

61/4/1 - 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 Questions)

1. Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.)?

Options:

- (A) S.N. Roy
- (B) John Marshall

- (C) Daya Ram Sahni
(D) Alexander Cunningham

Correct Answer: (D) Alexander Cunningham

Solution:

Step 1: Alexander Cunningham was appointed the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1861.

 Quick Tip

Alexander Cunningham is known as the "Father of Indian Archaeology" for his contributions to historical excavations.

2. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following:

Column-I (Harappan Sites)	Column-II (Present region)
I. Manda	d. Jammu
II. Rakhigarhi	c. Haryana
III. Nageshwar	a. Gujarat
IV. Kalibangan	b. Rajasthan

Options:

I II III IV

- (A) c a b d
(B) a b d c
(C) b d c a
(D) d c a b

Correct Answer: (D) I -d , ii- c , iii- a, iv - b

Solution:

Step 1: The correct match is:

- Manda - Jammu
- Rakhigarhi - Haryana
- Nageshwar - Gujarat
- Kalibangan - Rajasthan

 Quick Tip

Harappan sites are spread across modern India and Pakistan, providing insights into the ancient Indus Valley Civilization.

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

- I. Beginning of Gupta rule
- II. End of Mauryan Empire
- III. Rise of Pallavas in Tamil Nadu
- IV. Rise of Harshavardhana as a king of Kannauj

Options:

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

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

Solution:

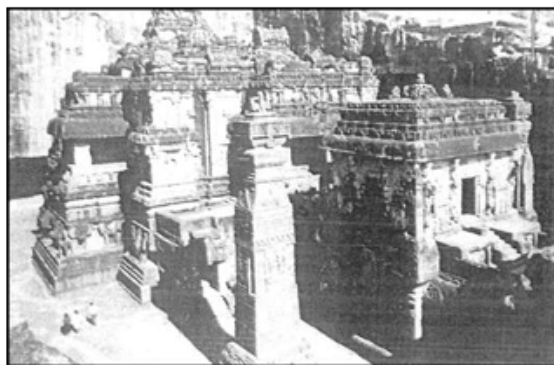
Step 1: The correct chronological sequence is:

- 1. End of Mauryan Empire (185 BCE)
- 2. Beginning of Gupta Rule (319 CE)
- 3. Rise of Pallavas (4th-6th Century CE)
- 4. Rise of Harshavardhana (606 CE)

💡 Quick Tip

Chronology-based questions require understanding the timeline of Indian history to track major dynastic changes.

4. Identify the given image of the ancient temple from the given options:



Options:

- (A) Deogarh Temple

- (B) Kailashnath Temple
- (C) Brihadeshwara Temple
- (D) Mahabalipuram Temple

Correct Answer: (B) Kailashnath Temple

Solution:

Step 1: The Kailashnath Temple at Ellora is a rock-cut Hindu temple known for its intricate carvings and monolithic structure.

 Quick Tip

The Kailashnath Temple was built during the Rashtrakuta dynasty and is one of the largest monolithic rock-cut temples in the world.

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

Who among the following ancient scholars belonged to Greece?

Options:

- (A) Zarathustra
- (B) Kang Zi
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Lao-Tse-tung

Correct Answer: (C) Aristotle

Solution:

Step 1: Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and polymath, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great.

Step 2: His works covered various fields including logic, biology, ethics, and politics, significantly influencing Western thought.

 Quick Tip

Ancient Greek scholars like Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato laid the foundation for Western philosophy and scientific thought.

5. The first sermon of the Buddha was delivered at

Options:

- (A) Bodh Gaya
- (B) Amravati
- (C) Sarnath
- (D) Sanchi

Correct Answer: (C) Sarnath

Solution:

Step 1: Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath, known as the Dharmachakra Pravartana (Turning of the Wheel of Dharma).

💡 Quick Tip

Sarnath is an important Buddhist site where Buddha preached the "Four Noble Truths."

6. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information:

- He was the son of Bheema.
- He belonged to Rakshasa clan from maternal side.

Options:

- (A) Duryodhan
- (B) Abhimanyu
- (C) Ghatotkatch
- (D) Bheeshama

Correct Answer: (C) Ghatotkatch

Solution:

Step 1: Ghatotkatch was the son of Bheema and Hidimba. He belonged to the Rakshasa (demon) clan.

💡 Quick Tip

Ghatotkatch played a crucial role in the Mahabharata war and was known for his immense strength.

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

Assertion (A): The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.

Reason (R): This was an era associated with early states, cities, use of iron, development of coinage and growth of Buddhism and Jainism.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is untrue.
- (D) (A) is not true but (R) is true.

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

Solution:

Step 1: The sixth century BCE saw the rise of Mahajanapadas, urbanization, and religious reform movements such as Buddhism and Jainism.

 Quick Tip

Assertion-Reasoning questions require careful analysis of cause-effect relationships.

8. Identify the name of a woman devotee of the early Bhakti tradition with the help of the information given below:

- She was a devotee of Lord Shiva.
- She adopted a path of extreme asceticism to attain her goal.

Options:

- (A) Karraikal Ammaiyar
- (B) Mirabai
- (C) Andal
- (D) Muktabai

Correct Answer: (A) Karraikal Ammaiyar

Solution:

Step 1: Karraikal Ammaiyar was a renowned woman saint of the early Bhakti movement and a devoted follower of Lord Shiva.

Step 2: She embraced an ascetic lifestyle, emphasizing devotion and renunciation.

💡 Quick Tip

Karraikal Ammaiyar is one of the early Shaiva saints and is venerated as a Nayanar

9. Which one of the following options is NOT correct regarding the contemporaries of the Vijayanagara empire?

Options:

- (A) Establishment of the Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa
- (B) Establishment of the Sultanates of Malwa
- (C) Emergence of Sultanates of Bijapur
- (D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka

Correct Answer: (D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka

Solution:

Step 1: The Vijayanagara Empire (1336-1646 CE) coexisted with the Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa, the Sultanates of Malwa, and the emergence of the Bijapur Sultanate.

Step 2: However, the Chalukyas ruled much earlier (6th-12th century CE) and were not contemporaries of the Vijayanagara Empire.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding historical timelines helps in distinguishing between different ruling dynasties and their coexistence.

10. Choose the correct statement from the following options with reference to Vijayanagara empire:

Options:

- (A) This empire was founded by the rulers of Saluva dynasty.
- (B) This empire became powerful after the death of Krishnadeva Raya.
- (C) The battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagara empire.
- (D) Their land revenue system was taken from Mansabdari system.

Correct Answer: (C) The battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagara empire.

Solution:

Step 1: The Battle of Talikota (1565) was fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan Sultanates. It led to the downfall of Vijayanagara.

💡 Quick Tip

The Battle of Talikota marked the end of the Vijayanagara empire's dominance in South India.

11. Match Column-I with Column-II regarding Vijayanagara empire and choose the correct option:

Column-I (Travellers who visited Vijayanagara Empire)	Column-II (Country they belong to)
I. Nicolo de Conti II. Abdur Razzak III. Duarte Barbosa IV. Afanasi Nikitin	c. Italy a. Persia b. Portugal d. Russia

Options:

I II III IV

(A) a c d b

(B) c a b d

(C) d b c a

(D) b d a c

Correct Answer: (B). I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d

Solution:

Step 1: The correct match is:

- Nicolo de Conti - Italy
- Abdur Razzak - Persia
- Duarte Barbosa - Portugal
- Afanasi Nikitin - Russia

💡 Quick Tip

Several foreign travelers visited the Vijayanagara empire and documented its prosperity and administration.

12. Which one of the following was not a major factor that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture in the Mughal state?

Options:

- (A) Abundance of land
- (B) Availability of labour
- (C) Mobility of peasants

(D) Availability of tractors

Correct Answer: (D) Availability of tractors

Solution:

Step 1: Tractors were not available during the Mughal period, making this the incorrect factor for agricultural expansion.

 Quick Tip

Agricultural expansion in the Mughal era was driven by factors like land availability, labor supply, and peasant mobility.

13.

With reference to the land revenue system of the Mughals, match Column-I with Column-II:

Column-I	Column-II
I. Jama	d. The amount of revenue assessed
II. Khet Batai	c. After cutting the crops, putting it in heaps and divided equally
III. Lang Batai	b. Field is divided when it is sown for levying revenue
IV. Hasil	a. The amount actually collected

Options:

I II III IV

(A) d c b a

(B) a b c d

(C) d c a b

(D) c b a d

Correct Answer: (A) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a

Solution:

Step 1: The correct match is:

- Jama - The amount of revenue assessed.
- Khet Batai - Crops are cut and divided equally.
- Lang Batai - Field is divided at sowing for tax.
- Hasil - The actual collected revenue.

 Quick Tip

The Mughal land revenue system had different methods of assessment, including batai (crop-sharing) and hasil (actual collection).

14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Sufi teachers	Location of Dargah
Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti	Ajodhan (Pakistan)
Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	Agra
Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	Delhi
Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar	Ajmer

Options:

- (A) Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti - Ajodhan (Pakistan)
- (B) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki - Agra
- (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya - Delhi
- (D) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar - Ajmer

Correct Answer: (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya - Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: The correct match is Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, who is associated with Delhi.

 Quick Tip

Sufi saints had significant cultural and spiritual influence in medieval India, and their dargahs remain important pilgrimage sites.

15. Who among the following proposed a 'Policy of Pacification' with the Paharias in 1770 in Bhagalpur?

Options:

- (A) William Hodge
- (B) Augustus Cleveland
- (C) George Chinray
- (D) Captain Cook

Correct Answer: (B) Augustus Cleveland

Solution:

Step 1: Augustus Cleveland introduced the pacification policy to control the Paharias and integrate them into colonial rule.

 Quick Tip

The British used pacification policies to control local communities and reduce resistance.

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

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (C) II, IV, III and I

Solution:

Step 1: The correct sequence is:

1. Permanent Settlement (1793)
2. Ryotwari Settlement (Deccan) (1820s)
3. Santhal Rebellion (1855)
4. Limitation Law (1859)

 Quick Tip

Chronological order questions require an understanding of historical timelines and their significance in shaping events.

17. Select the significance of 26 November, 1949 in relation to the Constituent Assembly from the following options:

Options:

- (A) Formation of the Drafting Committee
- (B) Commencement of the Constituent Assembly
- (C) Designing of the National Flag of India
- (D) Signing of Constitution by the Constituent Assembly.

Correct Answer: (D) Signing of Constitution by the Constituent Assembly.

Solution:

Step 1: The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly. However, it came into effect on 26th January 1950.

Step 2: This day is now observed as Constitution Day in India to honor this milestone in the country's history.

💡 Quick Tip

26th November 1949 is celebrated as Constitution Day in India, marking the adoption of the Constitution.

18. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I (Regions)	List-II (Leaders of the Revolt of 1857)
(A) Kanpur	Kunwar Singh
(B) Bihar	Gono
(C) Lucknow	Birjis Qadr
(D) Singhbhum	Nana Saheb

Options:

- (A) Kanpur - Kunwar Singh
- (B) Bihar - Gono
- (C) Lucknow - Birjis Qadr
- (D) Singhbhum - Nana Saheb

Correct Answer: (C) Lucknow - Birjis Qadr

Solution:

Step 1: The correct match is:

- Kanpur - Nana Saheb
- Bihar - Kunwar Singh
- Lucknow - Birjis Qadr (Correct)
- Singhbhum - Not a major center of revolt

💡 Quick Tip

Birjis Qadr was the ruler of Awadh (Lucknow) during the 1857 Revolt and played a key role in resisting the British.

19. Which of the following terms is used to describe Gandhiji's philosophy of 'Non-violence'?

Options:

- (A) Swaraj
- (B) Sarvodaya
- (C) Boycott
- (D) Satyagraha

Correct Answer: (D) Satyagraha

Solution:

Step 1: The term **Satyagraha** was coined by Mahatma Gandhi to describe the method of non-violent resistance.

Step 2: It emphasized truth, moral strength, and passive resistance against oppression.

💡 Quick Tip

Satyagraha was the core principle behind India's independence movement, advocating for non-violent civil disobedience.

20. Identify the name of a British official from the information given below:

- He adopted policies of reforming Indian society by introducing western education.
- He established laws to abolish the Sati system.
- He permitted remarriage of Hindu widows.

- (A) Lord Mountbatten
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Ripon

Correct Answer: (C) Lord William Bentinck

Solution:

Step 1: Lord William Bentinck was the Governor-General of India (1828-1835) and introduced major social reforms.

Step 2: He abolished the practice of **Sati** in 1829 and supported the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act.

💡 Quick Tip

Lord William Bentinck played a crucial role in modernizing Indian society through social reforms.

21. On whose advice among the following did Gandhiji attempt to visit British India and learn about the land and its people?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Bipin Chandra Pal

- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Correct Answer: (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Solution:

Step 1: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress, advised Gandhi to travel across India to understand the country's problems.

Step 2: Gandhi followed his advice and extensively toured India, which helped him develop his strategies for the independence movement.

 Quick Tip

Gokhale was Gandhi's mentor and played a significant role in shaping his political vision and philosophy.

SECTION – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

22. (a) Explain how did archaeologists identify the centres of craft production of the Harappan age.

Solution:

(a) Archaeologists identified craft production centers in the Harappan civilization by studying raw materials, unfinished objects, and waste materials found in excavation sites. Sites like Chanhudaro and Lothal contained evidence of bead-making, shell cutting, and metalworking. Specialized areas were marked for artisans, showing organized production and trade.

 Quick Tip

Harappan cities had distinct craft centers where artisans produced goods using specialized tools and techniques.

OR

(b) “The most distinctive feature of Harappan cities was carefully planned drainage system.” Explain the statement.

Solution:

(b) The Harappan civilization had an advanced drainage system, with covered drains made of bricks. Every house had a connection to the main drainage, which had inspection chambers for maintenance. This reflects the efficiency of their urban planning and sanitation.

 Quick Tip

The well-planned drainage system of the Harappan cities shows their understanding of hygiene and urban organization.

23. “According to Jaina teachings, the birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.” Explain the statement.

Solution:

Jainism teaches that the cycle of birth and rebirth (samsara) is governed by karma. Good actions lead to a higher form of rebirth, while bad karma results in suffering. Liberation (moksha) is achieved by following strict ethical principles, including non-violence, truth, and asceticism. Jain monks practice severe austerity to free themselves from karma and attain enlightenment.

 Quick Tip

Jainism emphasizes self-discipline and purity to break free from the cycle of birth and rebirth.

24. Analyse how the ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by Colin Mackenzie.

Solution:

Colin Mackenzie, a British officer and surveyor, rediscovered the ruins of Hampi in 1800. As the first Surveyor General of India, he collected information from local sources and studied inscriptions, sculptures, and architecture. His documentation helped historians understand the history and significance of the Vijayanagara Empire.

 Quick Tip

Hampi's ruins provide valuable insights into the grandeur and decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

25. Explain why women were considered an important resource in agrarian society during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Solution:

In agrarian societies, women played a vital role in farming activities such as sowing, harvesting, and threshing. They also managed household work, cattle rearing, and food storage. Women's labor was essential for economic stability, and in some cases, they had land rights. However, they often faced social restrictions and patriarchal norms.

 Quick Tip

Women contributed significantly to agrarian production, making them a crucial work-force in rural economies.

26. Analyse how Santhals settled in the periphery of Raj Mahal hills in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Solution:

The British encouraged Santhal tribes to settle in the Raj Mahal hills to clear forests and cultivate land. Given land grants, they expanded agriculture and built villages. However, exploitation by landlords and moneylenders led to the ****Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)**** against British rule.

 Quick Tip

The Santhals contributed to agrarian expansion but faced economic hardships under colonial policies.

27. (a) How did rumors play a role in moving the people to revolt against the British during 1857? Explain.

Solution:

(a) Rumors played a crucial role in the 1857 Revolt by spreading fear and resistance. The most famous rumor was that new rifle cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat, offending both Hindus and Muslims. The belief that the British aimed to destroy Indian traditions fueled mass uprisings.

 Quick Tip

Rumors strengthened unity among rebels, accelerating the spread of the 1857 revolt across India.

OR

(b) Why were the British so keen to acquire Awadh? Explain.

Solution:

(b) The British annexed Awadh in 1856 under the pretext of misgovernance. Awadh was rich in agricultural production, had a large population, and was strategically located. The Nawab's

removal angered locals, contributing to the 1857 Revolt.

💡 Quick Tip

The annexation of Awadh was a political and economic strategy by the British to strengthen their control in India.

SECTION – C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

28. (a) “In ancient India, the kingship was not only with Kshatriyas but also with Non-Kshatriyas.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

(a) In early Indian history, kingship was traditionally associated with the Kshatriya varna. However, several rulers who did not belong to the Kshatriya class also established powerful dynasties.

Examples:

- Mauryan Dynasty: Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Maurya Empire, was believed to be from a non-Kshatriya background.
- Shungas and Kanvas: These dynasties were Brahmins who ruled as kings.
- Satavahanas: This dynasty had rulers who identified as Kshatriyas but also followed non-Vedic traditions.

This demonstrates that political authority was not restricted to Kshatriyas, and merit played a crucial role in rulership.

💡 Quick Tip

The idea of kingship in India evolved over time, allowing capable leaders from different social backgrounds to rule.

OR

(b) “In the ancient Indian subcontinent there were populations beyond the influence of Brahminical idea of four Varnas.” Explain this statement with examples.

Solution:

(b) The traditional Brahminical four-varna system did not encompass all communities in ancient India. Many tribes, pastoral groups, and merchant communities existed outside the rigid caste hierarchy.

Examples:

- Forest-dwelling Tribes: Many tribal communities lived autonomously, following their own customs.
- Craftsmen and Artisans: Groups like weavers, blacksmiths, and potters were essential to society but did not fit within the four-varna system.
- Buddhists and Jains: Many followers of Buddhism and Jainism rejected the caste system and formed their own communities.

This highlights the diversity of ancient Indian society beyond the Brahminical varna system.

💡 Quick Tip

The social structure in ancient India was diverse, with many communities functioning independently of the four-varna framework.

29. (a) Examine Bernier's description of Crown ownership of land and lack of private property during Mughal India.**Solution:**

(a) François Bernier, a French traveler, visited India during the Mughal period and documented his observations on land ownership.

Key Points:

- Crown Ownership of Land: Bernier claimed that Mughal rulers had absolute control over land and did not allow private property rights.
- Impact on Agriculture: Since farmers did not own land, they lacked the motivation to invest in long-term agricultural development.
- Comparison with Europe: He contrasted this system with Europe, where private landownership encouraged economic prosperity.
- Criticism: Modern historians argue that Bernier's view was biased, as Mughal India had a well-organized revenue system with hereditary land rights.

Thus, Bernier's observations were influenced by his European perspective and do not fully capture the complexities of Mughal land administration.

💡 Quick Tip

Bernier's writings provide valuable insights into Mughal India, but they should be analyzed critically in the context of historical evidence.

OR

(b) Examine Ibn-Battuta's views on Delhi & Daulatabad during his travel.

Solution:

(b) Ibn Battuta, a Moroccan traveler, visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and recorded his experiences of Delhi and Daulatabad.

Key Observations:

- Delhi: Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a grand and prosperous city with impressive architecture and a diverse population.
- Daulatabad: He witnessed the forced migration of Delhi's population to Daulatabad under Tughlaq's orders.
- Harsh Governance: Ibn Battuta noted the unpredictable and often cruel administration of Tughlaq, who frequently rewarded and punished people arbitrarily.
- Economic and Cultural Life: He admired the wealth, trade, and vibrant culture of Indian cities.

His accounts highlight both the grandeur and challenges of life under Tughlaq's rule.

💡 Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta's travelogues provide detailed first-hand accounts of medieval India's society, economy, and governance.

30. (a) Why did some members of the Constituent Assembly argue for a strong Centre? Explain.

Solution:

(a) During the framing of the Indian Constitution, there was a debate on whether India should have a strong central government or a decentralized system.

Reasons for a Strong Centre:

- Unity and Integrity: Given the partition and communal violence, a strong Centre was needed to maintain national unity.
- Economic Development: Centralized policies could help in planned economic growth.
- Law and Order: A strong Centre was necessary to handle internal security challenges.
- Historical Experience: The disintegration of the Mughal and British Indian administration due to weak central authority influenced this decision.

As a result, the Constitution granted significant powers to the Centre while also maintaining federalism.

 Quick Tip

The idea of a strong Centre was based on ensuring stability, unity, and effective governance in post-independence India.

OR

(b) Explain the important role played by some members in the Constituent Assembly.

Solution:

(b) The Constituent Assembly, formed in 1946, had prominent leaders who played a crucial role in drafting India's Constitution.

Key Members and Their Contributions:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he played a pivotal role in shaping the Constitution, especially in ensuring social justice and equality.
- Jawaharlal Nehru: Advocated for a socialist and secular India.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Worked towards the integration of princely states into India.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Focused on minority rights and educational policies.
- Rajendra Prasad: Provided leadership as the President of the Constituent Assembly.

These leaders played a crucial role in framing a Constitution that balanced democracy, fundamental rights, and national unity.

 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly members ensured that India's Constitution reflected the ideals of democracy, justice, and equality.

SECTION – D
(Source Based Questions)

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

The orders of the king

Thus speaks king Devanampiya Piyadassi:

In the past, there were no arrangements for disposing affairs, nor for receiving regular reports. But I have made the following (arrangement). Pativedakas should report to me about the affairs of the people at all times, anywhere, whether I am eating, in the inner apartment, in the bedroom, in the cow pen, being carried (possibly in a palanquin), or in the garden. And I will dispose of the affairs of the people everywhere.

31.1 Who was referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi?

Solution:

Devanampiya Piyadassi refers to Emperor Ashoka, the Mauryan ruler, who promoted Dharma and welfare policies.

 Quick Tip

Ashoka adopted the title "Devanampiya Piyadassi," meaning "Beloved of the Gods," in his inscriptions.

31.2 How did Devanampiya's approach differ from past arrangements regarding the handling of affairs?

Solution:

Unlike past rulers, Ashoka introduced a system of regular reporting where officials informed him about the people's concerns at all times, ensuring direct governance.

 Quick Tip

Ashoka's administrative reforms ensured a continuous communication network between the ruler and his subjects.

31.3 In what way did Devanampiya receive reports and dispose of the affairs of the people?

Solution:

Ashoka's officials (Pativedakas) reported to him regardless of his location—whether he was eating, resting, or traveling. This ensured a continuous flow of communication, making governance more effective.

 Quick Tip

Ashoka's governance emphasized accessibility, ensuring that people's issues were addressed promptly.

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

The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir:

Tell me, brother, how can there be
No one lord of the world but two?
Who led you so astray?
God is called by many names:
Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat.
Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.
Isn't it gold all the same?
Distinctions are only words we invent...

32.1 How did Kabir describe the ultimate reality?

Solution:

Kabir emphasized the oneness of God, rejecting religious divisions and advocating that all deities represent the same supreme reality.

 Quick Tip

Kabir's teachings focus on unity and reject religious sectarianism.

32.2 How does Kabir's philosophy contribute to a broader understanding of spiritualism?

Solution:

Kabir promoted universal devotion (Bhakti) and rejected ritualistic practices, focusing on inner spirituality rather than religious formalities.

 Quick Tip

Kabir's philosophy bridges Hindu and Islamic beliefs, promoting inclusivity in worship.

32.3 How has Kabir advocated an inclusive and compassionate view of humanity?

Solution:

Kabir rejected caste-based and religious discrimination, emphasizing that all human beings are equal. He urged people to see beyond superficial differences and recognize the unity of mankind.

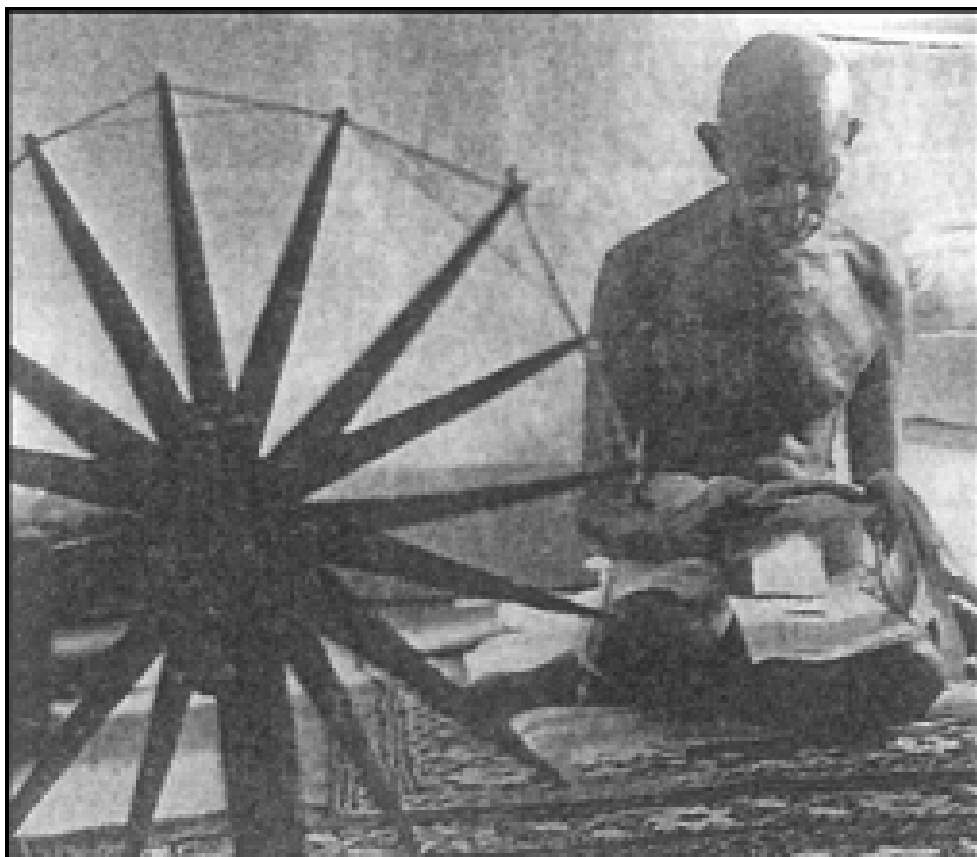
 Quick Tip

Kabir's poetry reflects a message of love, equality, and spiritual unity among all people.

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

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the **charkha** as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.



What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on “saving labour”, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH 1927

33.1 Why was Gandhiji critical of machines?

Solution:

Gandhi believed machines displaced workers, increased unemployment, and concentrated wealth in the hands of a few, leading to economic disparity.

💡 Quick Tip

Gandhi opposed mechanization that replaced human labor and created social inequalities.

33.2 Why was the wheel considered an exquisite piece of machinery?**Solution:**

The spinning wheel (Charkha) symbolized self-reliance and empowerment for the poor, allowing them to earn a livelihood without industrial dependence.

💡 Quick Tip

Gandhi saw the Charkha as a tool for economic independence and Swadeshi movement.

33.3 How did Gandhiji glorify Charkha?**Solution:**

Gandhi saw the Charkha as a tool of economic independence and self-sufficiency. It was a key element of the Swadeshi movement, encouraging Indians to boycott British goods and produce their own cloth.

💡 Quick Tip

The Charkha symbolized resistance against colonial rule and promoted self-sufficiency among Indians.

SECTION – E
(Map Based Question)

34.

34.1 On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate signs:

1. **Amravati** – Buddhist site
2. **Varanasi** – Ancient city
3. (a) **Vijayanagara** – An Empire of the 14th century
4. OR
5. (b) **Orissa** – Territory of the 14th century

Solution:

Marked Locations:

- **Amravati** – Located in present-day Andhra Pradesh, an important Buddhist center.
- **Varanasi** – One of the oldest cities in India, located in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Vijayanagara** – Located in present-day Karnataka, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- **Orissa** – Important territory during the 14th century, known for the Gajapati rulers.

💡 Quick Tip

For historical map-based questions, practice identifying key locations and their significance using historical maps.

34.2 On the same political outline map of India, two places related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines marked near them.

Solution:

The two major centres of the Revolt of 1857:

- **A – Kanpur:** Led by Nana Saheb, a major centre of the uprising.
- **B – Jhansi:** Led by Rani Lakshmi Bai, known for her valiant resistance.

💡 Quick Tip

The Revolt of 1857 had several centres, including Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi, and Lucknow. Understanding their leaders and contributions helps in map-based questions.

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

34.1 Mention any one Buddhist site of India.

Solution: Sanchi, located in Madhya Pradesh, is a famous Buddhist site known for its stupas and inscriptions.

💡 Quick Tip

Sanchi is one of the oldest and best-preserved Buddhist monuments in India, dating back to Emperor Ashoka's time.

Major Cities of Vijayanagara Empire

34.2 Name any one ancient city located in the central region of India.

Solution:

Ujjain, located in Madhya Pradesh, was an important trade and cultural centre in ancient India.

💡 Quick Tip

Ujjain was a significant city in the Mauryan and Gupta periods, known for its connection with astronomy and Hindu pilgrimage.

34.3 (a) Name the capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution:

The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was **Hampi**, located in present-day Karnataka.

💡 Quick Tip

Hampi was a flourishing capital with grand temples, markets, and fortifications, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

OR

(b) Name any one neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution:

The Bahmani Sultanate was a neighbouring state of the Vijayanagara Empire, often in conflict with it.

💡 Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire frequently clashed with the Bahmani Sultanate over control of the Deccan region.

34.4 Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement.

Solution:

- **Ahmedabad** – Mahatma Gandhi led the famous textile mill workers' strike and launched the Salt March from here.
- **Amritsar** – Site of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919, which fueled the independence movement.

💡 Quick Tip

Major centres of the Indian National Movement included Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, and Amritsar, each playing a key role in the struggle for independence.

प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 34

