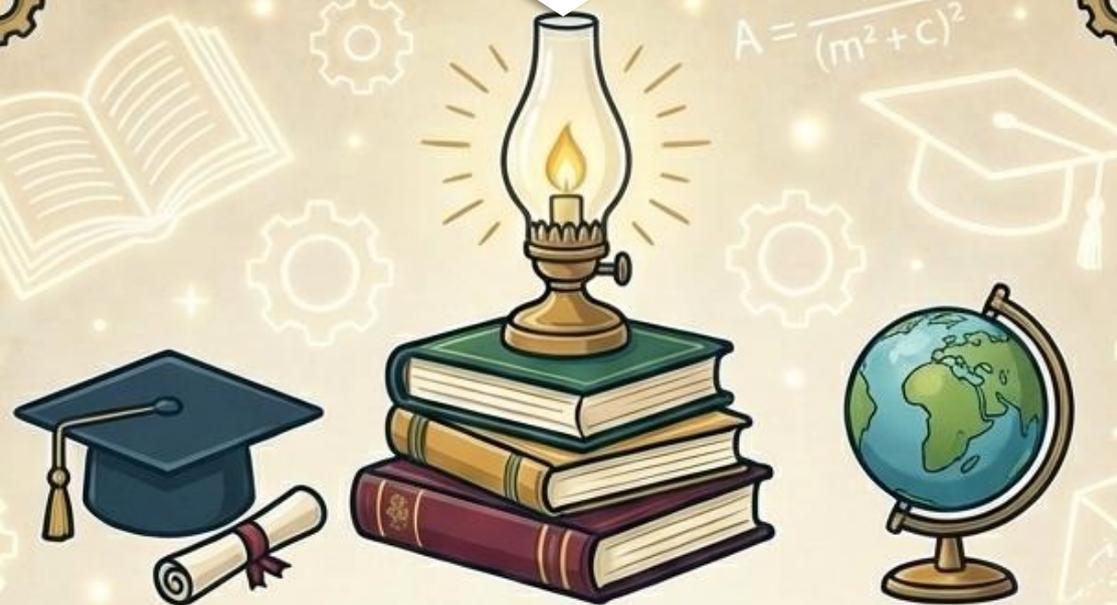




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A

A.
B.
C.



Q 1. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) The first railway line from Bombay to Thane was started in the year:

- (A) 1852
- (B) 1859
- (C) 1855
- (D) 1853

Answer - (D) 1853

(ii) Identify the Bhakti saint with the help of the following information:

- A saint from Bengal
- Devotee of Lord Krishna
- Used to go into a trance singing devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna

- (A) Mirabai
- (B) Chaitanya
- (C) Namdev
- (D) Ramanujan

Answer - (B) Chaitanya

Q 2. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Neeldarpan, the play was written by:

- (A) Bankim Chandra
- (B) Dinabandhu Mitra
- (C) Bhartendu Harish Chandra
- (D) Altaf Hussain



Answer - (B) Dinabandhu Mitra

(ii) Kabir was a disciple of:

(A) Raidas

(B) Swami Ramananda

(C) Gobinda

(D) Mirabai

Answer - (B) Swami Ramananda

Q 3. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by:

(A) Swami Vivekananda

(B) H. P. Blavatsky

(C) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang

(D) Jyotiba Phule

Answer - (C) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang

OR

(ii) A Muslim poet who was a devotee of Lord Krishna:

(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

(B) Syed Ameer Ali

(C) Raskhan

(D) Abdus Samad

Answer - (C) Raskhan



Q 4. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Identify the Bhakti saint with the help of the following information:

He was from Bengal. He was a devotee of Lord Krishna. He condemned the caste system and emphasized the eQ uality of all.

(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

(B) Mirabai

(C) Ramanuja

(D) Namadeva

Answer - (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

OR

(ii) Identify the Indian ruler from Mysore who tried to take advantage of the rivalry between the French and the British:

(A) Tipu Sultan

(B) Bahadur Shah Zafar

(C) Ahmad Shah Abdali

(D) Nadir Shah

Answer - (A) Tipu Sultan

Q 5. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Identify the book from the clues given below:

- It is an account of the exploits of Prithviraj Chauhan
- In its imitation, several other *rasos* were written
- It is supposed to be the first book in Hindi language

(A) Prithviraj Raso

(B) Natyashastra



(C) Geetanjali

(D) Nirala

Answer - (A) Prithviraj Raso

OR

(ii) Mahadevi Verma is a recipient of:

(A) Padma Vibhushan

(B) Padma Shri

(C) Padma Bhushan

(D) Bharat Ratna

Answer - (A) Padma Vibhushan

Q 6. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Identify the type of painting from the clues given below:

- Small work is done on perishable materials
- Buddhist, Jain and Hindu manuscripts were illustrated on palm leaves
- Merchants donated them to temples and monasteries

(A) Phad Painting

(B) Miniature Painting

(C) Pata Painting

(D) Kalighat Painting

Answer - (B) Miniature Painting

OR

(ii) _____ furniture is an example of uniQ ue traditional decorative arts and crafts which constitute the heritage of modern India.

(A) Sandalwood



(B) Walnut wood

(C) Teak wood

(D) Oak wood

Answer - (B) Walnut wood

Q 7. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) 'Mithila painting' is also known as:

(A) Decorative Painting

(B) Madhubani Folk Art

(C) Batik Print

(D) Warli Painting

Answer - (B) Madhubani Folk Art

OR

(ii) Kitab-e-Navras was written by:

(A) Allaudin Adil Shah – II

(B) Muhammad Adil Shah – II

(C) Ibrahim Adil Shah – II

(D) Firoz Adil Shah – II

Answer - (C) Ibrahim Adil Shah – II

Q 8. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Which one of the following is not a feature of Warli painting?

(A) Decorative painting on floor

(B) From tribal regions of Maharashtra



(C) Composite representation of trees, birds, men and women

(D) Religious iconography

Answer - (D) Religious iconography

OR

(ii) 'Gulraj folklore' is associated with which State?

(A) Madhya Pradesh

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Kashmir

(D) Bengal

Answer - (C) Kashmir

Q 9. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Which one of the following is not a decorative art form?

(A) Rangoli

(B) Alpana

(C) Kollam

(D) Ajanta

Answer - (D) Ajanta

OR

(ii) Who among the following is the author of Swapna Vasavadatta?

(A) Bhasa

(B) Vidyapati

(C) Bharata

(D) Lebedev



Answer - (A) Bhasa

Q 10. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Which of the following instruments is not used as a prop in folk theatre?

- (A) Dhol**
- (B) Manjira**
- (C) Khanjira**
- (D) Sitar**

Answer - (D) Sitar

OR

(ii) Identify the type of painting from the following hints:

- Done on walls and rock surfaces**
- Depicts religious scenes from the life of Buddha and Jataka stories**

- (A) Kalamkari painting**
- (B) Mural painting**
- (C) Warli painting**
- (D) Mithila painting**

Answer - (B) Mural painting

Q 11. Answer any one of the Q uestions given below:

(i) Which one of the following is the work of G.S. Carr?

- (A) Synopsis of elementary results in Pure Mathematics**
- (B) Theory of Stringed Instruments**
- (C) Electromagnetic Radiation and Polarization of Electric Ray**
- (D) Theory of Prithvi and Electric Ray**



Answer - (A) Synopsis of elementary results in Pure Mathematics

(ii) Nilaka Somasutvan produced the _____ :

- (A) Ganesa Daivajna
- (B) Tantrasamgraha
- (C) Bijaganita Vatamsa
- (D) Tajik

Answer - (B) Tantrasamgraha

Q 12. Who amongst the following was the first head of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)?

- (A) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
- (B) Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha
- (C) Dr. Jagadish Chandra Bose
- (D) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Answer - (D) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Q 13. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh-II of Jaipur was a patron of astronomy. He had setup astronomical observatories at:

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Ujjain
- (C) Jaipur
- (D) Patna

Answer - (C) Jaipur

Q 14. Identify the centre of paper production during medieval period:

- (A) Murshidabad
- (B) Delhi



(C) Mathura

(D) Varanasi

Answer - (B) Delhi

Q 15. BARC stands for:

(A) Bhabha Acidic Research Centre

(B) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

(C) Bhabha Alkaline Research Centre

(D) Bhabha Apsara Research Centre

Answer - (B) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Q 16. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed in:

(A) April 2010

(B) April 2011

(C) April 2012

(D) April 2013

Answer - (A) April 2010

Q 17. The 'Charak Samhita' was the important work in the field of:

(A) Astronomy

(B) Metallurgy

(C) Medicine

(D) Philosophy

Answer - (C) Medicine



Q 18. Identify the famous political leader from the following who said these lines "If all is well with universities, all would be well with the Nation"?

- (A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Answer - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q 19. During the Vedic period, education was imparted in the:

- (A) Vidyalayas
- (B) Monastries
- (C) Ashramas
- (D) Madarasas

Answer - (C) Ashramas

Q 20. Manu noted _____ caste whereas on latter text counted hundred of mixed castes.

- (A) 51
- (B) 61
- (C) 71
- (D) 81

Answer - (B) 61



SECTION – B

Q 21. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) Different knowledge embodied in culture cannot be passed from one generation to another generation. (True/False)

Answer - False

(b) Culture we inherit from our predecessors is called our cultural heritage. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 22. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi were champions of the backward classes. (True/False)

Answer - True

(b) In 1930, the Sharda Act was passed fixing the minimum age for marriage for boys at 20 and girls at 16. (True/False)

Answer - False

Q 23. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) _____ was the sanctified water offered by a master to the pupil as a token of his being accepted as a trainee on his march to godliness.

Answer - Pahul

(b) In 1935 only _____ % of population could vote.

Answer - 10-14%

Q 24. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi | (a) Bangla |
| (ii) Bankim Chandra Chatterji | (b) Sanskrit |
| (iii) Munshi Prem Chand | (c) Hindi |
| (iv) Swami Dayanand | (d) Urdu |



Answer -

- (i) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi - (c) Hindi
- (ii) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - (a) Bengali
- (iii) Munshi Premchand - (d) Urdu
- (iv) Swami Dayanand - (b) Sanskrit

Q 25. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (i) 1813 | (a) Education is a part of Concurrent list |
| (ii) 1857 | (b) University of Punjab |
| (iii) 1882 | (c) University of Madras |
| (iv) 1976 | (d) The East India Company Charter Act |

Answer -

- (i) 1813 - (d) The East India Company Charter Act
- (ii) 1857 - (c) Madras University
- (iii) 1882 - (b) Punjab University
- (iv) 1976 - (a) Education is a part of the Concurrent List

Q 26. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (i) Kandukuri Veeresalingam | (a) One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men |
| (ii) Veda Samaj | (b) Challenge the dominance of Brahmins |
| (iii) Shree Narayana Guru | (c) Supported widow remarriage and girls education in Andhra Pradesh |
| (iv) Jyotiba Phule | (d) Caste distinction and rituals of orthodox Hinduism |

Answer -

- (i) Kandukuri Veeresalingam - (c) Supported widow remarriage and girls' education in Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Veda Samaj - (d) Caste distinctions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism.



(iii) Sri Narayana Guru - (a) One caste, one religion, one God for all mankind.

(iv) Jyotiba Phule - (b) Challenged the dominance of Brahmins.

Q 27. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Acharya Kamalashela | (a) China |
| (ii) Kashyapa Matanga | (b) Tibet |
| (iii) Wayung | (c) Odantapuri |
| (iv) Pala Kings | (d) South East Asia |

Answer -

(i) Acharya Kamalashela - (b) Tibet

(ii) Kashyapa Matanga - (a) China

(iii) Weyung - (d) Southeast Asia

(iv) Pala Kings - (c) Odantapuri

Q 28. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| (i) Bengal | (a) Bhavai |
| (ii) Gujarat | (b) Jatra |
| (iii) Uttar Pradesh | (c) Raas |
| (iv) Rajasthan | (d) Svaang |

Answer -

(i) Bengal - (b) Jatra

(ii) Gujarat - (a) Bhavai

(iii) Uttar Pradesh - (d) Swang

(iv) Rajasthan - (c) Raas



Q 29. Match any two from the following two columns given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Nandalal Bose | (a) Oriental Traditions |
| (ii) Binod Behari Mukherjee | (b) Orissa Pata Painting |
| (iii) Jamini Roy | (c) Paris and Budapest |
| (iv) Amrita Shergil | (d) Japanese Painting |

Answer -

- (i) Nandalal Bose - (a) Oriental traditions
(ii) Binode Behari Mukherjee - (d) Japanese Painting
(iii) Jamini Roy - (b) Odisha Pata Painting
(iv) Amrita Sher-Gil - (c) Paris and Budapest

Q 30. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer.

Answer any two of the statements given below:

(a) The National Policy on Education 1986 emphasized on 'Universal Access and Enrolment.'
(True/False)

Answer - True

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was a flagship programme of the State Government for 'Universalization of Elementary Education' that was started in 2001. (True/False)

Answer - True

(c) 'National Literacy Mission' (NLM) has been started for imparting literacy amongst the 15-35 years age group. (True/False)

Answer - True

(d) The 86th Constitutional amendment making education a Fundamental Right, was passed by Parliament in 2003. (True/False)

Answer - False



Q 31. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) Charles Wood's Despatch was passed in 1854. (True/False)

Answer - True

(b) Punjabi is a language with several shades. It is being written in two scripts, Gurmukhi and Persian. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 32. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) According to the Sanyasa Ashrama the two stages of life began not with physical birth but with sacred thread ceremony. (True/False)

Answer - False

(b) Untouchability, took roots during the last phase of the Vedic period and crystallized into a separate identity in the age of the Buddha. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 33. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) The first monasteries built in Sri Lanka were Mahavihar and Abhayagiri. (True/False)

Answer - True

(b) People coming from the port towns of Amaravati and Tamralipti often settled down in China after the second century AD. (True/False)

Answer - True

Q 34. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) Gadadhar Chattopadhyay believed in the divinity in humanity and looked upon the service of mankind to salvation. (True/False)

Answer - True



(b) Vivekananda participated in the All-World Religious conference at New York in 1895.

(True/False)

Answer - False

Q 35. Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer:

(a) Thonmi Sambhot devised a new script for Tibet which influenced the scripts of Mongolia and Manchuria. (True/False)

Answer - True

(b) In the fourth century AD Wei Dynasty came to power in China. Its first Emperor declared Buddhism as the state religion. (True/False)

Answer - True

SECTION – C



Q 36. The period between 1905 and 1918 is called the Era of extremists. What were their ideologies?

Answer - The Extremist leaders (Lal-Bal-Pal) believed that independence could not be achieved through prayers or petitions to the British. Their ideology was based on Swaraj (Self-rule), Swadeshi, Boycott, and 'National Education'. They believed in aggressive protest and mass movements.

OR

'Delhi at one time was a magnificent city'. Elucidate the Statement given by Ibn Battuta.

Answer - Ibn Battuta described Delhi as the largest and most magnificent city of the Islamic East. He wrote that the city's protective walls were invincible, featuring 28 gates, of which the Badaun Gate was the most prominent. Inside the city, there were granaries, magazines (gunpowder stores), and beautiful palaces that reflected its prosperity and architecture.



Q 37. "Persian language was developed during Medieval Period" Support the statement with two points.

Answer - Development of Persian in the Medieval period:

- **Court Language:** The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals made Persian their official and court language, leading to its administrative and literary growth.
- **Literary Blend:** The Indianization of Persian gave birth to a new style called 'Sabak-e-Hindi'. Poets like Amir Khusrau created excellent literature by blending Hindi and Persian. Works like the Ramayana and Mahabharata were also translated into Persian.

OR

Why was Bulley Shah famous ?

Answer - Bulleh Shah was a great Punjabi Sufi saint and poet. He is famous for his 'Kafi' style of poetry. He strongly opposed religious fanaticism, casteism, and hypocrisy. His compositions convey a message of deep love for God and humanism, which remain very popular in the folk culture of Punjab today.

Q 38. What were the duties performed by men when he entered the 'Vanaprastha Ashrama'?

Answer - Upon entering 'Vanaprastha Ashram', an individual would gradually withdraw from their worldly duties. They were expected to focus on self-restraint, righteousness (Dharma), and knowledge. This was the stage of life where emphasis was placed on spiritual progress alongside social service.

OR

Mention the changes in the caste system in the modern times.

Answer - Several changes occurred in the caste system during the modern period. English education and modern employment weakened caste-based restrictions. Social reform movements and laws reduced untouchability and discrimination. Caste mobility increased due to reservations and political awareness. Flexibility also emerged in marriage, dietary habits, and social practices.



Q 39. Explain any two contributions of Dipankara Sreejnana.

Answer - Two contributions of Dipankara Srijnana:

- **Buddhism in Tibet:** He traveled to Tibet in the 11th century and provided a strong foundation for Buddhism there.
- **Vajrayana Literature:** He wrote several important texts on Buddhist philosophy, especially the Vajrayana sect, which played a major role in the spread of Buddhism.

Q 40. Mention any two features of Bhartanatyam.

Answer - Two features of Bharatanatyam:

- **Mudras and Abhinaya:** In Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), hand gestures (Mudras) and facial expressions (Abhinaya) hold special importance as they convey the story.
- **Technical Structure:** This dance is a blend of three elements - 'Nritta' (pure dance), 'Nritya' (expressive dance), and 'Natya' (drama). It involves keeping the body in geometric and balanced postures, such as the 'Arimandi' (half-seated pose).

SECTION – D



Q 41. 'Culture refers to a human-made environment.' Explain the statement.

Answer - Culture is not just art or music; it is everything that humans have created for their existence, distinct from nature. It includes two aspects:

- **Material Culture:** Examples include our houses, clothes, food, tools, machines, and cities. This is the external environment we have built for our convenience.
- **Non-Material Culture:** Our ideas, beliefs, values, laws, languages, and customs. Thus, culture is the social heritage that distinguishes humans from animals and enables us to live in a distinct "man-made" world.

OR

'Culture is dynamic'. Explain the statement.

Answer - Culture is never static or stagnant. It is like a flowing river that keeps changing over time:

- **Continuous Change:** As society changes and new technologies emerge, culture adopts them. For example, the lifestyle of the Vedic period is very different from today.



- **Adaptation:** When two cultures meet (such as the arrival of Islamic or British influences in India), they learn from each other and transform. Changes in our language, attire, and food are evidence of this dynamism. A culture that does not change with time eventually perishes.

Q 42. Describe the development of Hindi literature and language.

Answer - Hindi developed from 'Khari Boli'. The major stages of its development are:

- **Bhakti Kal (Devotional Period):** Kabir, Surdas, and Tulsidas composed works in Braj and Awadhi, making Hindi the language of the common people. 'Ramcharitmanas' is the finest example of this.
- **Riti Kal:** This period saw the writing of courtly and ornate poetry.
- **Modern Period:** In the 19th century, Bhartendu Harishchandra established 'Khari Boli' Hindi as the main language for literature (prose and poetry). Later, authors like Premchand, Jaishankar Prasad, and Nirala gave Hindi its national identity and modern form.

OR

Describe the growth of Gujarati literature.

Answer - The history of Gujarati literature is very ancient:

- **Early Period:** 'Raas' and 'Phagu' poems composed by Jain monks are the early forms of Gujarati. Hemchandra Acharya developed its grammar.
- **Bhakti Kal:** In the 15th century, Narsinh Mehta is considered the 'Adi Kavi' (first poet) of Gujarati. His bhajans, such as 'Vaishnav Jan To', are very famous. Mirabai also composed verses in Gujarati.
- **Modern Period:** In the 19th century, Kavi Narmad laid the foundation of modern Gujarati literature. He prepared the first Gujarati dictionary and wrote literature for social reform. Govardhanram Tripathi's novel 'Saraswatichandra' is a milestone.

Q 43. Describe the role of Annie Besant played in 'Theosophical Society'.

Answer - Annie Besant gave new energy to the Theosophical Society in India:

- **Revival of Ancient Knowledge:** She taught Indians to take pride in their ancient culture and religion. She highlighted the scientific and philosophical aspects of Hinduism.
- **Contribution to Education:** She founded the 'Central Hindu College' in Benaras, which later became the nucleus of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU).



- **Political Awareness:** Through the Society, she launched the Home Rule League movement, providing an intellectual and social base for the Indian freedom struggle.

OR

Assess the features of Vivekananda's Social Philosophy.

Answer - Swami Vivekananda's social philosophy was based on humanism and Vedanta:

- **Service to 'Daridra Narayana' :** He believed that God resides in the poor and the suffering. "Service to man is service to God" was his core mantra.
- **Education and Empowerment:** He wanted education that builds character. He emphasized improving the status of women and abolishing the caste system.
- **Strength and Fearlessness:** He gave a message to the youth to become physically and mentally strong. He famously said, "Arise, awake, and stop not until the goal is reached."

Q 44. Your sister has recently bought a Kalamkari saree from Dilli Haat. As a student of Indian Culture and Heritage, explain to her any three distinctive features of Kalamkari Art.

Answer - Kalamkari (Kalam + Kari) is a famous handicraft from Andhra Pradesh. Its three features are:

- **Use of Natural Dyes:** Only natural dyes made from plants, roots, and leaves (Vegetable dyes) are used. No chemicals are involved.
- **Technique:** It is either hand-painted with a 'Kalam' (bamboo pen) as seen in the Srikalahasti style, or printed using wooden blocks as seen in the Machilipatnam style.
- **Themes:** Kalamkari often beautifully depicts scenes from Hindu mythology like the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Puranas, characterized by bold black outlines.

Q 45. Mention any three features of the education system under the Mughals.

Answer - The Mughals greatly encouraged education in India:

- **Maktabs and Madrasas:** Primary education was provided in 'Maktabs' where the Quran and basic language were taught. For higher education, there were 'Madrasas' where theology, logic, mathematics, and astronomy were taught.
- **Persian Medium:** The primary medium of instruction was Persian, which was mandatory for securing government jobs. Hindus also learned Persian in large numbers.



- **State Patronage and Libraries:** Emperors like Akbar built large libraries and established translation departments where Sanskrit texts were translated. Education for girls was mainly limited to royal and noble families.

SECTION – E

Q 46. What are the universal characteristics of culture? Illustrate with example.

Answer - Culture is not just a word, but a complete way of life for humans. It defines our thoughts, behaviors, and our relationship with society. In every culture in the world, some basic qualities are found uniformly, which are called universal characteristics.

Universal Characteristics of Culture:

1. **Culture is Learned:** Culture is not received by birth or through genes; rather, a human learns it by living in their family and society. Example: We learn how to speak a language, respect elders, or ways of eating from childhood.
2. **Culture is Shared:** Culture does not belong to a single individual; it is shared collectively by the entire society. Our customs, festivals, and beliefs are accepted by the whole group. Example: Celebrating Diwali or playing Holi is not an individual act but a shared behavior of the entire society.
3. **Culture is Transmitted:** Culture is passed from one generation to the next. Parents hand down their experiences, traditions, and knowledge to their children, ensuring that culture continues to move forward.
4. **Culture is Dynamic:** Culture never remains static; it changes with time and needs. Old practices fade away, and new ones are added. Example: In ancient times, the Sati system was prevalent, but over time and through reforms, it was abolished.
5. **Culture is Integrated:** The various parts of culture (such as religion, politics, economy, and art) are not separate from each other but are deeply interconnected. A change in one area of society affects the others.

OR



Illustrate with examples that Culture is linked with life.

Answer - Culture and human life cannot be separated from each other. Culture is not just an outward appearance; it is the fabric of our lives. It defines every aspect of our existence from birth to death.

The Link between Culture and Life:

- 1. Basis of Daily Life:** Our day-to-day activities are determined by culture. What we eat, how we dress, and the language we speak are all decided by culture. Example: In Indian culture, eating with hands or greeting elders with 'Namaste' is part of our daily life.
- 2. Values and Sanskars (Sacraments):** Culture guides us through various stages of life. In Indian culture, a person lives through 16 Sanskars from birth to death. Example: Ceremonies like Naming (Namkaran), Marriage, and Last Rites (Antyesti) teach how to live a dignified life in society.
- 3. Social Relationships:** Culture teaches us how to behave with others in the family and society. It makes us understand the importance of relationships. Example: The sentiments of 'Matri Devo Bhavah' (Mother is like God) and 'Atithi Devo Bhavah' (The Guest is like God) are taught from childhood.
- 4. Formation of Identity:** Culture gives a distinct identity to an individual. When we travel outside our community or country, our culture becomes our identity. Example: Abroad, an Indian is recognized through their language, food, and festivals like Holi-Diwali.

Q 47. 'India in the 18th century was a picture of many contrast and contradiction'. Explain the statement.

Answer - 18th-century India was an era of major transformation. It cannot be called merely an 'Age of Darkness' because while old systems were collapsing, new powers and cultures were also emerging. It was a time filled with contradictions.

Explanation of the Statement:

- 1. Political Paradox (Mughal Decline and Regional Rise):** While the central authority of the powerful Mughal Empire was weakening and collapsing, new regional states like the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, and Mysore were rising. It was a period of shifting power centers.
- 2. Economic Disparity (Prosperity and Foreign Plunder):** Economically, India was so prosperous that European companies from all over the world were coming here. The contradiction was that



this very prosperity attracted invaders like Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali, who ruthlessly looted the country's wealth.

3. **Cultural Transition (Decline of Delhi and Regional Development):** Although Delhi's cultural luster faded due to invasions, regional courts gained new life. During this time, new styles of Kangra and Rajasthani painting developed, and Lucknow and Hyderabad emerged as new centers of culture.
4. **Administrative Variation (Anarchy vs. Good Governance):** While some parts of the country faced administrative anarchy and insecurity due to the Mughal fall, states like Hyderabad, Awadh, and Mysore provided stable and efficient administration to their subjects a major disparity of that time.
5. **Trade Conflict (Export Power and Political Subjugation):** There was a huge demand for Indian textiles and spices worldwide, and India was a major exporting nation. However, this very commercial success eventually led to the political interference of the British East India Company, which gradually pushed India toward slavery.

OR

'The Mughals rulers were great lovers of nature.' Describe the different gardens constructed by them.

Answer - Mughal rulers were exceptional lovers of nature. Demonstrating their sensitivity and high aesthetic sense, they commissioned many grand gardens in India. The major features and examples of their gardens are as follows:

1. **Charbagh Style:** The Mughals introduced the 'Charbagh' style in India. In this, the garden was divided into four equal rectangular sections, with artificial channels or walkways built in the center.
2. **Water and Fountains:** 'Water' was the soul of Mughal gardens. Flowing water channels, cascading fountains, and calm pools not only enhanced beauty but also kept the environment cool.
3. **Planned Geometry:** These gardens were completely balanced geometrically, with the proportions of paths and flowerbeds being very precise.
4. **Fruits and Flowers:** Rulers like Babur and Jahangir planted fragrant flowers and various types of fruit-bearing trees in these gardens.



Major Examples:

- Kashmir: Nishat Bagh and Shalimar Bagh.
- Agra: The garden of the Taj Mahal and Rambagh (Aram Bagh).
- Lahore: Shalimar Garden.

Conclusion:

These gardens built by the Mughals were designed to give a sense of 'Jannat' (Paradise) on Earth and remain outstanding examples of architecture today.

Q 48. Why is Raja Rammohan Roy known as father of Modern India? Explain.

Answer - Raja Rammohan Roy is called the 'Father of Modern India' and the 'Pioneer of the Indian Renaissance.' In the 19th century, he moved Indian society away from orthodoxy toward modernity. The primary reasons are:

- 1. Social Reform and Abolition of Sati:** It was through his relentless efforts that the practice of Sati was declared illegal in 1829. He also strongly opposed child marriage and polygamy.
- 2. Establishment of Brahmo Samaj:** He founded the 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828, which opposed idol worship and meaningless rituals, emphasizing 'Monotheism' (worship of one God).
- 3. Support for Western Education:** He believed that knowledge of English education, mathematics, and science was essential for India's progress. He helped establish Vedanta College and Hindu College.
- 4. Journalism and Press Freedom:** Through newspapers like 'Sambad Kaumudi' and 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar,' he awakened political and social consciousness among the public.
- 5. Women's Rights:** He supported widow remarriage and advocated for women's rights to ancestral property.

Q 49. Describe the contributions of Srinivas Ramanujan in the field of Mathematics.

Answer - Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1920) was a unique Indian mathematician. Despite a lack of formal training, his contributions to mathematical analysis and number theory are as follows:



- 1. Number Theory:** He did extraordinary work on the properties of numbers. His 'Ramanujan Prime' and 'Ramanujan Theta Function' are still subjects of research today.
- 2. Infinite Series:** He provided very fast and accurate formulas for calculating the value of Pi.
- 3. Hardy-Ramanujan Number:** 1729 is called the 'Ramanujan Number.' He instantly pointed out that it is the smallest number that can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways.
- 4. Partition Function:** He gave important theories on the partition of numbers.
- 5. Mock Theta Functions:** In the final days of his life, he worked on 'Mock Theta Functions,' the significance of which is now being understood even in the study of 'Black Holes.'

Q 50. 'Slavery was an established institution'. Explain the statement.

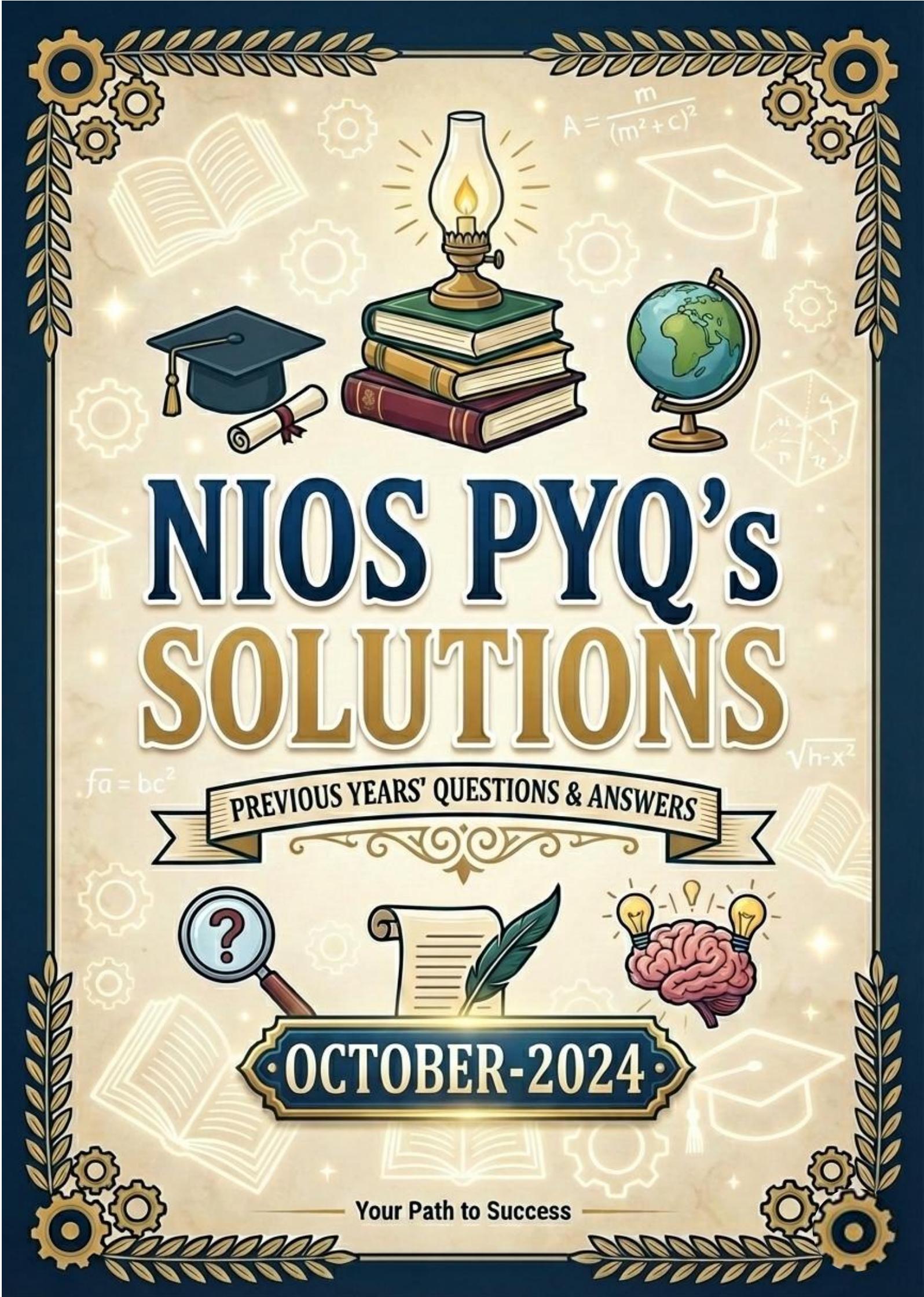
Answer - In medieval India, especially during the Delhi Sultanate period, slavery existed as a systematic and established institution. It was not just a medium of exploitation but a part of the administration. Key points are as follows:

- 1. Buying and Selling of Slaves:** At that time, regular markets were held for slaves. Slaves were bought from Central Asia and other regions. They were called 'Bandagan.'
- 2. Administrative and Military Importance:** Rulers like Sultan Iltutmish and Balban trusted their capable slaves more than their own sons. Loyal slaves were given high military ranks and governorships. The Slave Dynasty (Mamluk Dynasty) is the greatest example of this.
- 3. Department of Firoz Shah TughlaQ :** During the reign of Firoz Shah TughlaQ , the number of slaves reached about 180,000. He established a separate department, 'Diwan-e-Bandagan,' for the care and training of slaves.
- 4. Domestic Slaves:** The nobility and elite classes kept male and female slaves for daily chores in their homes.
- 5. Social Status:** Although slaves were considered the property of their masters, by showing merit, they could be freed from slavery and even become Sultans (e.g., Q utubuddin Aibak).

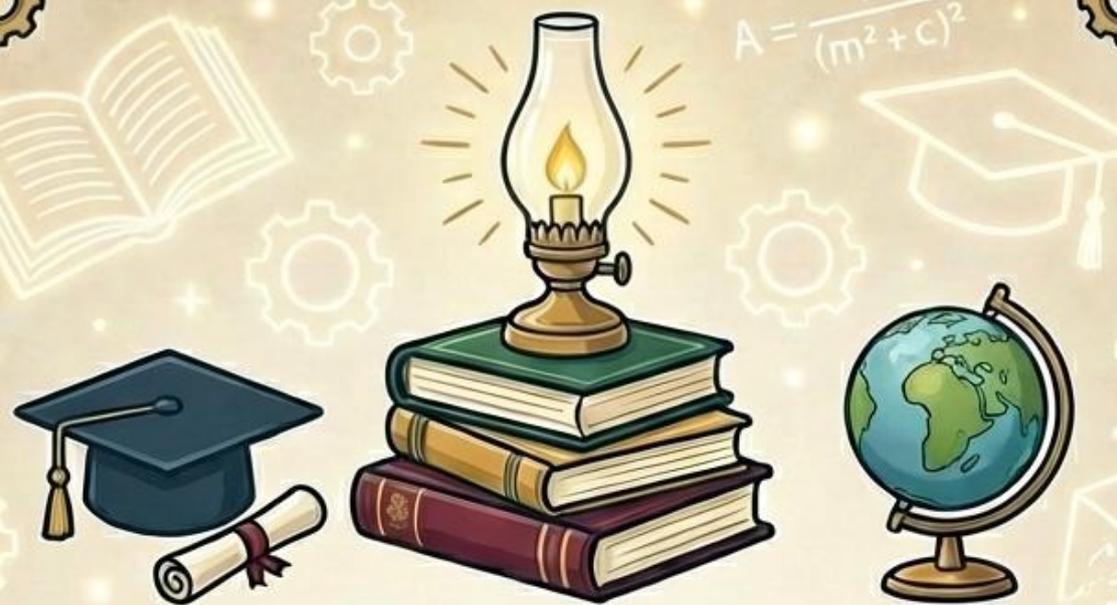
Conclusion:

Therefore, it can be said that slavery was an accepted and integral part of the social and political structure of that time.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q 1 - In which of the following cities Lokmanya Tilak started the Home Rule League during First World War?

- (A) Bombay (B) Madras
(C) Pune (D) Calcutta

Answer - (C) Pune

Q 2 - The goal of Purna Swaraj was adopted in which of the following sessions?

- (A) Lahore (B) Lucknow
(C) Calcutta (D) Madras

Answer - (A) Lahore

Q 3 - In which of the following years the Azad Hind Fauj was launched?

- (A) 1930 (B) 1933
(C) 1940 (D) 1943

Answer - (D) 1943

Q 4 - Why is it said that Hindi continued to develop in adverse circumstances?

- (A) Because official work was not done in Hindi.
(B) Because its development as modern language started late.
(C) Urdu by then was established language for office work.
(D) All of them

Answer - (D) All of them



Q 5 - How Muhammedan Literary Society tried to improve the condition of Indian Muslims?

- a. By refusing discussions on religious Q uestions.
- b. By promoting discussions on political Q uestions.
- c. By encouraging upper and middle class Muslims to take western education.
- d. By refusing discussions on social Q uestions.

Choose the correct pair from below:

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

Answer - (B) a, c

Q 6 - How did Parsis become socially most westernized section of Indian society?

- a. By sticking to their old culture
- b. By embracing reforms
- c. By saying no to reforms
- d. By embracing education

Choose the correct pair from below:

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

Answer - (D) b, d



Q 7 - There are how many types of art as per the 6th century A.D. text Kamasutra?

- (A) 60 (B) 64
(C) 70 (D) 74

Answer - (B) 64

Q 8 - Which of the following artists specialized in making paintings of birds and animals in Jahangir's court?

- (A) Mansur (B) Manohar
(C) Bishan Lal (D) Abul Hasan

Answer - (A) Mansur

Q 9 - Great painter Jamini Roy drew his inspiration from which of the following types of folk art?

- (A) Madhubani art (B) Kalamkari
(C) Warli paintings (D) Kalighat paintings

Answer - (D) Kalighat paintings

Q 10 - Why is National Gallery of Modern Art famous?

- (A) For art education (B) For creation of art works
(C) For collection of art works of modern art (D) None of these

Answer - (C) For collection of art works of modern art



Q 11 - For which of the following Lucknow is famous?

- (A) For Kanjivaram silk sarees (B) For Chikan work
(C) Ivory carving (D) For Rosewood furniture

Answer - (B) For Chikan work

Q 12 - Nilkantha Jyotirvida compiled which of the following work?

- (A) Buddhivilasini (B) Navankura
(C) Tazik (D) Bijaganit

Answer - (C) Tazik

Q 13 - Choose the correct reason from given below for why the Parmesvara and Mahabhaskariya families of Kerala were famous?

- (A) Astronomy and almanac making (B) Biology
(C) Chemistry (D) Physics

Answer - (A) Astronomy and almanac making

Q 14 Why did C.V. Raman sacrifice his high post of Assistant Accountant General in finance department at Calcutta?

- (A) Because of his love for science.
(B) Because he did not want to work hard.
(C) Because he wanted a job in his hometown.
(D) Because he got a bigger post elsewhere.

Answer - (A) Because of his love for science.



Q 15 - Why Crescograph invented by J.C. Bose is an important invention?

- (A) Because it tells about plant growth precisely.
- (B) Because it shows that plants have circulatory system.
- (C) Because it shows that upward motion of fluid in plants is activity of living cells.
- (D) All of them

Answer - (D) All of them

Q 16 - Who out of the following was owner of slave Malik Kafur?

- (A) Balban
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Muhammad TughlaQ
- (D) Bahlol lodi

Answer - (B) Alauddin Khalji

Q 17 - Ashramas are related to which of the following subjects of Hindu dharma?

- (A) Different types of houses
- (B) Different types of colours
- (C) Different stages of life
- (D) Different places in Aryavarta

Answer - (C) Different stages of life

Q 18 - How many Sanskaras are there in man's life?

- (A) 10
- (B) 20
- (C) 30
- (D) 40

Answer - (D) 40



Q 19- Huien Tsang came from which of the following countries?

(A) China

(B) Vietnam

(C) Thailand

(D) Korea

Answer - (A) China

Q 20 - Why is Thonmi Sambhota revered in Tibet?

- Because he was a great warrior.
- Because he was a great scholar.
- Because he devised Tibetan script.
- Because he took a lot of Buddhist literature from India.

Choose the correct set of right answers:

(A) a, b, c

(B) a, c, d

(C) a, b, d

(D) b, d, c

Answer - (D) b, d, c

SECTION B

Q 21 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct statement:

(a) The word culture is derived from Latin word cult or cultus meaning tilling, cultivating or refining or worship. (True / False)

Answer - True

(b) Three words come from root 'Kri' (to do) of Sanskrit language. When Prakriti or raw material is refined it becomes Sanskriti and when broken or damaged becomes Vikriti.

Answer - True



Q 22 - Fill in the blanks:

(a) Both names of _____ and Sultan used to be read in Khutba by local Imams in Friday prayers.

Answer - Khalifa

(b) _____ kept Humayun away from throne of Delhi for about fifteen years i.e. from '1540 to 1555 A.D.

Answer - Sher Shah Suri

Q 23 - Answer in one word, one name or one phrase of the following Q uestions:

(a) Why the British East India Company founded Fort William College in 1800 A.D.?

Answer - To train British civil servants in Indian languages and culture.

(b) Why were the grammar books and dictionaries important in development of literature?

Answer - Because these books were essential for the standardization of language and the development of prose literature.

Q 24 - Fill in the blanks:

(a) _____ was a Sufi saint. He has left a large number of songs. One of his popular form of the compositions was called Kafi; it was sung in a classical musical form.

Answer - Bulleh Shah

(b) There were several poetical stories composed by locals in Punjab. This folklore is preserved. The most important of these is _____ of Waris Shah.

Answer - Heer



Q 25 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct statement:

(a) Since all reform movements were associated with religious beliefs, therefore all reform movements of social reforms were of a non-religious character. (True / False)

Answer - False

(b) These social and religious reform movements arose among all the communities of Indian people. They attacked bigotry, superstition and domination by priestly class. (True / False)

Answer – True

Q 26 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct statement:

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy realized that the practice of Sati was due to extremely low position of woman in Hindu Society. (True / False)

Answer - True

(b) On one hand Raja Ram Mohan Roy showed by citing the authority of old sacred books that Hindu religion at its best was opposed to the practice of Sati and on the other hand he appealed to reason, humanity and compassion of the people. (True / False)

Answer – True

Q 27 - Fill in the blanks:

(a) Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma ram Pandurang in 1876 with the objective of _____ and social reforms.

Answer – Religious

(b) The two great members of Prarthana Samaj were Shri R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice _____.



Answer - Mahadev Govind Ranade

Q 28 - Fill in the blanks :

(a) Fill in the blanks: (a) Henry Vivian Lui Derozio joined Hindu College of Calcutta as a _____.

Answer - Teacher

(b) Henry Lui Vivian Derozio came from _____ to Calcutta to sell the watches.

Answer – Scotland

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks :

(a) Fill in the blanks: (a) Members of Paramhansa Mandali had faith in one God and opposed _____ system.

Answer - Caste

(b) Followers of Paramhansa Mandali favoured the education of woman and supported _____ remarriage.

Answer – Widow

Q 30 - Match two items given in Column-A to their correct match in Column-B.

Column-A

Column-B

Natyashastra

-

Matanga

Brihaddeshi

-

Ratnakar

Sangeet Ratnakar

-

Someshvar

Geet Govind

-

Sarangdeva



Answer – Match of two correct names

Brihaddeshi - Matanga

Sangeet Ratnakar - Sarangdeva

Other : -

Natyashastra - Bharata Muni

Geet Govind - Jayadeva

Q 31 - Answer in one word, one name or one phrase of the following Q uestions:

(a) Identify the form of Kathakali in Kerala which tells the stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Answer - The form of Kathakali that primarily tells stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata is called Ramanattam.

(b) Identify the form of dance performed during worship of Lord Jagannath in Odisha.

Answer - Odissi dance is performed during the worship of Lord Jagannath.

Q 32 Match two items given in Column-A to their correct match in Column-B.

Column-A

Column-B

Sarangdhar Samhita - Tamil System of medicine

Bhavprakash - Vangasena

Raschikitsa - Kalidasa

Siddha - Vidyapati



Answer - Match of two correct names :

Sarangdhar Samhita - Vangasena

Siddha - Tamil System of medicine

Others: -

Bhavprakash - Bhav Mishra

Raschikitsa - Description of mineral medicines

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks:

(a) British encouraged the teaching of _____ language in the schools and colleges as they needed the people as clerks or babus.

Answer - English

(b) Teaching of English language has created a _____ of people which later helped them in governance as well as in controlling many aspects of administration in India.

Answer - New class

Q 34 - Answer in one word, one name or one phrase of the following Q uestions:

(a) What was the name given to the right hand castes in South India?

Answer - Valangai

(b) What was the name given to the left hand castes in South India?

Answer - Idangai

Q 35 - Answer in one word, one name or one phrase of the following Q uestions:

(a) Identify the name of the Ashrama in which one receives education and learns to discipline his will and emotions.



Answer - Brahmacharya Ashrama

(b) Identify the Ashrama in which one retires to forest and practices detachment from all worldly pursuits and interests.

Answer - Vanaprastha Ashrama

SECTION - C

Q 36 - Explain briefly the role played by Banjaras in encouraging the long distance trade in medieval times.

Answer - In medieval India, Banjaras used to carry grains and essential goods on oxen to far-flung areas, ensuring supply and maintaining the continuous pace of internal trade on a countrywide level.

OR

Explain briefly the status of Delhi in trade and commerce during medieval period.

Answer - In the medieval period, Delhi was a major center situated at the confluence of trade routes of North India, with large markets having goods from home and abroad. It was also a 'Mint town', which promoted commercial activities.

Q uestion 37 - Explain about the agricultural patterns of medieval India.

Answer - In medieval India, agriculture depended on rain, but canals and wells were also used for irrigation. Irrigation became easier with the Persian Wheel (Rahat), and farmers used to grow two crops: Kharif and Rabi.

OR



Explain about the specific crops produced in Kashmir and Tamil Nadu.

Answer - Kashmir was famous for its specific crop saffron and fruits (apples, walnuts), while in Tamil Nadu, agriculture was prevalent due to black pepper, cardamom, rice, and irrigation through tanks.

Q 38 - How did Srinivas Ramanujan come in contact of G.H. Hardy?

Answer - While working as a clerk in the Madras Port Trust, Srinivasa Ramanujan continued his mathematical research. He wrote some of his theorems and formulas in a letter and sent it to the famous mathematician G.H. Hardy. Impressed, Hardy invited him to England for research.

Q 39 - Define a 'Guild' or 'Shreni'.

Answer - In India, the organization of merchants, craftsmen, and artisans was called a Guild (Shreni), which worked to protect the interests of members, decide the quality and price of products, acted like a bank, and made its own rules.

Q 40 - How did the Buddhists preserve their literature?

Answer - Buddhists preserved their literature mainly in the form of 'Tripitaka' (Sutta, Vinaya, Abhidhamma). Which were written on palm leaves in Pali from oral tradition, and Buddhist monasteries became major centers of education and literature preservation.

OR

How did the Jains make their education popular?

Answer - Jains imparted teachings through stories in folk languages like Prakrit and Apabhramsha instead of Sanskrit, due to which the common people connected easily and Jainism became widely popular.



SECTION - D

Q 41 - Explain the term 'Culture'.

Answer - The word culture is derived from the Latin word 'Cult' or 'Cultus' which means to cultivate or refine. The word 'Sanskriti' is made from the Sanskrit root 'Kri' (to do). Culture is the aggregate form of qualities deeply pervading a society. Which encompasses the lifestyle, general customs, and beliefs of a specific group of people. It is formed after a long tradition; we receive it as our heritage from the past.

OR

Explain any three aspects of 'Culture'.

Answer - The three aspects of 'Culture' are as follows:

- 1. Cognitive Aspect :** This is related to the invisible part of culture. Such as beliefs, values, ideas, and knowledge.
- 2. Normative Aspect :** It is related to rules of conduct and social expectations.
- 3. Material Aspect :** It includes all those material objects and means that people use in their culture and which reflect their lifestyle.

Q 42 - Examine the condition of Hindu society on the eve of Muslim invasions on India.

Answer - Examination of the condition of Hindu society:

- In the 11th-12th century, the caste system became rigid, untouchability and hierarchy increased, keeping society divided.
- The condition of women deteriorated, practices of Sati and child marriage increased, and social evils spread.
- Due to the lack of political unity and feudalism, society was divided into small factions, making it difficult to face foreign invasions.



OR

Examine the social conditions which Muslims brought into India.

Answer - With the arrival of Muslims, several new social conditions emerged in Indian society. Islam theoretically gave the message of equality and brotherhood, which attracted the lower classes. In food, new dishes (Biryani, Kebab) and in clothing, stitched clothes (Kurta, Pajama) became prevalent. However, the Purdah system expanded, which was adopted by women of both Hindu and Muslim upper classes. A composite culture began to develop.

Q 43 - Explain Dhaturag, Kumkum and Haritala were used in making which colours during ancient period in India.

Answer - The following colors are made from these :

- 1. Dhaturag :** Used to make 'Golden' and 'Red' color (Red Ochre), often seen in cave paintings.
- 2. Kumkum :** Used to obtain 'Deep Orange' and 'Red' color, used in auspicious works, rituals, and paintings.
- 3. Haritala :** Used to make very bright and intense 'Yellow' color (Bright Yellow), used as 'Pitambar' or as a base for other yellow colors.

OR

Explain Indigo, Kajjal and Khadi Mitti were used in making which colours during ancient period in India.

Answer - The following colors are made from these :

- 1. Indigo :** Used to make 'Blue' color. It was obtained from a plant and India was its major exporter.
- 2. Kajjal :** Used to make 'Black' color, prepared from the soot of lamps.
- 3. Khadi Mitti :** Used to make 'White' color, used for making bases or highlighting in paintings.



Q 44 - Describe the position of oldest male member in an Indian joint family.

Answer - The status of the elderly male member in an Indian joint family is as follows :

1. The elderly male is the head of the family and takes important decisions for the house. Members respect his words and follow them.
2. The elderly male has control over the family's property, business, and economic resources.
3. He receives high respect and prestige in the family. His advice and experience are given great importance.

Q 45 - Name any three countries of South East Asia which were frequently visited by Indian traders.

Answer - In ancient times, Indian traders used to go to many countries in South-East Asia, known as 'Suvarnabhumi', for trade. **Three major countries are :-**

1. **Myanmar (Burma)** : Considered the gateway to 'Suvarnabhumi'.
2. **Indonesia** : Especially Java (Yavadvipa) and Sumatra, where Indian spices and textiles were sold.
3. **Cambodia (Kambuja)** : Where Indian culture and trade had a deep impact (e.g., Angkor Wat temple).

SECTION - E

Q 46 - Explain any five achievements of Indian civilization which we inherited from our ancestors.

Answer - Indian civilization is one of the oldest and richest civilizations in the world. Our ancestors have given us an invaluable heritage of knowledge, science, and culture.

Its five major achievements are :

1. **Mathematics** : India gave the world 'Zero' and the 'Decimal System', without which modern mathematics would be impossible. The contribution of mathematicians like Aryabhata and Ramanujan is unique.



2. **Science and Technology** : In the field of science, ancient India made remarkable progress in astronomy, metallurgy (especially the discovery of iron and steel), and medicine.
3. **Architecture and Art** : From the town planning of the Indus Valley, art forms like sculpture and painting, to the caves of Ajanta-Ellora and buildings like the Taj Mahal reflect the excellence of Indian architecture.
4. **Language and Literature** : Sanskrit, an ancient and rich language, developed here, in which great literary texts like Vedas, Upanishads, Mahabharata, and Ramayana were written.
5. **Social Structure** : Complex social structures like the Varna system and later the Caste system developed in Indian civilization, which remained the basis of social organization for centuries

Q 47 - Examine social conditions of women in India during 18th century.

Answer - In the 18th century, the social status of women in India was quite miserable and declining. Society was patriarchal and women were considered subordinate to men.

Major problems of this period were as follows:

1. **Lack of Education** : Women were kept deprived of education. It was believed that an educated woman could bring bad luck to the family.
2. **Purdah System** : The Purdah system was strictly followed in both Hindu and Muslim societies, especially in upper classes. Women were confined to the four walls of the house.
3. **Child Marriage** : Girls were married off at a very young age, stopping their physical and mental development.
4. **Sati Practice** : In many parts of the country, especially in Bengal and Rajasthan, the inhuman practice of burning a wife alive on her husband's funeral pyre (Sati) after his death was prevalent.
5. **Right to Property** : Women had no right to property they were completely dependent on father, husband, or son.

OR



Examine conditions of Hindu widows in India during 18th century.

Answer - In the 18th century, the condition of Hindu widows was extremely painful and pathetic. They were considered inauspicious in society.

The main aspects of their condition were as follows:

- 1. Pressure of Sati Practice :** Often widows were forced to become Sati on their husband's pyre due to social pressure. It was considered a 'virtuous' act.
- 2. Harsh Lifestyle :** If a woman did not become Sati, her remaining life was like hell. They were forbidden from wearing colored clothes or eating good food. They often wore white clothes and ate plain food.
- 3. Shaving Head :** In many societies, widows' heads were shaved so they looked unattractive.
- 4. Ban on Remarriage :** Widow remarriage was completely banned among upper-caste Hindus. Child widows also had to spend their entire life alone and in scorn. They were considered a burden on the family.
- 5. Social Boycott and Isolation:** Upper-caste Hindu widows were often socially ostracized, prevented from participating in auspicious ceremonies, and considered a cause of embarrassment for their families.

Q 48 - Describe the Development of Marathi literature during its early time.

Answer - The early development of Marathi literature took place around the 13th century, especially by the saints of the 'Bhakti Movement'. This literature was in the language of the common people.

The development of Marathi literature is as follows:

- 1. Rise of Bhakti Literature in Folk Language :** Due to the influence of the Bhakti movement in the 13th century, Marathi literature developed. This literature was composed in the common language Marathi instead of Sanskrit, reaching the masses.



2. **Contribution of Mukundraj and Dnyaneshwar** : Mukundraj is considered the first poet of Marathi. Saint Dnyaneshwar wrote 'Dnyaneshwari' (Marathi commentary on Bhagavad Gita), providing a philosophical and literary base to Marathi literature.
3. **Mahanubhava Panth and Prose** : The Mahanubhava Panth established by Chakradhar Swami contributed to the development of Marathi prose. Texts like 'Lilacharitra' gave Marathi a literary prose form.
4. **Saint Traditions of Eknath and Tukaram** : In the 16th-17th century, Saint Eknath and Tukaram attacked social evils and popularized Marathi through Abhangs, Bharuds, and Bhakti songs.
5. **Ramdas and the Tradition of Heroic Sagas** : Guru Ramdas wrote 'Dasbodh' imparting spiritual and practical teachings. During Shivaji's time, the 'Powada' style developed, spreading valor and national sentiment.

Q 49 - Examine the system of education under Delhi Sultanate.

Answer - During the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 AD), education received patronage from religion and the state.

The education system was mainly divided into two levels :

1. **Maktab (Primary Education)** : Maktabas were usually attached to mosques. Here, children were taught reading, writing, and verses from the Quran. Basic mathematics and moral education were also given.
2. **Madrassa (Higher Education)** : Madrasas were for higher education. Delhi, Firozabad, and Jaunpur were major centers of education. Along with religious literature, Logic, Grammar, Law, Astronomy, and Mathematics were also taught here.

Features of the Education System in the Delhi Sultanate:

- **Medium of Instruction** : Persian was the language of administration and literature, while Arabic was the language of religious study.
- **Patronage** : Financial grants were given to Madrasas by Sultans and Nobles. Iltutmish and Firoz Shah Tughlaq built many Madrasas.



- **Teacher-Student Relationship** : The teacher's position was very high. Education was often free, and arrangements for students' boarding and lodging were also available in Madrasas. However, this education system was mainly limited to men and the elite class.

Q 50 - Explain about the spread of Indian Culture in Myanmar during Ancient times.

Answer - In ancient times, there were deep cultural and trade relations between Myanmar (Burma) and India. **The spread of Indian culture happened in the following forms:**

- **Religion** : Buddhism reached Myanmar from the time of Ashoka. Theravada Buddhism became the main religion there. Kings of Myanmar built thousands of Pagodas (temples) in Indian style, among which the temples of 'Pagan' are famous.
- **Language and Script** : Pali and Sanskrit had a deep influence on the language and script of Myanmar. The Burmese script developed from the Brahmi script of India. Indian languages are used in ancient inscriptions of Myanmar.
- **Law and Politics** : Ancient laws of Myanmar were based on the Dharmashastras of 'Manu'. Kings' names and titles were often of Sanskrit origin (e.g., Aniruddha, Kyansittha).
- **Art** : A clear influence of Gupta and Pala period Indian art is visible in the sculpture and architecture of Myanmar. Scenes from Ramayana and Jataka tales are carved in the art there.
- **Royal Courts and Brahmins (Ponna)**: Beyond the deep impact of Buddhism, Pali, and temple architecture, '**Ponnas**' (Manipuri Brahmins) were appointed in the royal courts as experts in astrology, rituals, and science.

OR

Explain the impact of Indian Culture seen on the culture and life of Myanmar.

Answer - The impact of Indian culture on the life of Myanmar is extremely deep and permanent:

1. **Religious Life** : People of Myanmar still mainly follow Buddhism, which went from India. Royal astrologers, soothsayers, and Acharya Brahmins played an important role here, who were called 'Ponna'. Most of them were Pandits from the Manipur region of India.



2. **Naming and Vocabulary** : The use of Sanskrit and Pali words in people's names is common. Old names of cities (like Arimardanpura) were Indian.
3. **Festivals** : Myanmar's 'Thingyan' (Water Festival) is like India's Holi or Sankranti. Indian calculation methods are also used in astrology and almanacs.
4. **Literature** : 'Yama Pwe' is the national epic of Myanmar, which is the Burmese version of Valmiki Ramayana. It is a major subject of dramas and dances there.
5. **Food** : Rice and Curry being the main food reflects Indian influence. In short, Myanmar combined Indian culture with its local traditions to create a unique identity.





Thank you!

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

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