

61/2/3 - History Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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. 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 Tungabhadra River, which was central to its geography, providing water resources and natural defense.

💡 Quick Tip

The Tungabhadra River played a significant role in the prosperity and strategic advantage of the Vijayanagara Empire.

2. 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:

Amir Khusrau, a disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, is renowned as a versatile genius of the medieval period. He is credited with introducing qawwali and enriching Indian music and poetry.

💡 Quick Tip

Amir Khusrau is often referred to as the "Parrot of India" for his contributions to literature and music.

3. 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: (1) Louis XIV

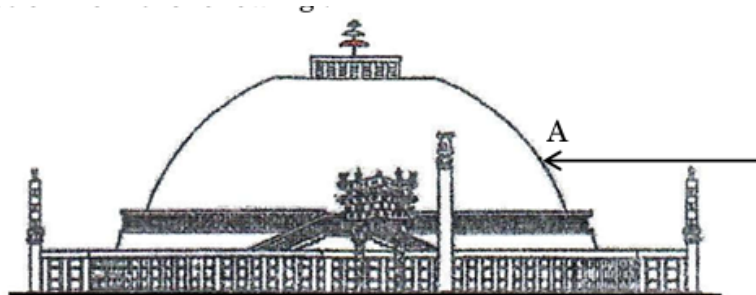
Solution:

François Bernier dedicated his book "Comparing East and West" to Louis XIV, the King of France. The work explored the differences between European and Asian societies.

💡 Quick Tip

François Bernier's writings provided insightful comparisons of European and Eastern societies, playing an important role in the understanding of global civilizations during the period.

4. 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 structure marked as 'A' in the image refers to the "Anda," the dome-shaped part of the Sanchi Stupa. The Anda represents the cosmic egg and symbolizes the universe.

 Quick Tip

In Buddhist stupas, the “Anda” is the central feature, symbolizing the universe. It is often dome-shaped and acts as a repository for relics.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q. No. 4:

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

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

Solution:

The correct answer is (C) Sanchi. The Sanchi Stupa is located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, and it is one of the most important Buddhist monuments in India. It is known for its stupas, monolithic pillars, and intricate carvings.

Correct Answer: (C): Sanchi.

 Quick Tip

Sanchi is renowned for its ancient Buddhist stupas and is considered a UNESCO World Heritage site due to its historical and architectural significance.

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

Column I Column II

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 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-(i), 4-(iv)
- (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:

- Deogarh is located in Uttar Pradesh, associated with ancient temples (1).
- Mahabalipuram is found in Tamil Nadu (2).
- Kailashnatha is situated in Maharashtra (3).
- Barabar is found in Bihar (4).

 Quick Tip

When matching architectural monuments with their locations, refer to historical contexts, as many ancient temples are tied to specific regions of India.

6. 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:

Harappa's subsistence strategy relied heavily on agriculture. Terracotta sculptures indicate ploughing, and there are records of two cropping patterns from furrow evidence. However, there is no evidence of deep water reservoirs being found in Sindh for irrigation.

 Quick Tip

The Harappan civilization's agricultural practices were advanced for their time, evidenced by terracotta sculptures and irrigation systems, but no deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh.

7. 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. It is considered one of the most important works in the study of the language.

 Quick Tip

Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' provides rules for the structure of Sanskrit, forming the foundation of classical Indian linguistic studies.

8. 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 Gupta dynasty is known for its spectacular gold coins and historical reconstructions through Prashastis. Harisena was a court poet in the Gupta court.

 Quick Tip

The Gupta period is considered the golden age of India, marked by advancements in art, literature, and science, including the circulation of gold coins.

9. 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 founded by Chandragupta Maurya after the rise of Magadha. Kautilya was the teacher and advisor to Chandragupta, not his successor. Asoka was the grandson of Chandragupta, not his son.

 Quick Tip

The Mauryan Empire's foundation is credited to Chandragupta Maurya, with significant contributions from Kautilya (Chanakya), and Asoka was one of the empire's most prominent rulers.

10. 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: (D) R.E.M. Wheeler

Solution:

R.E.M. Wheeler, a renowned British archaeologist, authored the book "The Story of Indian Archaeology," which chronicles the development of archaeology in India.

 Quick Tip

R.E.M. Wheeler's contributions to Indian archaeology are pivotal in understanding the history of ancient India through systematic excavation techniques.

11. 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 Constituent Assembly was formed to draft the Constitution of India, which would govern independent India, including defining the rights of citizens and the structure of the government.

💡 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly played a crucial role in shaping the political and legal structure of India post-independence, ensuring democratic governance.

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

List I List II

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

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

Solution:

- Nana Sahib was a leader in Kanpur (ii).
- Kunwar Singh led the revolt in Bihar (iii).
- Wajid Ali Shah was associated with Awadh (i).
- Birjis Qadr was involved in the revolt in Lucknow (iv).

💡 Quick Tip

The Revolt of 1857 had different leaders across various regions in India, with notable leaders like Nana Sahib, Kunwar Singh, and Wajid Ali Shah playing key roles.

13. 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:

Under the Ryotwari system, the British directly collected land revenue from the individual peasants (ryots), bypassing intermediaries like zamindars.

 Quick Tip

The Ryotwari system aimed at directly controlling the revenue collection, but it often led to exploitation of peasants as the revenue demands were high.

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

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

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

Solution:

- Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly (ii).
- S.N. Mukherjee served as the Constitutional Advisor (iii).
- Jawaharlal Nehru was responsible for passing the Objectives Resolution (iv).
- B.N. Rau was the Chief Draughtsman (i).

 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly had various notable members, each contributing to the drafting of India's Constitution, from the President to the Chief Draughtsman.

15. 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 prominent moderate leader in the Indian National Congress, advocating for gradual reforms. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were considered radicals.

 Quick Tip

The moderates within the Indian National Congress favored gradual political reforms and constitutional methods to achieve self-rule.

16. 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, IV, I
- (C) I, III, IV, II
- (D) IV, I, II, III

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

Solution:

The correct chronological order of events during the Revolt of 1857 is:

- ****II****: Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh, which was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1800 and had a significant impact on the region.
- ****III****: Reforming policies of William Bentinck, who introduced several reforms in India during the early 19th century, including the abolition of Sati.
- ****I****: Summary Settlement in Awadh, which was carried out in the 1850s by the British government to reorganize land revenue and other systems.
- ****IV****: Azamgarh Proclamation, which was issued during the Revolt of 1857 by the rebels to rally support and mobilize resistance against the British.

 Quick Tip

The events surrounding the Revolt of 1857 must be understood in chronological context to grasp the escalating tensions and causes of the rebellion.

17. 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 Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

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

Solution:

Assertion (A) is correct since Zamindars in the Permanent Settlement system were often unable to pay the revenue demands, which led to accumulated unpaid balances. However, Reason (R) describes the Sunset Law which applied to auctions, but it was not the direct cause of the failure to pay the revenue. Thus, Reason (R) is not the correct explanation for Assertion (A).

 Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement was aimed at securing revenue for the British but ended up putting too much burden on the zamindars, who often failed to pay the required amounts.

18. 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 revenue system, the classification of lands was as follows:

- Polaj was land that was cultivated annually.
- Parauti was land that had been uncultivated for a number of years.
- Chachar was land left uncultivated for a year.
- Banjar was land that had been left fallow for several years.

 Quick Tip

Understanding Akbar's land revenue classification helps in grasping the agricultural practices and taxation policies of his empire.

19. 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, located in the Deccan region, was often referred to as the "Karnataka Samrajyam" due to its rule over the Karnataka region.

 Quick Tip

The term "Karnataka Samrajyam" signifies the geographical extent and influence of the Vijayanagara Empire, especially in the Karnataka region.

20. 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: (4) Delhi

Solution:

Ibn Battuta, the famous Moroccan traveler, visited Delhi during his travels in India and described it as a vast city with a great population, the largest in India. At the time, Delhi was the capital of the Delhi Sultanate under the rule of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. The city was known for its grand architecture, bustling markets, and significant cultural and political importance.

💡 Quick Tip

Delhi's importance during the 14th century was not only due to its size but also as a center of political and cultural activities in India.

21. 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: (3) I, II and IV

Solution:

The tribal kingdoms that played significant roles in the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries include the Lohanis in Punjab, the Ahoms in Assam, and the Kols in Singhbhum. The Lohanis, though lesser-known, influenced the political landscape of Punjab. The Ahoms, on the other hand, were a major force in Assam and resisted Mughal expansion, while the Kols contributed to regional governance.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the influence of regional and tribal kingdoms is crucial for comprehending the dynamics of the Mughal Empire, especially in its expansion phase.

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

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

Solution:

The Harappan script is considered enigmatic because it has not yet been deciphered, leaving its meaning unclear. Despite extensive studies by linguists and archaeologists, no concrete connection has been established between the script and any known language. This undeciphered state is what makes the Harappan script so mysterious and enigmatic.

💡 Quick Tip

To decipher ancient scripts, researchers often look for bilingual inscriptions, which serve as a key to translation.

23. Why is the Harappan drainage system considered a planned and complete drainage system? Explain.**Solution:**

The Harappan drainage system is considered planned due to its systematic design. Cities like Mohenjo-Daro were built with streets lined by covered drains, and houses were connected to these drains. This advanced sanitation system effectively removed wastewater from the city, indicating meticulous urban planning and a well-developed engineering knowledge.

💡 Quick Tip

A well-planned drainage system is a hallmark of advanced urban civilizations and is essential for maintaining public health.

24. “Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada.” Explain the statement with examples.**Solution:**

Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada between the sixth and fourth centuries BCE due to its fertile land, strategic location, and strong rulers. Kings like Bimbisara and Ajatashatru expanded Magadha through military campaigns, conquering neighboring regions. Its eventual rise as the center of the Maurya Empire further solidified its political and economic power.

💡 Quick Tip

The geographical advantages of Magadha, coupled with strong leadership, played a key role in its dominance over other Mahajanapadas.

25. Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya as the ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution:

Krishnadeva Raya is known for his military successes and as a patron of literature and the arts. His reign saw significant territorial expansion of the Vijayanagara Empire. He promoted the Telugu language, supported the construction of temples, and encouraged artistic achievements, making his rule one of the most prosperous and culturally rich periods of the empire.

💡 Quick Tip

Krishnadeva Raya's legacy as a patron of the arts and literature highlights the importance of culture in the prosperity of a civilization.

26. Examine the 'Amara-nayaka system' in the military and administrative structure of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution:

The 'Amara-nayaka system' was crucial in the Vijayanagara Empire's administration. It divided the empire into smaller regions, each governed by an Amara-nayaka, a military officer responsible for both defense and local governance. This decentralized system allowed for effective military control and efficient management of resources across the empire.

💡 Quick Tip

Decentralized administrative systems, like the Amara-nayaka system, allow for greater control over large empires by distributing responsibilities to local leaders.

27. Describe the role of rumours and prophecies in the Revolt of 1857.

Solution:

Rumours and prophecies played a major role in the Revolt of 1857 by fueling fear and anger. Rumours about the greased cartridges and the disrespect of religious customs led to widespread unrest. Prophecies about the downfall of British rule and the restoration of Indian sovereignty united soldiers, civilians, and rebels across different regions, turning local grievances into a national uprising.

💡 Quick Tip

Rumours and prophecies can significantly influence mass movements, as they help to build a collective sense of resistance and purpose.

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:

The Mahabharata, one of the most important epics of India, provides a rich source of information about familial ties and rules during the Vedic period. The relationships between family members are complex and serve as a lens to explore the social structure of the time. Key examples of familial practices can be found in the relationships between the Pandavas and Kauravas, where concepts like brotherhood, the role of a mother, and the impact of family traditions on political decisions are emphasized. The text also illustrates various social obligations and customs that governed family life, such as the importance of dharma (duty) and the duty to protect one's family. In the Mahabharata, the duties of sons, daughters, and the relationships between parents and their children are depicted vividly. The code of conduct prescribed by the elders, as well as the tensions arising from disputes among family members, highlight the role of family in shaping moral and social obligations.

 Quick Tip

The Mahabharata's complex portrayal of familial relationships provides insights into the values of duty, loyalty, and familial bonds in ancient Indian society.

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:

The Mahabharata is considered a dynamic text by historians due to its adaptability over time and its reflection of evolving social norms. It incorporates various philosophical schools, such as Vedanta, and presents complex characters whose motivations and actions have multiple interpretations. Elements like the discourse of dharma (righteousness) and artha (material success) depict the changing ideas of governance, justice, and morality. For instance, the Bhagavad Gita, embedded within the Mahabharata, highlights philosophical dilemmas and ethical questions that transcend time. Additionally, the epic's treatment of different social classes, its discussion of gender roles, and the depiction of war and peace make it a fluid and dynamic narrative that offers insights into changing social practices and political structures. The Mahabharata's many layers of meaning and its continued relevance in modern times, even in popular culture, demonstrate its dynamic nature.

 Quick Tip

The Mahabharata's ability to address timeless issues like ethics, governance, and human relationships makes it a living text that evolves with societal changes.

29. (a) Describe the teachings and philosophy of Lingayat tradition.

Solution:

The Lingayat tradition is a prominent religious movement within Hinduism that emerged in the 12th century in Karnataka. Founded by the saint Basava, it emphasizes devotion to Lord Shiva in the form of the Linga, symbolizing the formless divine. The central philosophy of Lingayatism is based on the concept of equality, rejecting the caste system and social hierarchies. Lingayats believe in the importance of individual devotion, and they emphasize the practice of personal prayer and meditation to achieve liberation. They focus on leading a righteous life, with a strong moral code that includes purity, honesty, and non-violence. The Lingayat tradition also stresses the importance of community service, advocating for the upliftment of women and marginalized groups in society. The tradition has a deep influence on the socio-political culture of South India and remains an active religious movement to this day.

 Quick Tip

Lingayatism's emphasis on individual devotion and equality in society challenges traditional Hindu practices and has played a significant role in the social reforms of South India.

29. (b) Describe the life and contribution of Mirabai in the context of the Bhakti Movement in medieval India.

Solution:

Mirabai was a 16th-century poet-saint and a prominent figure in the Bhakti movement. Born into a royal family in Rajasthan, she is best known for her devotion to Lord Krishna, which transcended social and familial boundaries. Mirabai's unwavering love for Krishna defied the norms of her time, especially in a male-dominated society, where she faced opposition from her family and society. Her poetry, written in vernacular languages like Rajasthani, expressed her deep spiritual connection with Krishna and her rejection of traditional caste-based rituals and practices. Mirabai's life and works became an inspiration for millions, especially women, and she became a symbol of devotion and religious tolerance. Her participation in the Bhakti movement helped spread the ideals of personal devotion, spiritual equality, and a rejection of idol worship.

 Quick Tip

Mirabai's life and poetry continue to inspire modern-day movements focused on spiritual equality and women's rights within religious traditions.

30. (a) There are various sources to know about Gandhiji's role in the Indian free-

dom struggle. Explain.

Solution:

Gandhiji's role in the Indian freedom struggle can be understood through various primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include his own writings, such as his autobiography "My Experiments with Truth," which provides insights into his personal philosophy and political journey. His speeches, letters, and articles published in newspapers like "Young India" and "Harijan" are critical to understanding his thoughts on non-violence, satyagraha, and his vision for an independent India. Secondary sources include biographies and historical accounts written by scholars, which analyze his role in key events such as the Salt March, Quit India Movement, and his leadership in uniting various sections of Indian society against British colonial rule. Additionally, Gandhiji's influence is seen in the oral histories of the people who participated in the struggle, many of whom continue to share their personal experiences of being led by him in their fight for independence.

 Quick Tip

Exploring both primary sources, like Gandhiji's own writings, and secondary sources, like scholarly works, provides a comprehensive understanding of his pivotal role in the freedom struggle.

30. (b) Analyse the role of Gandhiji in the restoration of peace and harmony among various communities after the Independence of India.

Solution:

After India gained independence in 1947, the country was grappling with communal violence, particularly between Hindus and Muslims, leading to the partition of India. Gandhiji played a crucial role in trying to restore peace and harmony in the aftermath of partition. He embarked on several peace missions, including fasts and public appeals, to stop the violence and promote religious tolerance. His efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity, his calls for non-violence, and his insistence on rebuilding communities torn by partition played a significant role in reducing tensions. Though Gandhiji's life was tragically cut short by assassination in 1948, his vision of a secular, inclusive India continued to inspire efforts toward communal harmony in the years following independence.

 Quick Tip

Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence and his constant appeal for peace and tolerance remain relevant in addressing modern-day communal tensions.

SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)

31. 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, 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.

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

Solution:

The passage expresses India's "firm and solemn resolve" to become an independent, sovereign republic. This indicates the nation's determination to gain independence and establish a republican form of government. The resolve emphasizes that India will not be a monarchy or a colony but will be a self-governing state. The passage further states that the specific form of democracy would be decided according to the needs and aspirations of the Indian people, but the commitment to a republic and democracy is unequivocal.

 Quick Tip

This passage highlights the foundational values that shaped the Indian Republic, particularly its commitment to sovereignty and democratic governance.

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

Solution:

The passage emphasizes the commitment to democracy by stating that while the word 'democratic' was not explicitly included, India has always been committed to democratic principles. The speaker asserts that India stands for democratic institutions and aims to build a democratic system that aligns with the values of the people. The statement that "we stand for democracy" and that the form of democracy will be shaped by the people's needs shows a deep commitment to democratic governance that respects the diversity and aspirations of the nation.

 Quick Tip

The absence of the word "democratic" is compensated by a clear commitment to democracy and the assertion that the democratic form will evolve based on the nation's temper.

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

Solution:

In the passage, democracy is explained as a crucial component of the republic that India is aiming to establish. The speaker clarifies that a republic can exist without being democratic, but India is committed to a democratic form of government. Democracy, in this context, is not just a system of government but a philosophy that aligns with India's past, values, and future aspirations. It will be shaped by the people's needs and accepted by them, and its specific form will be determined by the nation's legislative body.

💡 Quick Tip

Democracy, in this passage, is presented as a dynamic concept that will be molded according to India's unique social and political fabric, emphasizing the people's role in shaping it.

32. 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, had told him: "Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should say the same means how 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 throw unwound to its full length, so will all living beings take their course and make an end of sorrow."

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

Solution:

Makkhali Gosala, a philosopher and teacher, holds a fatalistic view of karma, asserting that individuals have no control over their karma. According to him, neither virtuous actions nor penance can alter one's karma, which is determined and unchangeable. He believes that pleasure and pain are set within the cycle of samsara (transmigration), and that human beings cannot influence their fates. His view suggests that everything is predestined and humans cannot affect the outcomes of their actions, indicating a belief in the inevitability of one's karmic journey.

💡 Quick Tip

Makkhali's fatalistic philosophy offers a stark contrast to beliefs that emphasize human agency and the ability to influence one's destiny through actions.

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

Solution:

Ajita Kesakambalin, a materialist philosopher, proposed that human beings are made up of the four basic elements: earth, water, fire, and air. According to his philosophy, when a person dies, their body returns to these elements—earth to earth, water to water, fire to fire, and air to air. Kesakambalin rejects any notion of the soul or afterlife, arguing that death results in the dissolution of the human body into its natural components. His teachings emphasize the material nature of existence, denying any spiritual continuation after death.

💡 Quick Tip

Ajita Kesakambalin's materialistic view negates the idea of the soul, offering a purely physical explanation of human existence and its connection with nature's elements.

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

Solution:

The key difference between a Fatalist, represented by Makkhali Gosala, and a Materialist, as exemplified by Ajita Kesakambalin, lies in their views on existence and the afterlife. Fatalism, as propounded by Gosala, asserts that everything is predestined, including karma, and that human actions have no power to alter one's destiny. In contrast, Materialism, as articulated by Kesakambalin, rejects the idea of karma or any spiritual existence, focusing solely on the physical world. Materialists believe that life and death are governed by the physical elements, with no continuation beyond death, while Fatalists see life as determined by a higher, unchangeable force.

💡 Quick Tip

While Fatalism centers around destiny and unchangeable fate, Materialism focuses on the physical, rejecting the spiritual or supernatural.

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

The creation and circulation of ideas about India:

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 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.

(33.1) 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 by presenting a more balanced and positive depiction of Indian society. These Indian scholars rejected the European image of India as a land of chaos and poverty. They sought to correct these misconceptions by highlighting the country's rich cultural heritage, intellectual achievements, and diverse traditions. Their writings depicted India as a prosperous and ancient civilization, capable of contributing to global discourse, thus providing a counter-narrative to European colonial attitudes.

💡 Quick Tip

Indian scholars like Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib played a vital role in presenting a more accurate and favorable image of India to the European audience.

(33.2) 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 Travels of Ibn Battuta" by the famous Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta. His accounts of his travels through India and other parts of the world were widely read in Europe and contributed to the understanding of India's geography, culture, and society during the medieval period.

💡 Quick Tip

Travel literature often served as a window for Europeans into foreign cultures, but it was shaped by their own biases and perceptions of the "exotic."

(33.3) How did Indians like Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib contribute to the creation of a positive image of India in Europe?

Solution:

Shaikh Itsamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib contributed to the positive image of India in Europe by directly engaging with European scholars and travelers and offering their own perspectives on India. They wrote books that described the grandeur of India's history, its cultural achievements, and its rich traditions in art, science, and governance. Their works countered the European stereotypes of India as a backward society and presented India as a land of intellectual depth and historical significance. Their efforts were pivotal in shaping a more nuanced and respectful view of India in Europe.

💡 Quick Tip

Engaging with European thought allowed Indian scholars to influence perceptions of their homeland, creating a more positive and informed image of India in the West.

SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of India (on page 25), 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.