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro reveal the importance of public amenities for community activities. The meticulous construction and water-tight features reflect sophisticated engineering.
- **Standardization:** Harappan cities had standardized bricks, weights, and measures, promoting uniformity in construction and trade. This points toward centralized authority and regulation.
- **Water Management:** Wells and reservoirs ensured a consistent water supply for domestic use and irrigation, even during dry periods.

The planning and construction of Harappan urban centres reflect their deep understanding of engineering, sanitation, and social organization. These features made the civilization remarkably advanced and left an indelible mark on history.

 Quick Tip

Focus on urban elements like drainage, grid systems, and standardized measures for questions on Harappan civilization.

OR

(b) Explain the role of various archaeologists in the discovery of Harappa.

Solution:

The discovery of the Harappan civilization was a result of significant efforts by several archaeologists:

- **Daya Ram Sahni (1921):** Conducted the first excavations at Harappa, uncovering the remains of a highly developed urban culture. He unearthed seals, pottery, and structural remains.
- **R.D. Banerji (1922):** Discovered Mohenjo-Daro, another major Harappan site, and identified its advanced urban planning and drainage systems.
- **John Marshall:** As the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, Marshall recognized the significance of these findings and formally announced the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization in 1924.
- **Mortimer Wheeler:** Used the stratigraphy method to analyze Harappan layers, contributing to a better understanding of the civilization's chronology and urban structures.
- **E.J.H. Mackay:** Conducted detailed excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, revealing insights into daily life, trade, and craftsmanship.

These archaeologists collectively shed light on one of the oldest civilizations, highlighting its urban sophistication and cultural significance.

 Quick Tip

Mention specific archaeologists and their key contributions for archaeology-related questions.

29. (a) How did Mirabai's life and works influence the culture and society? Explain.

Solution:

Mirabai, a 16th-century Bhakti saint, profoundly influenced Indian culture and society through

her life and devotional poetry. Her contributions can be summarized as follows:

- **Promotion of Bhakti:** Mirabai's poems emphasized personal devotion (Bhakti) to Lord Krishna, advocating love and surrender over rituals and ceremonies.
- **Literary Contributions:** Her compositions in Braj, Rajasthani, and Gujarati became an integral part of Indian devotional literature. Songs like "Payoji Maine Ram Ratan Dhan Payo" continue to inspire devotion.
- **Breaking Social Norms:** Mirabai defied patriarchal norms by leaving her marital home to pursue spiritual freedom, challenging gender roles and societal expectations.
- **Inclusivity:** Her works appealed to people across caste and class, promoting equality and spiritual liberation for all.
- **Cultural Impact:** Mirabai's life inspired art, music, and folk traditions, enriching India's cultural heritage.

Through her devotion and rebellion against orthodox norms, Mirabai shaped the Bhakti movement and left a lasting legacy in Indian culture.

💡 Quick Tip

Connect Bhakti saints' works to their societal and cultural impact for comprehensive answers.

OR

(b) How did the Alvar and Nayanar traditions shape the religious and cultural life during the Medieval period? Explain.

Solution:

The Alvar (Vaishnavite) and Nayanar (Shaivite) traditions played a pivotal role in shaping the religious and cultural life of Medieval South India:

- **Promotion of Bhakti:** Both traditions emphasized devotion to personal gods (Vishnu and Shiva) over ritualistic practices, spreading the Bhakti movement.
- **Sacred Hymns:** The Alvars composed the *Divya Prabandham*, while the Nayanars contributed to the *Tevaram*, creating a rich corpus of devotional literature.
- **Temple-Centric Worship:** Their hymns popularized temple worship, leading to the construction of grand temples like Srirangam and Chidambaram.

- **Social Impact:** The Alvar and Nayanar saints challenged caste barriers, promoting inclusivity and spiritual equality.
- **Cultural Legacy:** Their hymns inspired classical music and dance traditions like Bharatanatyam.

These movements reshaped religious practices and enriched South Indian cultural traditions.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on the literary, religious, and social impacts of Bhakti traditions in your answers.

30. (a) Examine the causes and events of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Solution: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) was a significant milestone in India’s freedom struggle:

- **Causes:**
 - The Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre created widespread resentment against British rule.
 - The Khilafat Movement united Hindus and Muslims for a common cause.
 - Exploitation of Indian resources for British benefits intensified demands for Swaraj.
- **Events:**
 - Gandhi urged boycotts of British goods, schools, courts, and titles.
 - The Chauri Chaura incident, where protestors clashed with police, led to the movement’s suspension.

The movement united Indians across caste and religion, laying the groundwork for future struggles.

💡 Quick Tip

Divide the answer into causes, events, and outcomes for a structured approach.

30. (b) Examine the causes and events of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution: The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934) was a crucial phase in India’s struggle for independence, marked by mass participation and significant events.

- **Causes:**
 - **Simon Commission (1927):** The exclusion of Indians in the Simon Commission fueled resentment and protests.
 - **Demand for Purna Swaraj:** The Lahore Congress of 1929 declared complete independence as its goal, intensifying nationalist sentiments.
 - **Salt Tax:** The oppressive salt tax became a symbol of British exploitation, impacting every Indian.
- **Key Events:**

- **Dandi March (1930):** Mahatma Gandhi’s 240-mile march to Dandi to produce salt defied British laws and inspired similar protests nationwide.
- **Boycotts and Non-Payment of Taxes:** Indians boycotted British goods, schools, and legislatures, while refusing to pay taxes.
- **Participation of Women:** Women like Sarojini Naidu and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay played active roles, increasing female participation in the freedom struggle.
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931):** This pact temporarily suspended the movement, with the British agreeing to release political prisoners and allow peaceful protests.
- **Repression by the British:** Despite peaceful protests, the British responded with arrests and violence, with leaders like Gandhi and Nehru imprisoned.

● **Impact:**

- **Mass Mobilization:** The movement united Indians across caste, religion, and gender, strengthening the nationalist movement.
- **Global Attention:** The Civil Disobedience Movement drew international attention to India’s struggle for independence.
- **Foundation for Future Movements:** It set the stage for subsequent campaigns like the Quit India Movement of 1942.

The Civil Disobedience Movement demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance and became a significant milestone in India’s journey toward independence.

💡 Quick Tip

Highlight symbolic events like the Dandi March and their impact on mass mobilization and global attention.

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A strange nation?

The travelogue of Abdur Razzaq written in the 1440s is an interesting mixture of emotions and perceptions. On the one hand, he did not appreciate what he saw in the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in Kerala, which was populated by “a people the likes of whom I had never imagined,” describing them as “a strange nation.” Later in his visit to India, he arrived in Mangalore and crossed the Western Ghats. Here he saw a temple that filled him with admiration: Within three leagues (about nine miles) of Mangalore, I saw an idol-house the likes of which is not to be found in all the world. It was a square, approximately ten yards a side, five yards in height, all covered with cast bronze, with four porticos. In the entrance portico was a statue in the likeness of a human being, full stature, made of gold. It had two red rubies for eyes, so cunningly made that you would say it could see. What craft and artisanship!

(31.1) Why did Abdur Razzaq call India a ‘strange nation’?

Solution:

Abdur Razzaq found the cultural practices, architecture, and people of India unfamiliar, which made him describe it as a “strange nation.” The diversity in lifestyle and traditions were different from his native experiences.

 Quick Tip

Consider how travelers interpret unfamiliar cultures to understand their descriptions.

(31.2) How do emotions and perceptions reflect in this source?

Solution:

The source reflects Abdur Razzaq's mixed emotions. While he admired the craftsmanship and temples, he was perplexed and overwhelmed by the cultural diversity, showcasing his perception of India as both strange and extraordinary.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the emotional and analytical balance in travelogues to interpret their observations.

(31.3) How did Abdur Razzaq describe the temples of the Western Ghats in Mangalore?

Answer: Abdur Razzaq described the temple as a unique architectural marvel. It was a square structure covered in cast bronze with intricate details. The temple's entrance had a golden statue with ruby eyes, displaying exceptional craft and artisanship.

 Quick Tip

Highlight architectural features when interpreting historical descriptions of structures.

32. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised to become loyal citizens. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(32.1) How has Pant described the key to the success of democracy?

Solution:

Pant described self-discipline and loyalty to the State as essential for democracy's success. Citizens should prioritize collective interests over individual or group loyalties.

 Quick Tip

Understand the role of individual responsibility in strengthening democratic institutions.

(32.2) How has Pant defined the art of self-discipline in democracy?

Solution:

Pant defined self-discipline as the ability to suppress personal extravagance and focus on responsibilities toward the State and society to ensure democratic stability.

 Quick Tip

Relate self-discipline to broader societal goals to grasp its importance in democracy.

(32.3) Explain Pant's views on the relationship between democracy and equality.

Solution:

Pant emphasized that democracy thrives on equality, where all citizens suppress individual interests to work toward collective welfare. This creates a sense of fairness and unity.

 Quick Tip

Equality forms the foundation of democracy; link it to policy-making and governance.

33. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Buddhism in practice

This is an excerpt from the *Sutta Pitaka*, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala:

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees ... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...

In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of *samanas* (those who have renounced the world) and *Brahmanas*: by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

(33.1) How did Buddha highlight the significance of compassion in social hierarchy?

Solution:

Buddha emphasized compassion in social hierarchy by advocating kindness toward servants and employees through fair treatment, proper wages, and care during sickness.

💡 Quick Tip

Compassion ensures harmony in social structures; connect it to ethical governance.

(33.2) Why did Buddha emphasize righteous action?

Solution:

Buddha stressed righteous action as essential for maintaining harmony in society, urging individuals to act with kindness, fairness, and responsibility toward others.

💡 Quick Tip

Righteous actions foster trust and unity in communities; link it to personal ethics.

(33.3) Explain any two tenets of Karma according to Buddha.

Solution:

Two tenets of Karma according to Buddha are:

- Actions have consequences, and good deeds lead to positive outcomes.
- One's present circumstances are shaped by past actions, promoting accountability.

💡 Quick Tip

Highlight cause-and-effect principles in Karma to understand its moral framework.

SECTION E

(Map-Based Questions)

34. Map-Based Question: On the given political outline map of India (on page 25), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Banawali, a Harappan site
2. Amravati stupa
3. Agra (Territory under the Mughals)

OR 34.2 On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Solution:

- **A: Champaran (Bihar):** Known for the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, where Gandhi launched a movement against the exploitation of indigo farmers by British planters.
- **B: Dandi (Gujarat):** Famous for the Dandi March in 1930, where Gandhi led a non-violent protest against the salt tax imposed by the British.

 Quick Tip

Focus on significant locations and their association with major events of the Indian freedom struggle for better identification.

Note: For visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 34:

(34.1) Mention any two Buddhist sites in India.

Solution:

- Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)
- Bodh Gaya (Bihar)

 Quick Tip

Focus on significant Buddhist sites that represent religious and architectural importance.

(34.2) (a) Mention the capital city of Vijayanagara empire.

Solution: Hampi (Karnataka)

 Quick Tip

Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagara, is renowned for its architectural and cultural significance.

OR (34.2) (b) Mention any one territory under the Mughal empire.

Solution: Agra (Uttar Pradesh)

💡 Quick Tip

Connect Mughal territories to their historical capitals for better recall.

(34.3) Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement.

Solution:

- Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
- Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

💡 Quick Tip

Highlight key centres like Ahmedabad (Salt Satyagraha) and Allahabad (Nehru's resolutions) for contextual clarity.

Map for Question: Locations of Banawali, Amravati, and Agra



प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34

