

61/2/2 - 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. Match the Leaders of the Revolt of 1857 (List I) with their Centres (List II) and choose the correct option from the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Nana Sahib | (i) Awadh |
| 2. Kunwar Singh | (ii) Kanpur |
| 3. Wajid Ali Shah | (iii) Bihar |
| 4. Birjis Qadr | (iv) Lucknow |

- (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-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)

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

Solution:

The correct matching of the leaders with their centers of revolt is as follows:

- Nana Sahib led the revolt in **Kanpur** (ii).
- Kunwar Singh led the revolt in **Bihar** (iii).
- Wajid Ali Shah, the Nawab of Awadh, was involved in the revolt at **Awadh** (i).
- Birjis Qadr led the revolt in **Lucknow** (iv).

 Quick Tip

Leaders of the Revolt of 1857 played crucial roles in different regions, with key areas like Kanpur, Awadh, and Lucknow being central to the rebellion.

2. 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 behind the formation of the Constituent Assembly was (D) To draft a framework for the governance of independent India. The assembly was tasked with drafting the Constitution of India, which would guide the country in its new independent phase. It was created to give India a democratic system of governance after British rule ended.

 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly was pivotal in shaping the future of India by drafting the Constitution that laid the foundation of a democratic republic.

3. 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: (D). To draft a framework for the governance of independent India

Solution:

The primary characteristic of the Ryotwari system was (C) The Britishers settled revenue directly with the peasants**. The system bypassed intermediaries such as zamindars and instead dealt directly with the individual cultivators, or ryots, for tax collection.

 Quick Tip

The Ryotwari system significantly altered land revenue collection in colonial India, concentrating power and responsibility in the hands of individual landholders.

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Rajendra Prasad | (i) Chief Draughtsman |
| 2. S.N. Mukherjee | (ii) President of the Constituent Assembly |
| 3. Jawaharlal Nehru | (iii) Constitutional Advisor |
| 4. B.N. Rau | (iv) Passed the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly |

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

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

Solution:

The roles of the members of the Constituent Assembly are as follows:

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

 Quick Tip

The members of the Constituent Assembly played distinct roles in shaping the Indian Constitution, with some focusing on drafting while others led the assembly proceedings.

5. 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:

The leader who belonged to the ‘Moderates’ group of the Indian National Congress was (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Gokhale was a mentor to several future leaders and advocated for constitutional reforms, moderate demands, and cooperation with the British government to bring gradual reforms in India.

 Quick Tip

The Moderates in the Indian National Congress believed in peaceful methods, such as petitions and negotiations, to achieve political and social reforms.

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

- I. Summary Settlement in Awadh
- II. Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh
- III. Reforming policies of William Bentinck
- IV. Azamgarh Proclamation

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

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

Solution:

The correct chronological order of events is:

- III: Reforming policies of William Bentinck, implemented before the revolt.
- II: Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh, which was a policy implemented during the earlier years of British expansion.
- I: Summary Settlement in Awadh, which occurred after the annexation.
- IV: Azamgarh Proclamation, made during the revolt, was a key document declaring the rebellion and resistance.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the sequence of events in the Revolt of 1857 helps in analyzing the causes and progression of the rebellion against British colonial rule.

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

Assertion (A): Zamindars in the Permanent Settlement failed to pay the revenue demand and unpaid balances accumulated.

Reason (R): According to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- (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)

Solution:

Assertion (A) is correct because the Zamindars in the Permanent Settlement were often unable to pay their revenue dues, resulting in the accumulation of unpaid balances. Reason (R) is also correct because, under the Sunset Law, if the payment was not made by sunset on the specified date, the zamindari was indeed liable to be auctioned. Therefore, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A).

 Quick Tip

The Sunset Law was an important feature of the Permanent Settlement, used to enforce timely payments and prevent defaults by the zamindars.

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

- (A) Polaj : Land which was cultivated every year
- (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 every year.

Solution:

The correct classification under Akbar's land revenue system is:

- Polaj: Land that was cultivated every year.
- arauti: Land that was uncultivated for a period of five years.
- Chachar: Land that was left uncultivated for a year.
- Banjar: Land that lay fallow for three years.

 Quick Tip

Akbar's land revenue system categorized land types to ensure proper taxation and incentivized the cultivation of lands while discouraging fallow land.

9. Which of the following empires was called "Karnataka Samrajyam"?

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

Correct Answer: (D). Vijayanagara

Solution:

The correct answer is (D) Vijayanagara. The Vijayanagara Empire, known for its grandeur and strategic importance in Southern India, was often referred to as "Karnataka Samrajyam" due to its territorial expansion in the region.

 Quick Tip

The term "Karnataka Samrajyam" reflects the Vijayanagara Empire's dominance in South India, where the region of Karnataka was a central part of its territory.

10. 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, the famous Moroccan traveler, visited **Delhi** (option D) during his travels in India. He described it as a vast city with a great population, the largest in India at that time. Delhi was a major center of culture, politics, and trade during the Delhi Sultanate.

 Quick Tip

Delhi's significance as a political and cultural hub during Ibn Battuta's time is evident from his description, highlighting its status as a bustling metropolis.

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?

- I. Lohanis in Punjab
- II. Ahoms in Assam
- III. Koch in Bengal
- IV. Kols in Singhbhum

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

Correct Answer: (B). II, III, and IV.

Solution:

The tribal kingdoms that played a significant role in the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries were: - **Ahoms in Assam** (II): They resisted Mughal invasions and had a significant impact on the Mughal expansion in the northeastern region.

- **Koch in Bengal** (III): The Koch dynasty had close relations with the Mughals and contributed to their political influence in Bengal.

- **Kols in Singhbhum** (IV): The Kols were also significant in the Mughal context, involved in the administration and rebellion during the Mughal period.

 Quick Tip

Tribal kingdoms like the Ahoms, Koch, and Kols played critical roles in shaping the political landscape of India during the Mughal period.

12. 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 most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara was the natural basin formed by the Tungabhadra (option D), which flows in a north-easterly direction. This river played a significant role in the development of the Vijayanagara Empire, supporting both agriculture and trade.

 Quick Tip

The location of Vijayanagara on the banks of the Tungabhadra River was vital to its prosperity, influencing its agricultural output and trade.

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

- He was a great poet and musician of the medieval period.
- He gave a unique form to Chishti sama.
- He introduced qawwali.

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

Correct Answer: (C). Amir Khusrau.

Solution:

The disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, who was a great poet and musician of the medieval period, is ****Amir Khusrau**** (option C). He is credited with introducing qawwali and contributing significantly to the development of classical music, particularly the Chishti sama.

💡 Quick Tip

Amir Khusrau's contributions to the arts, especially qawwali, remain integral to the Sufi music tradition in India and beyond.

14. Who among the following did François Bernier dedicate his writing "Comparing East and West" to?

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

Correct Answer: (A). Louis XIV.

Solution:

François Bernier, a French physician and traveler, dedicated his writing "Comparing East and West" to Louis XIV (option A), the King of France. Bernier's travel writings focused on the differences between European and Eastern societies, especially India.

💡 Quick Tip

François Bernier's works provided valuable European insights into Indian society during the 17th century, highlighting cultural differences and social structures.

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

- (A) Harmika
- (B) Yashti
- (C) Chhatra
- (D) Anda

Correct Answer: (D) Anda

Solution:

The feature marked 'A' in the image of Sanchi Stupa is the ***Anda***. The ***Anda*** is the hemi-

spherical dome-like structure on top of the stupa, symbolizing the cosmic mountain and often representing the Buddha's parinirvana (final liberation). It is one of the key architectural features of a stupa, which contains relics of the Buddha and is an important element in Buddhist architecture.

 Quick Tip

In stupa architecture, the *Anda* represents the dome that encapsulates the relics and symbolizes the universe, a key feature in Buddhist monuments.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 15:

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:

The stupa located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, is Sanchi (option C). The Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the most important Buddhist monuments in India.

 Quick Tip

Sanchi is an iconic site in Madhya Pradesh, famous for its ancient Buddhist stupas, carvings, and historical significance in Indian architecture.

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

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deogarh | (i) Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Mahabalipuram | (ii) Maharashtra |
| 3. Kailashnatha | (iii) Bihar |
| 4. Barabar | (iv) Uttar Pradesh |

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching of the temples and their locations is as follows:

- Deogarh is located in Uttar Pradesh (iv).
- Mahabalipuram is located in Tamil Nadu (i).
- Kailashnatha is located in Maharashtra (ii).
- Barabar is located in Bihar (iii).

 Quick Tip

Knowing the geographical locations of temples helps in understanding the architectural and cultural developments in ancient and medieval India.

17. 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:

The correct answer is (D): "Deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh for irrigation." This statement is incorrect because while there is evidence of advanced drainage and water management systems in Harappa, deep water reservoirs specifically used for irrigation in Sindh are not documented.

 Quick Tip

Harappa's subsistence strategies were highly advanced, featuring crop rotation, irrigation, and the use of terracotta models to represent oxen for ploughing.

18. 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 book 'Ashtadhyayi' is based on Grammar (option B). It is a comprehensive and systematic treatise on Sanskrit grammar, and it is considered one of the most important works in the history of linguistics.

💡 Quick Tip

Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' laid the foundation for classical Sanskrit grammar and continues to influence linguistic studies to this day.

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

- They issued spectacular gold coins.
- Their history can be reconstructed through Prashastis.
- Harisena was the court poet of one of its rulers.

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

Correct Answer: (D). Gupta dynasty.

Solution:

The dynasty described is the Gupta dynasty (option D). The Gupta rulers were known for issuing spectacular gold coins, and their history is well-documented through Prashastis, including the famous Allahabad Pillar inscription. Harisena was the court poet of Samudragupta, one of the Gupta rulers.

💡 Quick Tip

The Gupta dynasty's contribution to art, literature, and coinage marked the Golden Age of India, with notable achievements in science, mathematics, and culture.

20. Read the following statements about the Mauryan Empire:

- I. The growth of Magadha culminated in the emergence of the Mauryan Empire.
II. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire.
III. Kautilya was the successor of Chandragupta Maurya.
IV. Asoka was the son of Chandragupta Maurya.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (B) I and II.

Solution:

The Mauryan Empire was established by Chandragupta Maurya, with Magadha as its center. Kautilya (Chanakya) was an advisor to Chandragupta, not his successor, and Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.

 Quick Tip

The Mauryan Empire is critical in understanding the political unification of ancient India.

21. 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 authored ‘The Story of Indian Archaeology,’ which chronicles the development and achievements of archaeological studies in India.

 Quick Tip

Archaeological studies have been instrumental in reconstructing India’s ancient history.

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

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

Solution:

Krishnadeva Raya was one of the most celebrated rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign (1509-1529) is considered the golden age of the empire. He expanded the empire’s territory

through military conquests and maintained peace and stability. He was also a patron of the arts and culture, and under his leadership, the empire flourished in administration, trade, and architecture.

 Quick Tip

Krishnadeva Raya's reign is significant for its military successes, administrative reforms, and cultural renaissance in the Vijayanagara Empire.

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

Solution:

The 'Amara-nayaka system' was a key feature of the military and administrative structure in the Vijayanagara Empire. It was a decentralized system where local military commanders, called 'Amara-nayakas,' were given control over territories. They were responsible for the administration, maintaining law and order, and organizing military defense, thereby ensuring a strong, responsive structure across the empire.

 Quick Tip

The 'Amara-nayaka system' helped maintain strong governance and military control in different regions, which contributed to the empire's stability and expansion.

23. "The epigraphy alone does not provide a full understanding of political and economic history." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Epigraphy, while valuable for understanding ancient inscriptions, does not provide a complete picture of political and economic history. For instance, inscriptions may highlight royal decrees or religious donations, but they often omit details about daily life, social structures, or economic conditions. Archaeological evidence and literary sources are necessary to fill in these gaps.

 Quick Tip

Epigraphy is a valuable historical source but must be supplemented by other evidence, such as literature and archaeology, to fully understand historical contexts.

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

Solution:

The Harappan script is called enigmatic because it remains undeciphered despite extensive research. The script consists of symbols that appear on seals and pottery, but no clear connection has been made to any known language. This has made it difficult to fully understand the social, political, and economic structure of the Harappan Civilization.

💡 Quick Tip

The mystery of the Harappan script continues to fascinate scholars. Deciphering it would significantly enhance our understanding of the Indus Valley Civilization.

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

Solution:

The Harappan drainage system is considered planned and complete because of its well-organized layout. Cities like Mohenjo-Daro featured covered drains, wells, and a sophisticated sewage system, with drainage channels running along the streets, ensuring efficient water flow. This system reflects the advanced engineering and urban planning of the Harappan Civilization.

💡 Quick Tip

The Harappan drainage system is one of the most advanced urban utilities of its time, demonstrating the civilization's foresight in city planning and sanitation.

25. Analyse the life of forest dwellers in the Mughal Empire.

Solution:

Forest dwellers in the Mughal Empire, also known as "van-giris," played an essential role in providing resources like timber, honey, and medicinal plants. Their life was often marginalized, and they were regulated by the state for forest conservation and revenue collection. Despite their isolation, they contributed to the economy and were often engaged in trade with surrounding settlements.

💡 Quick Tip

The forest dwellers in the Mughal Empire were vital to the empire's resource base, though their lives were governed by laws regulating forest use and trade.

26. Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.

Solution:

The Fifth Report of 1813, presented to the British Parliament, critically examined the British colonial administration in India. It acknowledged the failure to introduce reforms in the administration and highlighted the social and economic impacts of British policies. While the report provided useful data, it also served as a justification for continued British rule, promoting the idea of British superiority.

💡 Quick Tip

The Fifth Report is an important document for understanding British perspectives on colonial rule, though it should be critically examined for its biases.

27. Describe the role of art and literature in keeping alive the memory of the Revolt of 1857.**Solution:**

Art and literature played a crucial role in preserving the memory of the Revolt of 1857. Poets, writers, and artists captured the events of the uprising in their works, creating narratives of resistance and heroism. These creative expressions helped memorialize the sacrifices made during the revolt and inspired future generations to remember the struggle for independence.

💡 Quick Tip

Art and literature are powerful tools for historical memory, especially when recording events like the Revolt of 1857 that shaped national consciousness.

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 long studied the familial structures in the Mahabharata period to understand social, political, and cultural dynamics. The Mahabharata depicts various rules concerning marriage, inheritance, and kinship, such as the practice of “Niyoga,” where a woman could bear children for her deceased husband’s brother. Examples include Draupadi’s polyandrous marriage to the Pandavas and the concept of dharma (duty) influencing family relationships. These practices are indicative of the social norms of the time.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the familial ties in the Mahabharata helps in comprehending the societal norms and values during the epic's time.

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

Solution:

Historians analyze the Mahabharata as a dynamic text due to its rich layers of storytelling, symbolism, and multiple interpretations. The text combines mythology, philosophy, politics, and ethics, reflecting changing social norms and ideologies over time. For instance, the Bhagavad Gita, a part of the Mahabharata, is analyzed as a philosophical dialogue on duty, righteousness, and the individual's role in society. This adaptability to diverse interpretations makes the Mahabharata a dynamic text.

 Quick Tip

The Mahabharata's diverse themes and layers make it a versatile text that can be analyzed from historical, literary, and philosophical perspectives.

29. (a) Describe the features of the Bhakti Movement led by the Alvars and Nayanars in medieval India.

Solution:

The Bhakti Movement, which flourished in medieval India, emphasized personal devotion to God rather than rituals. The Alvars (devotees of Vishnu) and Nayanars (devotees of Shiva) were prominent figures in the early Bhakti Movement. They composed hymns that expressed love and devotion to their chosen deities, rejecting caste distinctions. The movement emphasized accessibility to the divine for all individuals, regardless of social status. It played a key role in shaping religious practices in South India.

 Quick Tip

The Bhakti Movement democratized religious practices, providing a spiritual path for all, irrespective of caste or class.

29. (b) Describe the teachings and practices of Sufism.

Solution:

Sufism, the mystical dimension of Islam, emphasizes the inner, personal experience of God. Su-

fi believe in a direct connection with the divine through love, meditation, and devotion. The key practices include dhikr (remembrance of God), recitation of poetry, and spiritual music, such as qawwali. Sufism seeks to transcend the material world and unite the soul with God. Sufi saints like Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti played a key role in spreading these ideas across India.

 Quick Tip

Sufism's focus on inner devotion and mystical experiences has greatly influenced the spiritual landscape of South Asia.

30. (a) “The Salt Satyagraha inspired masses to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

The Salt Satyagraha, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, became a pivotal event in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi's defiance against the British monopoly on salt production mobilized millions, inspiring a wide section of Indian society to join the struggle for independence. The movement united people from various backgrounds, making the fight against colonial rule more inclusive and widespread. It marked a significant shift towards mass participation in India's freedom struggle.

 Quick Tip

The Salt Satyagraha highlighted the power of nonviolent resistance and mass mobilization, both central to Gandhi's leadership in the independence movement.

30. (b) “Mass participation played an important role in the success of the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922), led by Mahatma Gandhi, saw the active involvement of millions of Indians across the country. The movement aimed at nonviolent resistance to British rule by boycotting British goods, schools, and services. The mass participation of diverse social groups, including peasants, students, and workers, made the movement successful in weakening British authority. The widespread appeal and collective action brought India closer to independence.

 Quick Tip

The Non-Cooperation Movement demonstrated the power of mass action, highlighting the importance of widespread public support in the struggle for independence.

SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)

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

The writings of European travellers helped produce an image of India for Europeans through the printing and circulation of their books. Later, after 1750, when Indians like Shaikh Itisamuddin 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 democracy and describing India as a great nation.

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

Solution:

Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib challenged the European perception of India by presenting a more positive image of the country. They emphasized India's rich culture, philosophy, and history, countering the colonial narrative that depicted India as a land of backwardness. Through their writings, they highlighted India's intellectual traditions, governance systems, and contributions to civilization.

 Quick Tip

European travelers often had biased views of India, and Indian intellectuals worked to counter these stereotypes through literature and firsthand accounts.

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

Solution:

One example of a book written by a European author on Medieval India is *****The History of India**** by James Mill. This book presents a colonial perspective on Indian history and played a significant role in shaping British views on India.

 Quick Tip

European works like James Mill's "The History of India" were instrumental in shaping Western perceptions of India during the colonial period.

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

Solution:

Europeans often portrayed India as a land of chaos, superstition, and stagnation. In contrast, Indian intellectuals like Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib highlighted India's ancient wisdom, contributions to science and philosophy, and rich cultural heritage. Indians presented an image of their country as a flourishing civilization, counteracting the negative stereotypes propagated by Europeans.

 Quick Tip

The contrast in the portrayal of India by Europeans and Indians reflects the colonial mindset versus the pride in India's cultural and intellectual heritage.

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

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.

(32.1) Mention the 'firm and solemn resolve' expressed in the passage.

Solution:

The ‘firm and solemn resolve’ expressed in the passage is the commitment to establish an independent, sovereign, and republican India. The speaker emphasizes that India is destined to be a republic and is determined to achieve complete independence and sovereignty, while also aspiring to a democratic form of governance.

💡 Quick Tip

The phrase “firm and solemn resolve” highlights the strong commitment to achieving India’s independence and republican status.

(32.2) How does the passage emphasize the commitment to democracy?**Solution:**

The passage emphasizes the commitment to democracy by clarifying that India stands for democratic institutions and that the goal is to establish a democracy, although the form of that democracy may evolve. It stresses that India does not merely aim to replicate existing democratic systems but to create one that aligns with the country’s needs and the will of the people.

💡 Quick Tip

The passage demonstrates a flexible approach to democracy, emphasizing adaptability and the need for a democratic system that suits India’s unique circumstances.

(32.3) How is democracy explained in the context of republic in the passage?**Solution:**

In the passage, democracy is explained in the context of a republic by asserting that while the word ‘democratic’ is not explicitly used, the idea of democracy is inherently present in the notion of a republic. The speaker clarifies that India’s republic will not simply copy existing democratic models but will evolve its own form of democracy that suits its people and their aspirations.

💡 Quick Tip

The passage links democracy directly to the concept of a republic, highlighting the need for a form of governance that reflects Indian values and societal needs.

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

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

“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 unwound 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.”

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

Solution:

Makkhali Gosala, a philosopher from the Ajivika tradition, believed that karma could not be changed or influenced. According to his views, both the wise and the fool alike would experience the consequences of their karma in a predestined manner. Karma, he argued, could neither be reduced nor increased, and the course of one's life was governed by fixed natural laws.

Quick Tip

Makkhali Gosala's fatalistic views on karma highlight the concept of predetermination, where all actions, good or bad, lead to inevitable consequences.

(33.2) How did Ajita Kesakambalin describe the relations of human beings with the four elements of nature?

Solution:

Ajita Kesakambalin, another philosopher from the materialist school, described human beings as being composed of the four elements: earth, water, fire, and air. According to his philosophy, upon death, these elements would return to their respective natural states. He rejected the idea of an afterlife, claiming that death resulted in the dissolution of the human body into these elements.

💡 Quick Tip

Ajita Kesakambalin's materialist views emphasized the transient nature of human existence, where life and death are governed by the elements of nature.

(33.3) Differentiate between the views of a Fatalist and a Materialist in this source.

Solution:

The Fatalist, represented by Makkhali Gosala, believed that everything was predestined, and karma could not be altered. In contrast, the Materialist, represented by Ajita Kesakambalin, denied the existence of karma and afterlife, asserting that humans were merely composed of the four elements, and upon death, they dissolved back into these elements. Thus, the Fatalist sees life's events as preordained, while the Materialist views life as a natural process with no spiritual dimensions.

💡 Quick Tip

The distinction between Fatalism and Materialism lies in their views on fate and the nature of human existence, with Fatalism emphasizing predestination and Materialism focusing on physical processes.

SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

34. On the given political outline map of India (on page 24), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- Dholavira – A Matured Harappan site
- Ujjain – Mahajanapada
- Panipat – Territory under the Mughals or Golconda

Solution:

On the map, locate and label the following: 1. Dholavira: A Matured Harappan site, located in Gujarat, is known for its well-planned city structures and advanced water management systems.

2. Ujjain: A prominent Mahajanapada in Madhya Pradesh, Ujjain was a major center for trade, culture, and religion during ancient times.

3. Panipat: Located in Haryana, Panipat was a significant location during the Mughal Empire, known for the battles fought there.

4. Golconda: Situated near Hyderabad in Telangana, Golconda was a thriving center for diamond trade and military fortifications.

 Quick Tip

In map-based questions, it is important to understand the historical significance of each location to accurately label and identify them on the map.

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 prominent Harappan sites are:

1. Mohenjo-Daro – Located in present-day Pakistan, it was one of the most advanced cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.
2. ****Harappa**** – Located in Pakistan, Harappa is another key site of the Indus Valley Civilization, known for its well-organized city planning and drainage systems.

Quick Tip:

 Quick Tip

The Harappan Civilization included many key sites. Recognizing their locations helps in understanding the extent and significance of this ancient civilization.

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

Solution:

One territory under the control of the Mughals was ****Bengal****. It was an important province in the Mughal Empire, known for its agricultural wealth and vibrant trade networks.

Quick Tip:

 Quick Tip

The Mughal Empire controlled vast territories across India. Recognizing the provinces helps in understanding their administrative and economic importance.

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

Solution:

One neighboring state of the Vijayanagara Empire was the ****Bahmani Sultanate****. It was located to the north of Vijayanagara and often engaged in military and diplomatic relations with the empire.

Quick Tip:

💡 Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire had several neighbors, including the Bahmani Sultanate, which was a significant regional power during its time.

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

Solution:

Two important centers of the Indian National Movement were:

1. **Calcutta (Kolkata)** – It played a central role in the freedom struggle, with major events such as the formation of the Indian National Congress.
2. **Delhi** – The city was significant during the Revolt of 1857 and later in the fight for independence, with the establishment of the Delhi Durbar and the final British transfer of power.

Quick Tip:

💡 Quick Tip

Key cities like Calcutta and Delhi were focal points in the Indian National Movement, hosting major events and activities that shaped India's path to independence.



प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए

For question no. 34



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