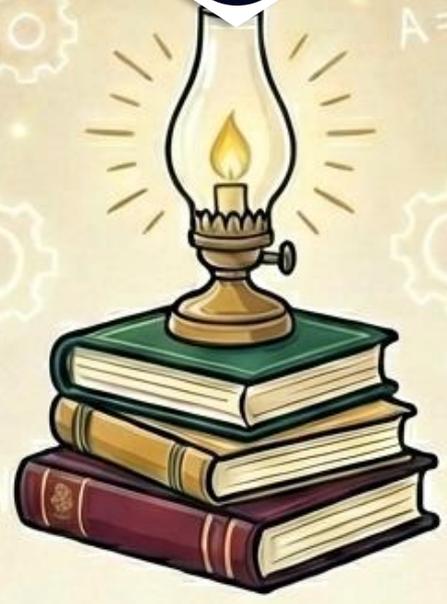




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

Section - A

Q1. Which one of the following was the centre of education for Mahayana Buddhism during ancient India?

- (A) Nalanda (B) Kannauj
(C) Vatapi (D) Kanchi

Answer - (A) Nalanda

Q2. Who was the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who visited Western India during the reign of Chandragupta II?

- (A) Fa-Hien (B) Hiuen Tsang
(C) I-tsing (D) Marco Polo

Answer - (A) Fa-Hien

Q3. Which of the following correctly shows the four Ashramas of life as mentioned in Indian tradition?

- (A) Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood, Old age
(B) Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa
(C) Student life, Work life, Retirement, Spiritual life
(D) Birth, Growth, Decline, Death

Answer - (B) Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa

Q4. Who was responsible for protecting the laws of the Shariat during the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Sadr-us-Sudur (B) Mir Saman
(C) Shiqdar (D) Amil

Answer - (A) Sadr-us-Sudur

Q5. With the help of the following information, identify the administrator of the Mughal Empire:

- He was the revenue collector.
- He used to maintain all accounts.
- He used to send the daily receipt and expenditure report to the provincial



(A) Mutasaddi

(B) Amalguzar

(C) Muqaddam

(D) Qiladar

Answer - (B) Amalguzar

Q6. Who amongst the following Mughal rulers spent a huge amount of money on conflicts in the Deccan?

(A) Akbar

(B) Shah Jahan

(C) Aurangzeb

(D) Babur

Answer - (C) Aurangzeb

Q7. Identify the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate with the help of the following information:

- He started a new department for the development of agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
- He introduced token currency to tide over the shortage of silver.
- He transferred his capital from Delhi to Deogir (Daulatabad).

(A) Firoz Tughlaq

(B) Muhammad Tughlaq

(C) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

(D) Ghazi Malik

Answer - (B) Muhammad Tughlaq

Q8. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option from the following:

I. The first Muslim ruler of Kashmir was Shamsuddin Shah.

II. Zain-ul Abidin abolished Jizya and prohibited cow slaughter.

III. Zain-ul Abidin ordered the translation of the Mahabharata and Rajatarangini into Persian.

IV. In AD 1588, Kashmir was annexed by Akbar.

Answer -

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) I, II and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) II, III and IV



Answer - (A) I, II and III

Q9. Which regional State became the Buffer State of the British?

(A) Punjab

(B) Awadh

(C) Nepal

(D) Mysore

Answer - (B) Awadh

Q10. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

(A) Warren Hastings

(B) William Jones

(C) Jonathan Duncan

(D) Wellesley

Answer - (B) William Jones

Q11. When was the Treaty of Paris signed?

(A) 1760

(B) 1761

(C) 1762

(D) 1763

Answer - (D) 1763

Q12. Choose the correct option from the following regarding the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857:

I. The rebels had limited supply of arms and ammunitions.

II. The British had sufficient resources and also better arms and equipments.

III. There was a lack of communication and centralized leadership among the rebels.

IV. Being gentle with Sepoys and Taluqdars

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) II and III

(C) I and IV

(D) All of the above

Answer - (A) I, II and III



Q13. How did colonial rule exploit India economically?

- (A) By promoting local industries and self-sufficiency
- (B) By imposing heavy taxes and an unequal trade
- (C) By investing in indigenous businesses and labour welfare
- (D) By encouraging Indian farmers to sell directly in global markets

Answer - (B) By imposing heavy taxes and an unequal trade

Q14. Who amongst the following was the writer of the book, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India?

- (A) Hansa Mehta
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer - (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q15. Who introduced the festival of Ganapati in Maharashtra as a religious platform to spread nationalist ideas?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer - (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q16. The Progressive Writers' Association was formed by master poets like

- (A) Pablo Neruda and Lu Hsun
- (B) Majaz and Josh
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore and Josh
- (D) A. J. Ayer and Wittgenstein

Answer - (B) Majaz and Josh

Q17. In which year under new constitution did Russia become the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)?

- (A) 1936
- (B) 1924
- (C) 1918
- (D) 1977

Answer - (B) 1924



Q18. Identify the countries with the help of the following information:

- These two countries signed a Five-Year Non-Aggression Treaty in 1941.
- These two countries maintained harmony during the Yalta Conference.
- Both were part of the Second World War.

(A) Britain and France

(B) The USA and the Soviet Union

(C) Germany and Italy

(D) Japan and Germany

Answer - (B) The USA and the Soviet Union

Q19. When was the Mauryan Empire established?

(A) 320 BC

(B) 321 BC

(C) 322 BC

(D) 323 BC

Answer - (C) 322 BC

Q20. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the appointment of company officials during the British rule?

I. Cornwallis created a professional cadre of company servants who had general salaries.

II. All high-level posts were reserved for the British.

III. Selection of candidates for different posts was done entirely on merit through an examination which was based on the American model.

IV. The Civil Servants enjoyed political power which no bureaucrat had in England.

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) I, II and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) II, III and IV

Answer - (B) I, II and IV



Q21. Complete the following sentences :

(a) ____, the God of Storm aided Indra in the wars in the way tribesmen aided their leader in the tribal wars.

Answer - Maruts

(b) ____, the Fire God was the God of the home and was considered an intermediary between Gods and men.

Answer - Agni

Q22. Complete the following sentences :

(a) The early Vedic Aryans lived in the area known as ____ meaning the area of seven rivers.

Answer - Saptasindhu

(b) The main profession of early Vedic Aryans was ____.

Answer - Cattle rearing and agriculture

Q23. Fill in the blanks :

The Turks are credited with bringing musical instruments like ____ and ____ into South Asia.

Answer - Sarangi, Tabla

Q24. Fill in the blanks :

Decorative styles were usually in the form of calligraphy, ____ figures and ____ during the Mughal period.

Answer - Geometrical, floral designs

Q25. Answer the following in one word/ one phrase regarding the administrative institutions of medieval India :

(a) Jagirs that were assigned to Zamindars or Rajas in their local dominions.

Answer - Watan Jagir

(b) Jagirs that were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

Answer - Altamgha Jagir



Q26. Fill in the blanks :

The Mappilas of Malabar were the descendants of the ___ settlers and converted ___.

Answer - Arab traders

Q27. Fill in the blanks :

The Nawab Mir Qasim attempted to reorganize the army and shift the capital from ___ to ___.

Answer - Murshidabad to Munger

Q28. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Fort William College was founded by ___ in 1801 to train the young British recruits to the Civil Service in India.

Answer - Lord Wellesley

(b) Cornwallis succeeded in laying the foundation of a strong liberal policy in the government of ___.

Answer - British

Q29. Fill in the blanks :

Along with the freedom of India came the partition of the land in two Nation-States namely ___ and ___.

Answer - India, Pakistan

Q30. Complete the following sentences :

(a) In Europe, the development of ___ was the result of the fundamental changes that were taking place in society and economy around the 18th century.

Answer - Industrial Revolution

(b) Uniformity in communication systems resulted in the creation of a ___ and reinforced national boundaries.

Answer - Nation-states



Q31. Fill in the blanks :

In a 1981 survey of religious beliefs in the USA, only about ___ percent of people described themselves as ___.

Answer - 6%, religiously active

Attempt questions either from Module 6A or 6B :

OPTION MODULE-6A**Q32. Fill in the blanks :**

___ was a Chagatai Turk who fled patrimonial lands near ___ to escape Uzbek armies.

Answer - Babur, Samarkand

Q33. Fill in the blanks :

The existence of the State during early times was primarily dependent on two factors ___ and ___.

Answer - Military power, tax collection

Q34. Fill in the blanks :

Itutmish introduced coins of ___ and ___.

Answer - Silver, copper

Q35. Fill in the blanks :

From the 1820s to the 1850s, the British demonstrated a strong urge to change Indian social institutions, and to ___ India. The Britishers abolished ___ and eliminated dacoits from the highways.

Answer - Culturally transform, Sati practice

OPTION MODULE—6B**Q32. Complete the following sentences :**

(a) Religion through the ages inspired some of our best poetries and ___.



Answer - Music

(b) Muslim and ___ women in Tamil Nadu usually wear saris.

Answer - Hindu

Q33. Write True or False :

(a) Manuscript production became a specialized art in modern times.

Answer - True

(b) The knowledge of writing reappeared around the 3rd century BC.

Answer - True

Q34. Complete the following sentences :

(a) Definite evidence of the use of cotton from ____, one of the largest cities of the Harappan Civilization.

Answer - Mohenjo-daro

(b) The earliest literary reference to the loom on which cloth is woven, comes from the ____ Veda.

Answer - Atharva Veda

Q35. Answer the following in one word/one phrase :

(a) A scholar who analyses material remains of past societies and helps us to understand them.

Answer - A scholar who analyses the material remains of past societies and helps us understand them is called an archaeologist.

(b) Refers to the tendency to want more goods and services than are actually necessary, sometimes even if these cannot be afforded.

Answer - Consumerism



Section - B

Q36. Explain the status of women in early Vedic society.

Answer - In the Early Vedic period, the status of women was highly respectable. They had the right to education and participated in assemblies like the Sabha and Samiti. There was no practice of child marriage or purdah during this period. Educated women such as Ghosha and Apala also composed Vedic hymns.

OR

Why was Kanishka considered as an important ruler of the Kushana dynasty? Explain.

Answer - Kanishka is regarded as an important ruler of the Kushana dynasty because he expanded the empire, patronized Buddhism, promoted cultural and trade contacts, and contributed to the development of art and coinage.

SECTION—B

Q37. Describe the main points of the agreement between the Mughals and Bijapur during Shah Jahan's reign.

Answer - The two main points of the agreement between the Mughals and Bijapur during Shah Jahan's reign were:

1. **Boundary Setting**– Both states clearly defined their borders to end disputes.
2. **Administrative supervision** – Officials called Shahna-e-Mandi were appointed in markets to supervise traders, ensure correct weights and measures, and impose strict punishment for violations.

Q38. Explain the key features of the central administration of the Marathas.

Answer - The key features of the Maratha administrative system were:

1. **Ashtapradhan Council** – A council of eight ministers such as the Peshwa, Amatya, Senapati, and Secretary, who assisted the king in administration, finance, military affairs, and justice.
2. **Cash salary system** – Officials were paid in cash instead of jagirs to prevent the growth of feudal dominance.



OR

Explain the responsibilities of the Bakshi in the Mughal administrative apparatus.

Answer - In the Mughal administration, the Mir Bakshi was the head of the military department and the empire's chief paymaster. His main duties included recruitment of soldiers, branding of horses, and passing salary bills of the mansabdars. He was also the head of the state spies and news reporters.

Q39. "The Sepoys had their own reasons for resentment in the Revolt of 1857." Examine the statement.

Answer - This statement is completely true. The sepoys had several solid reasons for anger during the Revolt of 1857. The Enfield rifle cartridges, discrimination in pay and promotion, orders to cross the sea, and the British annexation of Awadh deeply hurt their religious beliefs, economic interests, and attachment to their homeland.

Q40. How have the advances of western ideas across the globe influenced traditional cultures and social structures in different societies? Explain.

Answer - Western ideas influenced traditional cultures and social structures across the world by bringing changes in education, law, governance, science, and technology. They challenged casteism and feudal practices and promoted ideas of innovation and modernity in societies.

Attempt question either from Module 6A or 6B :

OPTION MODULE—6A

Q41. "19th century British ideology shaped the governance of India." Explain the statement with examples.

Answer - 19th century British ideology deeply influenced the governance of India. For example, the idea of Utilitarianism led to the creation of organized laws (like Macaulay's Penal Code). Liberal ideas led to the development of modern education, courts, and bureaucracy. At the same time, social reforms, such as ending the practice of Sati, were also a result of these British beliefs.

OPTION MODULE—6B



Q41. "Cultural interaction has led to changes in our food habits." Explain the statement with examples.

Answer - Cultural interaction has changed our food habits. Potatoes and tomatoes, which were not originally native to India, were brought by the Portuguese from Central America. Similarly, tea came from China. Today, these food items have become an integral part of Indian cuisine.

Q42. Explain the difference between the early Harappan and the mature Harappan period.

Answer - The differences between the Early Harappan period and the Mature Harappan period are as follows:

- The Early Harappan period was a regional and rural culture. It marked the beginning of urbanization, where large villages gradually developed into towns and the process of fortification began.
- The Mature Harappan period was a fully developed urban civilization. Its main features included well-planned cities (grid system), baked bricks, advanced drainage system, standardized weights and measures, writing system, and long-distance trade. This period represented the peak of the civilization.

OR

Explain the town planning of the Harappans.

Answer - The town planning of the Harappan civilization was remarkable and scientific. The cities were divided into two parts: the Citadel and the Lower Town. Streets were straight and intersected each other at right angles (90°), known as the grid pattern.

The drainage system was highly developed, with drains made of baked bricks and covered. Houses had courtyards, and windows opened into lanes rather than main roads, showing their concern for cleanliness and privacy.

Q43. Describe the features of the Gandhara School of Art.

Answer - Features of the Gandhara School of Art

1. **Greco-Roman influence:** In this style, the Buddha resembles the Greek god Apollo. He is shown with a moustache, curly hair, and wearing robes with Roman-style folds.



- 2. Realistic representation:** The sculptures show great attention to physical features and muscles. The lips, eyes, and folds of the garments appear lifelike and natural.
- 3. Human form of the Buddha:** For the first time, the Buddha was depicted in human form. His face shows calmness, and the radiant halo behind his head symbolizes his divinity.

Q44. How did Swami Vivekananda contribute to the Indian Reform Movement? Explain.

Answer - Swami Vivekananda is regarded as one of the leading inspirations of the Indian reform movement.

- 1. Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission (1897):** He founded the Ramakrishna Mission and preached the idea that "service to humanity is service to God."
- 2. Opposition to casteism and social evils:** He strongly criticized the caste system, untouchability, and blind religious rituals, and emphasized social equality and human dignity.
- 3. Inspiration to the youth:** Through his famous message, "Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached," he motivated Indian youth and awakened a sense of self-respect, confidence, and national pride among the people.

OR

Explain Macaulay's 'Downward Filtration Theory'. How did it shape the British approach to education in India?

Answer - Macaulay's 'Downward Filtration Theory' and its impact on education in India:

- 1. Education for the upper classes:** Macaulay suggested that education should be introduced for the British and the upper class of society so that a class of trained individuals could be prepared for colonial administration.
- 2. English language and Western knowledge:** Education was designed around the English language, science, and Western literature so that Indian officials could understand, adopt, and implement the British outlook and values.
- 3. Gradual spread to the lower classes:** While initial education was focused on the upper classes, the ultimate goal was to extend education to the general public and bring about controlled change in society.



Q45. How did religion-based nationalism shape two distinct forms of political mobilization in the 20th century? Explain.

Answer - Religion-based nationalism in the 20th century influenced political mobilization in India as follows:

- 1. Muslim Nationalism:** The Muslim League promoted the idea that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations. They demanded separate electorates for Muslims and ultimately the creation of a separate country, Pakistan.
- 2. Hindu Nationalism:** Organizations like the Hindu Mahasabha and RSS defined India as a "Hindu nation" and emphasized linking national identity with Hindu religion and culture.
- 3. Communal Polarization:** Both ideologies used religion as a political tool, increasing communal tensions. This weakened secular movements and contributed to the eventual division of the country.

Q46. How did the Sovietization of Poland contribute to the origins of the Cold War? Explain.

Answer - The Sovietization of Poland and its role in the Cold War:

- 1. Violation of the Yalta Agreement:** Stalin had promised free elections in Poland in 1945 but imposed a puppet communist government instead.
- 2. Fear of Expansionism:** The US and Britain saw this as Soviet expansionism and a threat to influence in Eastern Europe.
- 3. Neglect of the London Government** The Soviet refusal to recognize the Western-backed Polish government increased tensions between East and West.

OR

How did the Suez Crisis of 1956 stem from the strategic and economic importance of the Suez Canal?

Answer - The Suez Crisis of 1956 and the importance of the Suez Canal

- 1. Strategic Importance:** The Suez Canal was the main waterway connecting Europe and Asia, giving any country control over regional military strategy and influence.
- 2. Economic Importance:** The canal was vital for the transport of oil and trade goods, crucial for the economic interests of Britain and France.



3. Nationalization and Conflict: Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the canal, threatening British and French interests, which led them to launch a joint military attack on Egypt.

Q47. Explain the causes of the First World War.

Answer - The main causes of World War I (1914–1918) were:

- 1. Secret treaties and alliances:** Europe was divided into two major blocs: the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. An attack on one country could trigger a war involving the entire alliance.
- 2. Imperialism:** European powers competed for colonies in Asia and Africa. The struggle over resources and markets intensified tensions.
- 3. Militarism:** All countries increased military buildup and arms stockpiling. This arms race raised the likelihood of a military conflict in Europe.

Q48. Explain the similarities in the teachings of Bhakti Saints in North India.

Answer - Similarities in the teachings of North Indian Bhakti saints include:

- 1. Monotheism:** All saints believed in one God, whether called Ram, Krishna, or Allah, emphasizing devotion to the formless (Nirguna) God.
- 2. Opposition to the caste system:** They rejected caste distinctions and promoted equality among all humans.
- 3. Rejection of external rituals:** Idol worship, pilgrimages, and ostentatious rituals were considered unnecessary; pure devotion of the heart was emphasized.
- 4. Importance of the Guru:** Guidance from a Guru was considered essential for attaining God.
- 5. Use of local language:** Saints delivered their teachings in the language of the common people so that ordinary people could easily understand them.

OR

“The teachings and philosophy of Guru Nanak Ji form an important part of Indian philosophical thought.” Explain the statement.

Answer - Guru Nanak Dev Ji's teachings and contributions:

- 1. Monotheism:** God is one, omnipresent, formless (Nirguna), and eternal. He emphasized the unity of “Rab,” bridging differences between religions.



- 2. Human Equality:** He opposed caste distinctions and social hierarchy. The practice of communal meals (langar and pangat) conveyed a practical message of equality.
- 3. Family Life and Work:** Family life was considered superior to asceticism. Earning an honest living through hard work (Kirat Karo) and sharing what you earn (Vand Chhako) are considered true devotion.
- 4. Rejection of Rituals and Superstition:** Idol worship and meaningless rituals were discouraged; focus was on name recitation (Naam Simran) and ethical conduct.
- 5. Social Vision:** His philosophy combined religious and social reform, laying the foundation for a just society.

Q49. Explain the role of revolutionaries of Punjab and Bengal in the Freedom Struggle of India.

Answer - Armed revolution and militant nationalism in Bengal and Punjab:

- 1. Bengal Revolutionaries:** Secret societies like the Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar were active in Bengal. Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki carried out attacks on British officials. In 1930, the "Chittagong Armoury Raid" led by Surya Sen inspired youth with courage and patriotism. These actions challenged British rule and strengthened the revolutionary movement.
- 2. Punjab Revolutionaries:** Groups like the 'Ghadar Party' and HSRA were active in Punjab. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev took revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai by killing the British officer **Saunders**. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed the Central Assembly. Their bravery and sacrifice inspired the public and strengthened the freedom movement.

OR

Explain the expansion of the revolutionary movement beyond the shores of India.

Answer - Indian revolutionary activities abroad and their contributions:

- 1. Ghadar Movement (USA and Canada):** In 1913, Lala Hardayal started the Ghadar Party in San Francisco. Their goal was to spark a revolt among Indian soldiers and supply weapons for the freedom struggle. Their newspaper, called 'Ghadar', helped unite Indians living all over the world.
- 2. India House (London):** Shyamji Krishna Varma set up "India House" in London. Here, **V.D. Savarkar** wrote the book 'The Indian War of Independence 1857'. Also, **Madan Lal Dhingra** killed a British officer named Curzon Wylie.



- 3. Germany & Madam Cama:** Virendranath Chattopadhyaya formed the Indian Independence Committee in Berlin. In 1907, Madam Bhikhaji Cama hoisted the Indian flag in Germany for the first time.
- 4. Japan and Southeast Asia:** Rash Behari Bose took refuge in Japan. Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Azad Hind Fauj (INA) and gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo' (March to Delhi).
- 5. Impact and Conclusion:** These international movements put global pressure on British rule. They made the Indian freedom struggle a world-wide issue and inspired young people everywhere.

Attempt question either from Module 6A or 6B :

OPTION MODULE—6A

Q50. As a student of ancient Indian history, explain to your classmates the structure of the Gupta administration.

Answer - The administrative system of the Gupta Empire was well-organized and highly centralized.

- 1. Central Administration:** The king was the supreme authority of the state. He was assisted by powerful ministers and high officials such as the Kumaramatyas and the Sandhivigrahika (minister of foreign affairs).
- 2. Provincial Administration:** The empire was divided into provinces called Bhuktis. These were governed by officials known as Uparikas, who were often members of the royal family.
- 3. District Administration:** The provinces were divided into 'districts'. Each district was headed by a 'Vishayapati', who worked with the assistance of a local city council.
- 4. Village Administration:** The village was the smallest unit of administration. It was headed by a Gramika, who managed village affairs with the help of village elders.
- 5. Military and Revenue System:** The Gupta rulers maintained a strong army. The main source of income was land revenue, usually one-sixth of the total agricultural produce.

OPTION MODULE—6B

Q50. Explain briefly how our culture is shaped through a process of interaction.

Answer - The process of 'interaction' is extremely important for understanding the nature of Indian culture. It takes shape through the following points:



- 1. Cultural Synthesis:** Indian culture developed through the interaction of different cultures, religions, and communities over time, including Aryan, Greek, Muslim, and European influences.
- 2. Exchange of Traditions:** Mutual exchange took place in food habits, clothing, art, and architecture. For example, Indo-Islamic architecture emerged from the fusion of Indian and Persian styles during the Mughal period.
- 3. Religious Tolerance:** The Bhakti and Sufi movements reduced religious differences and strengthened values of love, harmony, and brotherhood in society.
- 4. Linguistic Development:** Interaction between languages led to the development of new languages like Urdu and the inclusion of foreign words in Hindi and other regional languages.

Thus, unity in diversity forms the foundation of the development of Indian culture.

Q51. Mark the following on the outline map of India :

(i) Extent of Pallava Empire

(ii) Thaneshwar

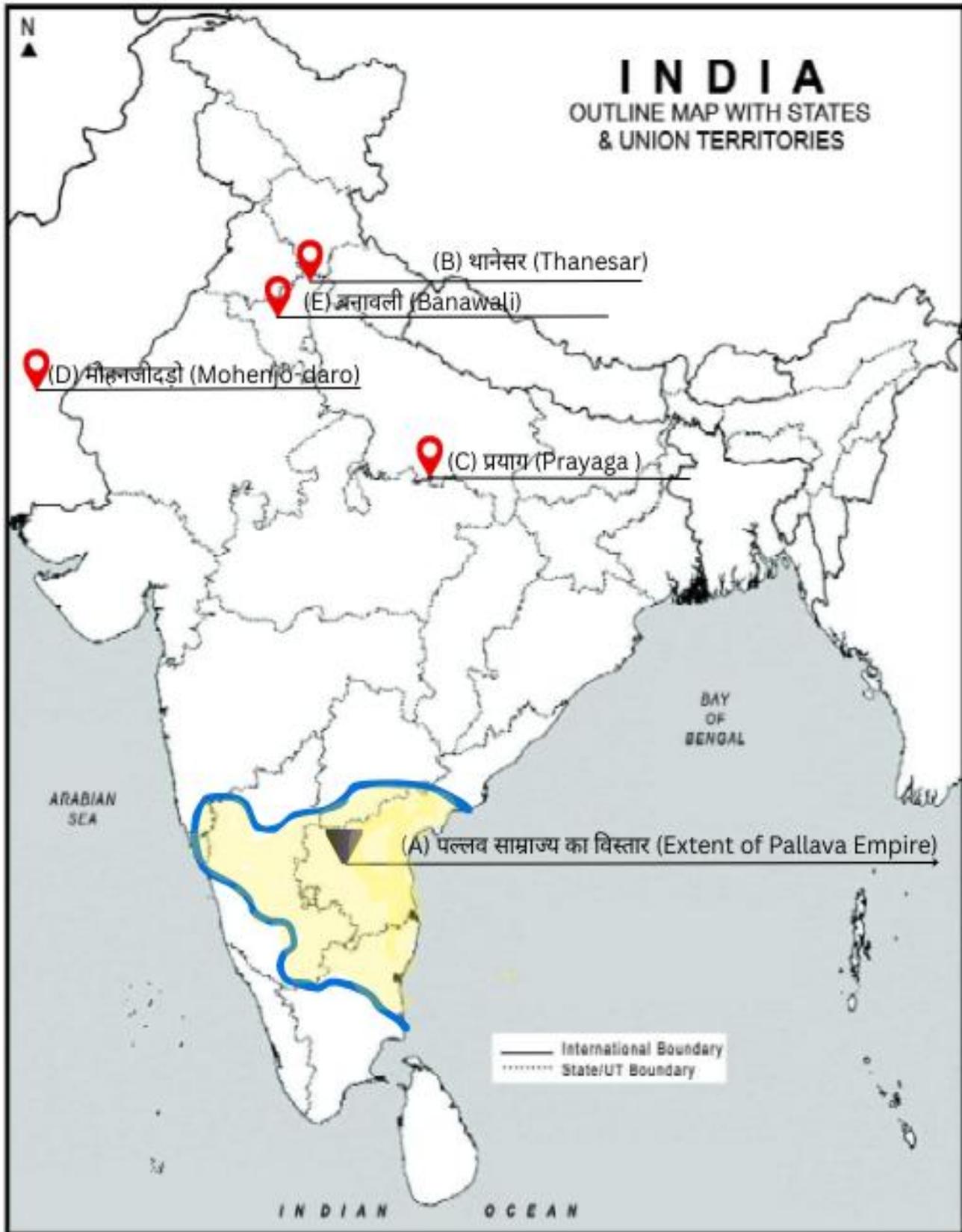
(iii) Prayaga

(iv) Mohenjo-daro

(v) Banawali

Answer –







Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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