

61/2/1 - 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:

1. (i). This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. (ii). The question paper is divided into **five sections: A, B, C, D and E**.
3. (iii). **Section A** – Questions number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. (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.
5. (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.
6. (vi). **Section D** – Questions number **31 to 33** are Source- based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
7. (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.
8. (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
9. (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. Who among the following is the author of the book 'The Story of Indian Archaeology'?

- (A) John Marshall
- (B) Daya Ram Sahni
- (C) S.N. Roy
- (D) R.E.M. Wheeler

Correct Answer: (C) S.N. Roy

Solution:

S.N. Roy is the author of the book *The Story of Indian Archaeology*, which details the history and discoveries of Indian archaeology.

 Quick Tip

To remember the significant figures in archaeology, focus on the books and works they are most known for, such as John Marshall's contributions to the history of Indian archaeology.

2. Read the following statements about the Mauryan Empire:

- (A) I and III
- (B) I and II
- (C) III and IV
- (D) II and III

Correct Answer: (2) I and II

Solution:

Statement I: The growth of Magadha culminated in the emergence of the Mauryan Empire. This is true as the growth of the Magadhan empire led to the establishment of the Mauryan Empire.

Statement II: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire. This is true; Chandragupta Maurya is credited with founding the Mauryan Empire.

Statement III: Kautilya was the successor of Chandragupta Maurya. This is false; Kautilya was not a successor but rather the advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.

Statement IV: Asoka was the son of Chandragupta Maurya. This is false; Asoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.

 Quick Tip

The key figures in the Mauryan Empire include Chandragupta Maurya (founder) and Asoka (grandson), not to be confused with their relations.

3. Identify the ancient dynasty with the help of the following information:

- (A) Chola dynasty
- (B) Satavahana dynasty
- (C) Kushana dynasty

(D) Gupta dynasty

Correct Answer: (B) Satavahana dynasty

Solution:

The Satavahana dynasty is known for issuing spectacular gold coins and can be traced through their Prashastis. Harisena was the court poet of one of its rulers.

 Quick Tip

The Satavahana dynasty is famous for its gold coinage and extensive literary records.

4. Panini's book Ashtadhyayi is based on which of the following themes?

- (A) Puranas
- (B) Grammar
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Medicine (Ayurveda)

Correct Answer: (B) Grammar

Solution:

Panini's Ashtadhyayi is a treatise on Sanskrit grammar and is considered a foundational work in the field of linguistic studies.

 Quick Tip

To remember Panini's contributions, associate Ashtadhyayi with grammar and linguistic rules, marking it as a key text for studying Sanskrit.

5. Which of the following statements is not correct about the subsistence strategy of Harappa?

- (A) Terracotta sculpture of oxen indicates ploughing.
- (B) Two sets of furrows at right angles indicate two cropping patterns.
- (C) Traces of canals have been found at Shortughai, Afghanistan.
- (D) Deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh for irrigation.

Correct Answer: (D) Deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh for irrigation.

Solution:

Statement (D) is incorrect because while the Harappan civilization had sophisticated water

management systems, deep water reservoirs have not been conclusively found in Sindh for irrigation purposes.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying the Harappan civilization, remember their advanced water management techniques, including wells and drains, but not necessarily deep water reservoirs.

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching is:

Deogarh: (i) Tamil Nadu

Mahabalipuram: (ii) Maharashtra

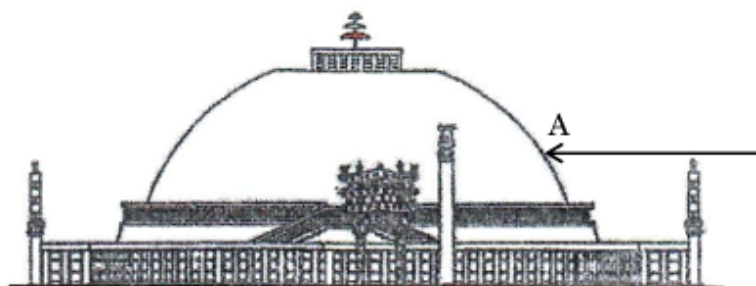
Kailashnatha: (iii) Bihar

Barabar: (iv) Uttar Pradesh

💡 Quick Tip

For matching questions, focus on specific landmarks or temples in the given regions.

7. Identify the structural feature marked 'A' of Sanchi Stupa and choose the correct option from the following:



- (A) Harmika
- (B) Yashti
- (C) Chhatri

(D) Anda

Correct Answer: (D) Anda

Solution:

The feature marked 'A' in the image of Sanchi Stupa is the *Anda*, which is the dome-like structure that represents the cosmic mountain.

💡 Quick Tip

In stupa architecture, the Anda represents the dome or mound that symbolizes the universe.

7. The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 7:

Which one of the following stupas is located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh?

- (A) Nagarjunakonda
- (B) Shahji-ki-Dheri
- (C) Sanchi
- (D) Amaravati

Correct Answer: (C) Sanchi

Solution:

Step 1: The Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest stone structures in India, located in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, near Bhopal.

Step 2: Built by Emperor Ashoka, it is a significant Buddhist monument and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The other options refer to stupas located in different regions of India, such as Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh and Amaravati in the Krishna district.

💡 Quick Tip

When identifying Buddhist stupas, focus on their geographical location and historical significance. Sanchi is the most famous in Madhya Pradesh, while Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati are in Andhra Pradesh.

8. To whom among the following did François Bernier dedicate his writing “Comparing East and West”?

- (A) Louis XIV
- (B) Charles IX
- (C) Louis IX
- (D) Phillip II

Correct Answer: (A) Louis XIV

Solution:

François Bernier, a French philosopher and traveler, dedicated his writings *Comparing East and West* to King Louis XIV of France.

💡 Quick Tip

François Bernier's writings provide insights into the socio-political aspects of India during the Mughal Empire, dedicated to King Louis XIV.

9. Identify the disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya with the help of the following information:

- (A) Baba Farid
- (B) Data Ganj Bakhsh
- (C) Amir Khusrau
- (D) Ziauddin Barani

Correct Answer: (C) Amir Khusrau

Solution:

Amir Khusrau was the famous disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, known for his poetry and contribution to Sufi music.

💡 Quick Tip

Amir Khusrau's works in poetry and music had a lasting influence on the cultural landscape of medieval India.

10. Fill in the blank.

The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara was the natural basin formed by river , which flows in a north-easterly direction.:

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Tungabhadra

Correct Answer: (D) Tungabhadra

Solution:

The Vijayanagara Empire was located near the river Tungabhadra, which provided the natural basin and strategic advantage for the city.

 Quick Tip

Tungabhadra is a key river in the region and was crucial to the agricultural and strategic success of the Vijayanagara Empire.

11. Which of the following tribal kingdoms exerted considerable influence and played a significant role in the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries?:

- (A) II, III and IV
- (B) I, II and III
- (C) I, II and IV
- (D) I, III and IV

Correct Answer: (A) II, III and IV

Solution:

The correct answer is (A) as the Ahoms in Assam, Kochi in Bengal, and Kols in Singhbhum exerted significant influence on the Mughal Empire.

 Quick Tip

Tribal kingdoms like the Ahoms and Kochi played key roles in resisting or negotiating with Mughal expansion during the 16th and 17th centuries.

12. During Ibn Battuta's travels in India, which prominent city did he visit and describe as 'a vast city, with a great population, the largest in India'?

- (A) Daulatabad
- (B) Agra
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Delhi

Correct Answer: (D) Delhi

Solution:

Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a vast city, the largest in India, reflecting its prominence during the Delhi Sultanate.

 Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta's travels offer valuable insights into the social, economic, and political landscape of India during the 14th century.

13. Which of the following empires was called “Karnataka Samrajyam”?

- (A) Chera
- (B) Pallava
- (C) Chola
- (D) Vijayanagara

Correct Answer: (D) Vijayanagara

Solution:

The Vijayanagara Empire was known as “Karnataka Samrajyam” due to its dominance over the region now known as Karnataka.

 Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire is renowned for its strong governance and cultural flourishing in southern India.

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the classification of lands under Akbar?

- (A) Polaj : Land which was cultivated annually.
- (B) Parauti : Land uncultivated for five years.
- (C) Chachar : Land left uncultivated for a year.
- (D) Banjar : Land laid fallow for three years.

Correct Answer: (A) Polaj : Land which was cultivated annually.

Solution:

Under Akbar's land classification system:

Polaj was land that was cultivated every year.

Parauti was land that was uncultivated for a few years.

Chachar referred to land that had been left uncultivated for a year.

Banjar was land left fallow for three years.

 Quick Tip

Akbar's land classification system was detailed and focused on regulating the types of land for taxation purposes.

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

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, 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 correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Solution:

Assertion (A) is correct as zamindars in the Permanent Settlement failed to pay their revenue, leading to accumulated unpaid balances. Reason (R) explains that according to the Sunset Law, any unpaid dues led to the auctioning of zamindari rights, which was correct in this context.

 Quick Tip

Remember the Sunset Law and its impact on the Permanent Settlement in India. It allowed the British to auction lands if revenue payments were not made on time.

16. Arrange the following events regarding the Revolt of 1857 in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

- (A) II, III, I, IV
- (B) III, II, IV, I
- (C) I, III, IV, II
- (D) IV, I, II, III

Correct Answer: (B) III, II, IV, I

Solution:

The correct order of events in the Revolt of 1857 is:

III: Reforming policies of William Bentinck

II: Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh

IV: Azamgarh Proclamation

 Quick Tip

Focus on key events leading to the revolt, such as Bentinck's reforms and the political shifts in Awadh.

17. Who among the following belonged to the group of 'Moderates' of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Answer: (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Solution:

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a key figure in the Moderate group of the Indian National Congress, advocating for reforms through constitutional methods.

 Quick Tip

Gokhale's moderate approach focused on gradual reforms and cooperation with the British to achieve Indian self-rule.

18. Match the roles of the members of the Constituent Assembly given in Column II with their names in Column I:

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- Rajendra Prasad: (i) Chief Draughtsman
- S.N. Mukherjee: (iii) Constitutional Advisor
- Jawaharlal Nehru: (ii) President of the Constituent Assembly
- B.N. Rau: (iv) Passed the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly

 Quick Tip

Focus on the key roles played by prominent members in the drafting of the Constitution.

19. Which of the following was the primary characteristic of the Ryotwari system implemented by the British in 'Bombay Deccan'?

- (A) Indirect revenue collection through zamindars
- (B) Collective ownership of land by village community
- (C) The Britishers settled revenue directly with the peasants
- (D) Lands were given to the Jotedars to promote equality

Correct Answer: (C) The Britishers settled revenue directly with the peasants

Solution:

The Ryotwari system was a land revenue system where the British government directly collected taxes from individual farmers (ryots), bypassing zamindars.

 Quick Tip

The Ryotwari system focused on direct taxation from peasants and created a more direct relationship between the government and the farmers.

20. Match the Leaders of the Revolt of 1857 (List I) with their Centres (List II) and choose the correct option from the following:

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching is:

Nana Sahib: (iii) Bihar

Kunwar Singh: (i) Awadh

Wajid Ali Shah: (ii) Kanpur

Birjis Qadr: (iv) Lucknow

These leaders were central to the Revolt of 1857 and played significant roles in their respective regions.

 Quick Tip

The leaders of the Revolt of 1857 fought against British colonial rule in different parts of India, with each leader focusing on a specific region.

21. Identify the primary reason behind the formation of the Constituent Assembly from the following options:

- (A) To establish a legislative body for the governance of provinces
- (B) To settle issues of Partition of India through coordination
- (C) To negotiate the terms of India's independence with the British
- (D) To draft a framework for the governance of independent India

Correct Answer: (D) To draft a framework for the governance of independent India

Solution:

The primary reason for the formation of the Constituent Assembly was to draft a framework for the governance of independent India. This body was responsible for drafting the Indian Constitution, setting up democratic governance in India post-independence.

 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly's primary objective was the creation of the Constitution of independent India, which remains the guiding document for governance.

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

22. (a) Why is the Harappan script called an enigmatic script? Explain.

Solution:

The Harappan script is called enigmatic because it remains undeciphered. Despite numerous attempts, scholars have not been able to fully decode it, which makes it mysterious. The script consists of pictographs and symbols, but the lack of a bilingual inscription and the absence of direct knowledge about the language make it difficult to understand.

 Quick Tip

To understand the enigmatic nature of the Harappan script, focus on its unique pictorial symbols and the challenges in deciphering ancient scripts.

22. (b) Why is the Harappan drainage system considered a planned and complete drainage system? Explain.

Solution:

The Harappan drainage system is considered a planned and complete system due to its systematic design. The cities had well-planned streets with covered drains made from brickwork, ensuring the smooth flow of water. This drainage system was efficient, preventing waterlogging and allowing the cities to remain clean. The uniformity and organization of this infrastructure suggest careful planning.

 Quick Tip

The advanced drainage system of the Harappan civilization highlights their urban planning skills and understanding of sanitation.

23. “Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Historians have relied on various sources to reconstruct the Mauryan Empire’s history, such as archaeological findings, ancient texts, and inscriptions. The Edicts of Ashoka provide important information about Ashoka’s reign, while accounts from foreign travelers like Megasthenes offer insights into the administration. Additionally, the remains of cities and artifacts further support the historical narrative.

 Quick Tip

Remember the importance of multiple sources—both written and archaeological—in reconstructing ancient history.

24. (a) Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya as the ruler of Vijayanagara empire.

Solution:

Krishnadeva Raya was one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. He expanded the empire’s boundaries through military conquests and promoted trade and culture. His reign saw the flourishing of literature, with works in Kannada, Telugu, and Sanskrit. His administration was marked by efficiency and a strong focus on the welfare of his people.

 Quick Tip

Krishnadeva Raya's legacy is strongly associated with cultural development, military success, and administration in the Vijayanagara Empire.

24. (b) Examine the 'Amara-nayaka system' in the military and administrative structure of the Vijayanagara empire.

Solution:

The Amara-nayaka system was an administrative structure in the Vijayanagara Empire where each nayaka was assigned to manage a region and its military forces. This system helped maintain the empire's control over vast territories. The nayakas were responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining law and order, and organizing military defenses, thus ensuring stability and effective governance.

 Quick Tip

The Amara-nayaka system was crucial for decentralized governance, allowing the empire to manage large territories efficiently.

25. "There are some limitations of Ain-i-Akbari." Examine the statement.

Solution:

While the Ain-i-Akbari provides valuable insight into the administration, economy, and culture during Akbar's reign, it has limitations. The document reflects the perspective of Akbar's administration and may not represent the entire empire's diversity. The data in Ain-i-Akbari was selectively compiled, and some of its statistics may not be accurate or comprehensive, especially regarding regional variations.

 Quick Tip

When analyzing historical texts like Ain-i-Akbari, always consider the context and potential biases in the information presented.

26. Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.

Solution:

The Fifth Report of 1813, presented by the British East India Company, aimed to provide a detailed account of India's political, social, and economic conditions. While it offered useful information, it was criticized for presenting a biased view that favored British interests. The report highlighted the need for economic reforms but ignored the role of indigenous systems in

governance and trade.

💡 Quick Tip

The Fifth Report of 1813 must be read critically, considering its colonial context and the selective portrayal of India's systems.

27. Describe any three sources to know about the Revolt of 1857.

Solution:

Three key sources to study the Revolt of 1857 include:

1. The British Accounts: Official documents and reports from British officers like John Clendon, who recorded their observations during the revolt.
2. Indian Accounts: Writings from Indian leaders and participants, such as Bahadur Shah Zafar's letters, provide insights into Indian perspectives.
3. Archaeological Evidence: Remains of fortifications, weapons, and memorials associated with the revolt help reconstruct the events.

💡 Quick Tip

Using diverse sources, including British, Indian, and archaeological evidence, helps create a balanced understanding of the Revolt of 1857.

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

28. (a) "Historians have studied many rules and varied practices of familial ties during the Mahabharata period." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Historians have studied the rules and practices of familial ties during the Mahabharata period by analyzing the relationships and social norms depicted in the epic. The Mahabharata offers a rich portrayal of family structures, hierarchies, and duties that reflect ancient Indian society. One of the key aspects is the concept of Dharma or duty, which governed the relationships within families. The epic portrays the duties of sons towards their fathers, as seen in the case of Yudhishtira, who upholds his father's honor even in the face of great hardship. Similarly, the relationship between brothers, such as the bond between the Pandavas, is marked by both conflict and cooperation, underscoring the complexities of familial ties.

The Mahabharata also explores the roles of women in the family, with characters like Draupadi and Kunti playing pivotal roles in shaping the family dynamics. Draupadi, as a central character, challenges the traditional notions of a wife's duty to her husband by questioning the

norms of marriage and fidelity, especially in the context of the Vastra Haran incident. Kunti, the mother of the Pandavas, embodies the complexities of motherhood and sacrifice, reflecting the duties of a mother in maintaining family honor.

Thus, historians analyze the Mahabharata as a text that not only provides a historical narrative but also offers insights into the evolving rules and practices regarding familial relationships in ancient India.

 Quick Tip

In understanding familial ties in the Mahabharata, focus on how duty (*Dharma*) influences relationships and how characters like Yudhishtira, Draupadi, and Kunti reflect the social values of their time.

28. (b) “There are various elements on which historians have analysed the Mahabharata and called it a dynamic text.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Historians have called the Mahabharata a dynamic text due to its multifaceted nature and its ability to adapt to different contexts over time. The Mahabharata is not just a historical epic; it is a living document that offers insights into politics, ethics, religion, and social structures. One of the elements that make it dynamic is its philosophical depth. The Bhagavad Gita, a part of the Mahabharata, presents a philosophical dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna, addressing profound issues like duty (Dharma), righteousness, and the nature of the self. This philosophical discourse has been interpreted in various ways over time and remains relevant to contemporary discussions on ethics and morality.

The text also addresses the theme of political power and governance. The Pandavas and Kauravas, the two warring factions in the Mahabharata, symbolize the dynamics of political rule, justice, and warfare. Historians analyze how the epic critiques the concept of kingship and the moral dilemmas faced by rulers. The Mahabharata’s portrayal of politics as a complex and morally ambiguous field makes it a source for studying the nature of statecraft.

Another aspect that contributes to the dynamic nature of the Mahabharata is its treatment of social issues, such as the role of women in society, as seen through characters like Draupadi, Kunti, and others. The way in which the text discusses gender roles, caste, and the treatment of women offers valuable insights into the evolving social structures of ancient India.

Historians have also pointed out how the Mahabharata has been reinterpreted in various forms across regions and cultures, demonstrating its enduring relevance and flexibility.

 Quick Tip

The Mahabharata's dynamic nature is evident in its philosophical, political, and social themes, which have been continuously reinterpreted and adapted in different historical and cultural contexts.

29. (a) Describe the philosophy and teachings of Kabir.

Solution:

Kabir was a mystic poet and saint whose teachings emphasized devotion to a formless God and the rejection of ritualistic practices and caste divisions. His philosophy centered around the belief in one universal God, often referred to as Nirakar or the formless entity, who transcended all forms and human conceptualization. Kabir rejected the orthodox practices of both Hinduism and Islam, advocating for direct devotion to God through simple devotion and personal experience rather than ritualistic ceremonies.

One of Kabir's central teachings was the concept of bhakti (devotion), which he expressed in his poems and songs. He emphasized that true devotion to God did not require any formal rituals, pilgrimages, or religious rites, but rather an internal connection to the divine through love and purity of heart. Kabir often used the metaphor of the guru (spiritual teacher) to highlight the importance of inner wisdom and self-realization.

Kabir's poems also criticized social injustice, particularly the caste system, and promoted equality among all people. He believed that all human beings, regardless of their caste, religion, or social status, were equal in the eyes of God. His teachings, therefore, had a profound impact on the Bhakti movement, which sought to break down social barriers and promote religious harmony.

Kabir's works continue to inspire people today, as his messages of love, equality, and devotion resonate with modern ideals of social justice and spiritual unity.

 Quick Tip

Kabir's teachings advocate for direct devotion to God, rejection of ritualism, and the promotion of social equality, making his philosophy deeply relevant even today.

29. (b) Describe the philosophy and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev.

Solution:

Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikhism, taught a philosophy of monotheism, emphasizing the belief in one God, who is eternal, formless, and beyond human understanding. His teachings centered around the importance of meditation, devotion, and righteous living. Guru Nanak advocated for the internal realization of God, focusing on Naam Simran (the repetition of God's

name) as the primary means to connect with the divine.

Guru Nanak rejected the caste system and emphasized the equality of all people, regardless of their social status, gender, or religious background. He promoted the idea of Seva (selfless service) as an essential part of spiritual practice. According to Guru Nanak, serving humanity was as important as devotion to God.

Guru Nanak also criticized the ritualistic practices of both Hinduism and Islam, calling for a direct, personal relationship with God. His teachings promoted peace, love, and tolerance, emphasizing that all religions are paths to the same ultimate truth. Guru Nanak encouraged his followers to live honest lives, earn a living through hard work, and share their wealth with others.

The key principles of Guru Nanak's teachings are encapsulated in the *Three Pillars*:

1. Naam Japna – Remembering God's name.
2. Kirat Karni – Earning an honest living.
3. Vand Chakna – Sharing with others.

These teachings laid the foundation for Sikhism and continue to guide Sikhs worldwide.

Quick Tip

Guru Nanak's teachings emphasize devotion to one God, equality for all people, and living a life of service, making his philosophy inclusive and progressive.

30. (a) “Quit India Movement challenged the British rule and shaped the course of Indian Independence.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a significant turning point in India's struggle for independence. The movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was aimed at securing complete independence from British rule. The British, at that time, were deeply involved in World War II and were unable to effectively suppress the movement, despite using repression and violence.

The Quit India Movement united people across India, from all walks of life, against British colonial rule. It marked a shift from the moderate, constitutional struggle to a mass-based movement calling for direct action. The slogan “Do or Die” exemplified the resolve of the people to achieve freedom, even if it meant sacrificing their lives.

Although the British suppressed the movement by arresting leaders and using force, it had a profound impact on the British administration. The movement exposed the vulnerability of British rule in India and highlighted the unity of the Indian people in their desire for independence. The British government's inability to control the mass unrest made it clear that maintaining colonial rule was no longer feasible.

Thus, the Quit India Movement shaped the final phase of India's freedom struggle, demonstrating the growing strength of the Indian nationalist movement and accelerating the process of independence, which was achieved in 1947.

 Quick Tip

The Quit India Movement was a turning point in the Indian independence struggle, signaling the end of British colonial rule and marking a significant shift towards freedom.

30. (b) “Mahatma Gandhi’s role was significant in the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi's leadership was central to the success of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922), which was a mass-based movement aimed at securing self-rule for India. Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience inspired millions of Indians to join the struggle against British colonial rule.

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the harsh repressive measures taken by the British. Gandhi called for a boycott of British goods, institutions, and services, urging Indians to rely on their own resources and industries. The movement spread rapidly across the country, with people from all sections of society participating, from students and intellectuals to farmers and laborers.

Gandhi's call for non-violent resistance resonated deeply with the Indian masses, as it emphasized moral and spiritual opposition to British rule rather than violent confrontation. The movement gained momentum with mass protests, strikes, and non-cooperation with British authorities. Gandhi's leadership gave the movement a unifying direction and a sense of purpose.

Although the movement was suspended in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, where violence broke out, it had a lasting impact on the Indian freedom struggle. It marked the first time that the Indian masses had risen up in such large numbers, under the guidance of a single leader, and demonstrated the effectiveness of non-violent resistance.

 Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the Non-Cooperation Movement laid the foundation for future mass movements and showed that non-violence could be a powerful tool in the fight for independence.

SECTION D

(Source-Based Questions)

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

Fatalists and Materialists?

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between King Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha:

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him:

“Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.”

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught :

“There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.”

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

(31.1) Analyse the views of Makkhali Gosala on karma.

Solution:

Makkhali Gosala’s views on karma suggest a fatalistic philosophy where everything, including the consequences of karma, is predetermined. He believed that both wise and foolish people are bound by their karma, and no amount of penance or virtue can change their fate. According to Gosala, the cycle of samsara (rebirth) is inevitable, and pleasure or pain cannot be altered by human efforts. His doctrine implies that life’s course is fixed and unchangeable.

Quick Tip

Makkhali Gosala’s fatalism emphasizes that karma is beyond human control, and all actions are part of an unalterable cycle.

(31.2) How did Ajita Kesakambalin describe the relations of human beings with the universe?

Solution:

Ajita Kesakambalin, a materialist philosopher, described human beings as composed of the four elements—earth, water, fire, and air. Upon death, the body returns to these elements, and there is no soul or afterlife. Kesakambalin rejected the concept of karma, focusing instead on the physical and natural aspects of existence. He believed that life was governed by natural processes and not by spiritual forces, with no possibility of life after death.

 Quick Tip

Ajita Kesakambalin's materialism rejects the spiritual and focuses on the physical elements, claiming no afterlife or soul.

(31.3) Differentiate between the views of a Fatalist and a Materialist in reference to this source.

Solution:

A Fatalist, like Makkhali Gosala, believes that everything in life is predetermined, including karma. He argues that individuals cannot change their fate through actions or penance. On the other hand, a Materialist like Ajita Kesakambalin denies the existence of karma and focuses on the physical nature of life. While Fatalists view human life as governed by an unchangeable cosmic law, Materialists view it as the outcome of natural forces, with no spiritual or afterlife implications.

 Quick Tip

Fatalists see life's course as fixed by karma, while Materialists reject spiritual elements, focusing on the physical nature of existence.

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

The creation and circulation of ideas about India

The writings of European travelers helped produce an image of India for Europeans through the printing and circulation of their books. Later, after 1750, when Indians like Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib visited Europe and confronted this image that Europeans had of their society, they tried to influence it by producing their own version of matters and described India as a great nation.

(32.1) In what way did Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib challenge the version of Europeans towards India?

Solution:

Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib challenged the negative portrayal of India by European travelers, emphasizing India's rich culture, intellectual achievements, and spiritual traditions. They presented India as a nation with a deep history of knowledge, art, and civilization, countering the stereotypical image of India as a land of poverty, superstition, and backwardness. Their works were an attempt to reclaim India's dignity and showcase its contributions to global knowledge.

 Quick Tip

Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib redefined India's image in the West, focusing on its cultural and intellectual heritage rather than colonial stereotypes.

(32.2) Give any one example of a book authored by European writers on Medieval India.

Solution:

One example of a book authored by a European writer on Medieval India is **The History of India** by James Mill. Written during British colonial rule, this book presents a Eurocentric view of Indian history, categorizing it into periods that reflect British ideals of progress, civilization, and governance.

 Quick Tip

When studying colonial writings, always remember the Eurocentric biases that influenced historical interpretations of India.

(32.3) Explain the significant difference between the image of India presented by Europeans and the versions of Indians.

Solution:

European writers often depicted India as a land of stagnation, superstition, and moral decline. They emphasized the supposed backwardness of Indian society, focusing on practices they deemed primitive, like caste and religious rituals. In contrast, Indian writers like Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib presented India as a land of rich culture, intellectual activity, and spiritual wisdom. Their works highlighted the achievements of India in various fields such as philosophy, science, and art, offering a more positive and balanced view of Indian society.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the differences in how India was portrayed by Europeans and Indians helps reveal the influence of colonialism on historical narratives.

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

The Firm Resolve for an Independent Republic

We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic . . . Now, some friends have raised the question: “Why have you not put in the word ‘democratic’ here?” Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter. The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world’s progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word “democratic” because we thought it is obvious that the word “republic” contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution.

Source : CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES (CAD), VOL. I

(33.1) Mention the ‘firm and solemn resolve’ expressed in the passage.

Solution:

The ‘firm and solemn resolve’ expressed in the passage refers to India’s commitment to becoming an independent, sovereign republic. It emphasizes India’s determination to stand as a republic, ensuring its sovereignty and independence, and asserting that India is destined to follow this path in the future.

 Quick Tip

The passage reflects India’s unyielding commitment to achieving full sovereignty as a republic, laying the foundation for future democratic governance.

(33.2) How does the passage emphasize the commitment to democracy?

Solution:

The passage emphasizes India's commitment to democracy by asserting that although the word "democratic" is not explicitly used, the principles of democracy are inherent in the concept of a republic. The passage highlights India's historical commitment to democratic institutions and emphasizes that the future government of India will ensure democratic values and participation, even though the exact form may differ from Western democracies.

💡 Quick Tip

The passage illustrates that while the term "democratic" is not explicitly used, democratic values will be an integral part of India's future republic.

(33.3) How is democracy explained in the context of republic in the passage?

Solution:

In the passage, democracy is explained as an integral part of the republic, even though the word "democratic" is not explicitly mentioned. The passage suggests that India will adopt democratic principles in its governance, as evidenced by its historical stance on democratic institutions. It emphasizes that the system of government will be shaped according to India's unique needs and values, ensuring that democratic practices will guide the republic's functioning.

💡 Quick Tip

The passage clarifies that democracy, although not explicitly named, is understood to be an essential feature of the Indian republic.

SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 27), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Dholavira – A Matured Harappan site
- (ii) Ujjain – Mahajanapada
- (iii) (a) Panipat – Territory under the Mughals

OR

- (iii) (b) Golconda

Solution:

In the map, the following significant sites are located:

1. Dholavira: Dholavira is located in the present-day state of Gujarat, on the arid island of Khadir in the Kutch district. It is one of the most significant Harappan sites and an example of advanced urban planning in the mature phase of the Harappan civilization. The city featured a sophisticated drainage system and impressive architecture, showcasing the advanced engineering skills of the Harappans.
2. Ujjain: Ujjain, located in Madhya Pradesh, was an important Mahajanapada during the 6th century BCE. It is also renowned for being a significant center of trade and culture during ancient and medieval times. Ujjain played a pivotal role in the political and religious history of India, particularly under the Mauryan Empire and later under the Gupta Empire. It was also known for its connection with Hindu astrology and its role as one of the four sites for the Kumbh Mela.
3. Panipat: Panipat, located in Haryana, was a key site during the Mughal era and is best known for the three major battles fought there: the First Battle of Panipat (1526) between Babur and the Delhi Sultanate, the Second Battle of Panipat (1556) between Akbar and Hemu, and the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) between the Marathas and the Durrani Empire. Panipat was significant as a battlefield that influenced the history of the Indian subcontinent.
4. Golconda: Golconda, located near Hyderabad in Telangana, was a fortified city and the capital of the medieval Golconda Sultanate. The city was known for its diamond trade and strategic importance in the Deccan. The fortress of Golconda was one of the most formidable fortresses in India, known for its acoustics and innovative water systems.

 Quick Tip

When studying map-based questions, it is important to understand the historical significance of locations and how geography influenced the development of civilizations, trade routes, and political systems.

(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:

In this case, the centers related to the Indian National Movement marked as A and B could be as follows:

- A: Chandni Chowk, Delhi – Chandni Chowk was a focal point of many political movements and protests during the Indian freedom struggle. It is located in the heart of Delhi and was closely associated with the Congress Party and other nationalist organizations during the early 20th century.

- B: Nagpur – Nagpur played a crucial role during the Indian National Movement as a prominent center for political activity. The city hosted several important sessions of the Indian National Congress and was instrumental in the spread of nationalist ideas across central India.

 Quick Tip

When identifying centers related to historical movements, consider their political, cultural, and geographical significance to the events of the time, as these factors shaped the course of the movement.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 34

(34.1) Mention any two Harappan sites.

Solution:

Two significant Harappan sites are:

1. Mohenjo-Daro: Located in present-day Sindh, Pakistan, Mohenjo-Daro is one of the most well-preserved urban settlements of the Harappan Civilization. It features a grid-like street system, a sophisticated drainage system, and is known for its advanced urban planning. The site was excavated in the 1920s and continues to be a crucial site for understanding Harappan culture.
2. Harappa: Harappa, located in the Punjab region of Pakistan, is another major site of the Harappan Civilization. It is one of the earliest cities to be discovered and provides essential evidence of the development of the Harappan urban society. Harappa is particularly important for its well-planned streets, granaries, and advanced agricultural practices.

 Quick Tip

Harappan sites are crucial for understanding the advanced urban planning and technological innovations of one of the world's earliest urban civilizations.

(34.2) (a) Mention any one territory under the control of the Mughals.

Solution:

One territory under the control of the Mughals was **Bengal**. Bengal was a prosperous region in Eastern India, known for its rich agriculture and trade. The Mughal Empire annexed Bengal in the early 16th century, and it became a crucial part of the empire's economy due to its cotton, silk, and spice production, as well as its strategic location for trade with Southeast Asia and beyond.

 Quick Tip

The Mughal Empire controlled vast territories, and understanding these regions helps in understanding the empire's economic and military strategies.

OR

(34.2) (b) Mention any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara empire.

Solution:

One neighboring state of the Vijayanagara Empire was the **Bahmani Sultanate**. Located to the north of Vijayanagara in present-day Maharashtra and Karnataka, the Bahmani Sultanate was a significant political entity during the 14th and 15th centuries. While the two states were often in conflict, they also had cultural exchanges and diplomatic relations.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the relationships between neighboring states like the Vijayanagara Empire and the Bahmani Sultanate is crucial for understanding the dynamics of South Indian politics during the medieval period.

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

Solution:

Two prominent centers of the Indian National Movement were:

1. **Calcutta (Kolkata):** Calcutta, the capital of British India for much of the colonial period, was one of the most important centers of political activity during the Indian National Movement. The city witnessed several crucial events, including the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, the Swadeshi Movement, and various protests against British colonial rule. Calcutta also hosted many significant sessions of the Indian National Congress and was the epicenter of revolutionary activities.
2. **Bombay (Mumbai):** Bombay, another key center, played a central role in the Indian independence struggle. The city was the site of numerous strikes, protests, and movements, including the Quit India Movement of 1942. It was also home to several prominent nationalists, leaders, and intellectuals, such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Dadabhai Naoroji, who significantly contributed to the national cause. The Bombay Presidency was also crucial in shaping the early political landscape of the country.

 Quick Tip

These cities, with their active political and intellectual scenes, were vital in shaping India's struggle for independence, serving as centers for organizing protests, spreading nationalist ideas, and coordinating with international movements.



प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



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Figure 1: Outline map of India with labels for important locations.