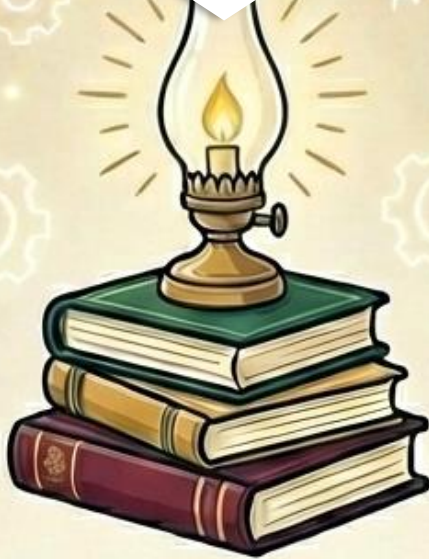


$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

Section - A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



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 :

Iluttmish 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

A.	☐
B.	☒
C.	☐



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 Wyllie.
3. **Germany & Madam Cama:** Virendranath Chattopadhyaya formed the Indian Independence Committee in Berlin. In 1907, Madam Bhikhaiji 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) Thaneswar | (iii) Prayaga |
| (iv) Mohenjo-daro | (v) Banawali | |

Answer –



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

NIOS PYQ's
SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

— Your Path to Success —

SECTION - A

Q 1 - Out of the following which tree is often represented on the Harappa seals?

- (A) Pipal
- (B) Tulsi
- (C) Neem
- (D) Mango

Answer - (A) Pipal

Q 2 - Evidence of fire worship has been found at which of the following Harappan sites?

- (A) Dholavira
- (B) Lothal
- (C) Rangpur
- (D) Banawali

Answer - (B) Lothal

Q 3 - What was the basis of division between vedic and non-vedic people?

- (A) Family
- (B) House
- (C) Varna
- (D) Education

Answer - (C) Varna

Q 4 - Out of the following which one known as the God of Herbs?

- (A) Shiva
- (B) Soma
- (C) Varun
- (D) Agni

Answer - (B) Soma



Q 5 - According to Bhagavatgita how many incarnations of Lord Vishnu were perceived?

- (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 13

Answer - (A) 10

Q 6 - Which one of the following commodity was exported by Indians to the Easter Roman Empire?

- (A) Wood
- (B) Silk
- (C) Steel
- (D) Gold

Answer - (B) Silk

Q 7 - Who introduced 'Paibos' in the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Ghajni
- (B) Razia
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Balban

Answer - (D) Balban

Q 8 - At which place forces of Babur and Rana Sanga met?

- (A) Panipat
- (B) Khanwa
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Ajmer

Answer - (B) Khanwa



Q 9 - With which of the Deccan power Aurangzeb remained engaged for a long time?

- (A) Rajput
- (B) Afghan
- (C) Travancore
- (D) Maratha

Answer - (D) Maratha

Q 10 - Out of the following who played an important role in the development of Dhrupad style?

- (A) Raja Man Singh
- (B) Birbal
- (C) Amir Khusrau
- (D) Tansen

Answer - (A) Raja Man Singh

Q 11 – By which Act of British Parliament ended the monopoly of trade of the East India Company?

- (A) 1773
- (B) 1775
- (C) 1813
- (D) 1833

Answer - (C) 1813

Q 12 – Who was the most active proponent of English education in India?

- (A) T. B. Macaulay
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) W. Jones
- (D) Lord W. Hastings

Answer - (A) T. B. Macaulay



Q 13 - Who formed the Brahmo Samaj?

- (A) Ashok
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Ram Mohan Roy
- (D) Nam Dev

Answer - (C) Ram Mohan Roy

Q 14 - Who initiated Anti-Caste Movement in Maharashtra in modern India?

- (A) Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) Macaulay
- (C) A. O. Hume
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

Answer - (D) Jyotiba Phule

Q 15 - The exclusive approach of using religion and nationalism was reflected in which of the following organizations?

- (A) Hindu Mahasabha
- (B) Congress
- (C) Gadar Party
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (A) Hindu Mahasabha

Q 16 - Which movement started by Annie Besant and Tilak?

- (A) Dandi March
- (B) Home Rule Movement
- (C) Kheda Movement
- (D) Champaran Movement

Answer - (B) Home Rule Movement



Q 17 - Which popular theatre form was used to spread nationalists feelings in Bengal?

- (A) Jatra
- (B) Chhau
- (C) Harikatha
- (D) Dashavatar

Answer - (A) Jatra

Q 18 - Out of the following which method used by moderate leaders against British?

- (A) War
- (B) Violent struggle
- (C) Armed struggle
- (D) Appeal and petition

Answer - (D) Appeal and petition

Q 19 - Who brought out the revolutionary journal 'Bande Mataram'?

- (A) Kashturba
- (B) Madam Cama
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Annie Besant

Answer - (B) Madam Cama

Q 20 - Out of the following in which year the SALT-1 signed between USA and Soviet Union?

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1982
- (D) 1992

Answer - (B) 1972



Fill in the blanks :

Q 21 - The evidence of fire worship has been found at the ____ and ____.

Answer - Kalibangan, Lothal

Q 22 - The Chalukyas and the Pallavas emerged as strong regional powers in ____ and ____ respectively after decline of the Gupta Empire.

Answer - Deccan and Tamil Nadu

Q 23 - The Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of ____ and ____ to strengthen his control over the army.

Answer - Dagh, Huliya

Q 24 - The Zainul Abidin abolished ____ tax and prohibited ____ slaughter.

Answer - Jizya, Cow

Q 25 - Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was a talented scholar and poet during the reign of ____ and ____.

Answer - Akbar, Jahangir

Q 26 - The ____ were defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at ____ in January 1760.

Answer - French forces, Wandiwash

Q 27 - The Subsidiary Alliance System was introduced by ____ in ____.

Answer - Lord Wellesley, 1798

Q 28 - The Charter Act of ____ ended the ____ of the company's over trade with India.

Answer - 1813, Monopoly

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks :

(i) ____ was the most important leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Answer - Lenin



(ii) The Russian withdrew from war in March 1918 after signing a Treaty with ____.

Answer - Germany

Q 30 - The U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced 'New Deal' a program of ____ reforms and ____ welfare.

Answer - Economic, Social

Q 31 - Complete the following statements :

(i) Soviet Union had removed all its troops from ____ in 1955.

Answer - Austria

(ii) In Greece, the USA and the Soviet Union backed ____ factions.

Answer - Opposing

Optional Module-6A

Q 32 - (i) The emergence of Mauryan Empire strengthened the political nation of ____.

Answer - Magadha

(ii) The king was the Supreme Commander and a benevolent ____ in Chola administration.

Answer - Dictator

Q 33 - Sir William Jones had translated a great mass of ____ literatures and had founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in ____.

Answer - Sanskrit, 1784

Q 34 - Answer the question in one word:

(i) Who was the real consolidator of the Turkish conquests in Northern India?

Answer - Iltutmish

(ii) Who was Chanakya?

Answer - Chandragupta Maurya's minister



Q 35 - Answer the following questions in one word or sentence:

(i) Which special official recorded the oral orders on palm leaf manuscripts were responsible for the accurate?

Answer - Tirumandira Olai Nayagam was responsible for recording oral orders on palm leaf manuscripts accurately.

(ii) Which system was prepared by Lord Wellesley for succession of Indian Princely states?

Answer - Subsidiary Alliance System

Optional Module-6B

Q 32 - (i) Dance form such as Bharat Natyam are often referred to as ____.

Answer - Classical

(ii) Kalidasa is regarded as an example of a classical Sanskrit ____.

Answer - Literature (Poetry)

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks :

The Mughals paintings were often times a pleasing blend of ____ and ____ traditions.

Answer - Persian, Indian

Q 34 - Answer the following questions in one word or sentence:

(i) In which state the Mahadev Hills of the Vindhya range and Bellary is situated?

Answer - Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka

(ii) What is the main theme of Madhubani paintings?

Answer - The life of Krishna

Q 35 - Answer the following questions :

(i) Who was the first Tirthankar of Jain religions?

Answer - The first Tirthankar of Jainism was Rishabhadeva.



(ii) Who was the legendary musicians and one of the nine Jewels in the court of Mughal emperor Akbar?

Answer - The great musician and one of the Nine Jewels was Tansen.

SECTION – B

Q 36 - “The Harappan Civilization peoples were well acquainted with Science of Sanitations”. Give any two justified reasons for the statement.

Answer - Two valid reasons are:

1. Their drainage system was highly organized and well-developed, where the drain of each house was connected to the main street drain.
2. The drains were covered with stone slabs, which could be easily removed for cleaning purposes.

Q 37 - Mention any two important aims of invasion of Timur on India in 1398.

Answer - Two major objectives of the invasion were:

1. It was a major invasion of India aimed at looting the wealth and riches that had been accumulated by the Delhi Sultans over the years.
2. To take advantage of the weak condition of the Delhi Sultanate, destroy its power, and establish his influence over regions like Punjab and Multan.

OR

State any two problems faced Babur after the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

Answer - He had to face two major problems:

1. Babur's commanders and nobles were unhappy with the environment and culture of India and wanted to return to Central Asia.
2. Under the leadership of Rana Sanga, the Rajputs were uniting their strength, while the Afghans remained powerful in the eastern regions (Bihar and Bengal).

Q 38 - Examine the measures Sikandar Lodi took to improve the dignity and status of the Sultan.

Answer - Sikandar Lodi took several measures to establish the dignity and supremacy of the Sultan. He forced the nobles and amirs to show great respect to the Sultan in the royal court and treated them with strictness.



Because of his harsh behavior, deep dissatisfaction arose among the nobles, which later resulted in serious rebellions by rulers like Daulat Khan Lodi and Jalal Khan in his empire.

OR

Analyze any two famous Hindi works of Rajput rulers glorifying their chivalry and bravery in Medieval period.

Answer - Two important Hindi works are:

1. Prithviraj Raso written by Chand Bardai, which describes the bravery and heroic qualities of Rajput rulers.
2. Bisaldev Raso, another important work that reflects the valor and courage of Rajputs during the medieval period.

Q 39 - Explain any two issues related to women raised by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Answer - Two major issues are:

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar strongly raised the issue of widow remarriage and made efforts to give widows the right to remarry in society.
2. He spoke against the problem of child marriage and emphasized the importance of proper marriage age and women's education to improve the status of women.

Q 40 - Explain any two ideals of French Revolution.

Answer - Two ideals of the French Revolution are:

1. One major ideal was Liberty, which inspired people to free themselves from absolute rule and oppression.
2. Another important ideal was Equality, whose aim was to provide equal rights and equal status to all citizens without discrimination.

OR

Explain any two main demands of peoples in Russian Revolution of 1917.

Answer - Two major demands of the people were:

1. One major demand of the people was that the ongoing war should be ended immediately and complete peace should be established in Russia.



2. Another important demand was that peasants should be given land for cultivation, and workers should have control over industries.

Optional Module-6A

Q 41 - Examine any two reasons for emergence of Magadh empire.

Answer - The reasons for the rise of the Magadha Empire are:

1. The geographical location of Magadh greatly helped in its rise, as it was situated at the confluence of rivers like the Ganges River and Son River, which provided easy water transport and fertile land.
2. The abundance of iron mines in Magadh provided advanced weapons and agricultural tools, which increased its economic and military strength and made expansion possible.

Optional Module-6B

Q 41 - Examine the kind of literatures that Vedas represents.

Answer - The Vedas represent Shruti literature, which means the knowledge that was directly heard by the sages. They form the foundation of ancient Indian literature and are divided into mantras and Brahmana texts. They not only describe rituals but also provide a clear glimpse of the social and cultural life of that period.

Q 42 – What was unique about town planning of Harappan Civilization? Explain any three of them.

Answer - The features of the town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization are:

1. **Grid System** – The streets of Harappan cities intersected each other at right angles (90 degrees), dividing the city into many blocks. This was highly organized and similar to modern town planning.
2. **Drainage System** – The drain of each house was connected to the main street drain. These drains were made of bricks and covered, and could be easily opened for cleaning.
3. **Division of the City** – Harappan cities were mainly divided into two parts: the citadel built on a raised platform in the west, where administrative centers were probably located, and the lower town, where common people lived.

Q 43 - How was Zainul Abidin a liberal and enlightened ruler of Kashmir? Give any three points.

Answer - Zain-ul-Abidin (1420–1470 CE) was a liberal and enlightened ruler of Kashmir because:

1. **Religious Tolerance** – He rebuilt Hindu temples that had been destroyed by earlier rulers, abolished the Jizya tax, and prohibited cow slaughter, showing respect for all religions.



2. **Economic Reforms** – He gave special importance to the economic development of Kashmir, improved agriculture, and encouraged trade and commerce, which made the state prosperous.
3. **Cultural and Linguistic Development** – He himself was a scholar of Persian, Sanskrit, and Kashmiri. He got important texts like the Mahabharata and Rajatarangini translated into Persian, which helped in the spread of knowledge.

Q 44 - Describe any three political objectives of transfer of capital by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Answer - Three major political objectives were:

1. **Central Control of the Empire** – The transfer of the capital to Daulatabad aimed at establishing more effective administrative control over the entire empire, as it was located in the center of India.
2. **Security of South India** – By shifting the capital closer to the south, the Sultan wanted better control over political activities there and to strengthen his rule.
3. **Expansion of the Empire** – By making Devagiri the capital, the Sultan could conduct military campaigns against the states of South India more easily and effectively.

OR

Describe the contributions of Amir Khusrau in the development of Persian literature in India.

Answer - Amir Khusrau was one of the greatest poets of Persian literature in India. He was called “Tuti-e-Hind” (Parrot of India) because in his writings he beautifully blended the Persian language with the Indian environment and Hindi words. Moreover, through his masnavis and ghazals, he made an important contribution to the growth of Persian literature and played a significant role in connecting Indian culture with Persian literary traditions.

Q 45 - How was the growth of Nationalism in India different from the growth of European Nationalism?

Answer - The growth of Indian nationalism was different from European nationalism because:

1. In Europe, nationalism emerged mainly on the basis of cultural and linguistic identity. In contrast, in India, nationalism developed as a struggle against British rule.
2. European nationalism mostly emphasized a common ethnic identity, whereas Indian nationalism grew by embracing linguistic, religious, and cultural diversity.
3. In Europe, nationalism developed through social and political changes, while in India, English education, the press, and national movements accelerated its growth.

OR



How was the idea of Economic nationalism used by Indian leaders in the National movement?

Answer - In the Indian National Movement, leaders effectively used the idea of economic nationalism to expose colonial exploitation. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji explained through the Drain Theory that British policies were the main cause of India's poverty. Along with this, movements like Swadeshi and Boycott encouraged Indian industries and made self-reliance the basis of national unity, showing that economic independence was an essential path to political freedom.

Q 46 - What was the impact of Russian Revolution of 1917 and the policies adopted by Lenin after this Revolution?

Answer - The effects of the Russian Revolution and the policies adopted by Lenin are as follows:

1. **Establishment of Communist Rule** – After the Russian Revolution, the autocratic rule of the Tsar came to an end. Lenin established state control over land and industries and laid the foundation of socialist rule.
2. **End of War and Land Reforms** – Through the Declaration of Peace, Lenin withdrew Russia from the World War I. He confiscated the land of landlords and distributed it among the peasants, which gave the revolution wide public support.
3. **New Economic Policy (NEP)** – To recover from the economic crisis, Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP), under which limited private trade and agricultural activities were allowed.

OR

Discuss any three features of 'Globalization'.

Answer - Three main features of Globalization are:

1. **Economic Integration** – A major feature of globalization is the increase in the free flow of goods, services, and capital between countries, making the world economy more interconnected.
2. **Technological and Information Revolution** – Through the internet, mobile phones, and other communication technologies, contact and exchange of information between different parts of the world has become much faster.
3. **Cultural Exchange** – Due to globalization, the spread of food, music, fashion, and lifestyles of different countries has increased, strengthening cultural connections.



Q 47- Explain any three causes of great depression of 1929.

Answer - Three main causes are as follows:

1. **Stock Market Crash** – Due to excessive speculation in the American stock market, share prices had risen very high. When the market crashed in 1929, investors, banks, and industries suffered huge losses.
2. **Overproduction and Low Demand** – Factories greatly increased production, but people did not have enough money to buy the goods. As a result, goods piled up in the market, and companies had to shut down their operations.
3. **Agricultural Crisis** – Due to excessive agricultural production, crop prices fell sharply. At the same time, farmers' incomes declined, reducing their purchasing power and affecting the entire economy.

Q 48 - Explain the significance of 'Wood's dispatch'.

Answer - Wood's Dispatch (1854) is considered the most important plan that laid the foundation of the modern education system in India. Its significance is as follows:

1. **Systematic Structure of Education** – For the first time, it developed a clear and organized system of education from primary to higher education, including schools, colleges, and universities.
2. **Educational Administration** – It proposed the establishment of a Department of Public Instruction under British rule to supervise the progress of education, bringing uniformity in educational administration.
3. **Establishment of Universities** – As a result of this plan, universities were established in Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai in 1857, which became centers of modern higher education.
4. **Vocational and Women's Education** – Wood's Dispatch was not limited to formal education only. It also encouraged vocational training, technical education, and women's education.

OR

Explain the causes of Revolt of 1857.

Answer - The main causes of the Revolt of 1857 were:

1. **Political Causes** – Under the British policy of Doctrine of Lapse, states like Jhansi, Satara, and Awadh were annexed, which increased dissatisfaction and mistrust among Indian rulers.
2. **Economic Exploitation** – Due to heavy land revenue and taxes imposed by the British, farmers fell into debt. At the same time, the decline of Indian handicraft industries made artisans unemployed, creating deep dissatisfaction among the common people.



3. **Social and Religious Interference** – The abolition of the Sati system, legal recognition of widow remarriage, and the attempts of Christian missionaries for religious conversion were seen by Indians as interference in their religion and culture.
4. **Military and Immediate Causes** – Indian soldiers were treated in a discriminatory manner. Along with this, the rumor of greased cartridges hurt their religious sentiments, which directly triggered the revolt.

Q 49 - Explain the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian National Movement.

Answer - Mahatma Gandhi's contributions to the Indian National Movement are:

1. **Path of Satyagraha and Non-Violence** – Gandhi adopted Satyagraha (insistence on truth) and Ahimsa (non-violence) as the main weapons of struggle. He proved that British rule could be challenged without taking up arms.
2. **Expansion of Mass Participation** – Gandhi brought the movements to the common people. Through the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement, he actively involved peasants, women, and youth.
3. **Integration with Social Reforms** – He believed that independence was not just about gaining power but also ending social evils. He made the removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity central to his movements.
4. **Leadership and Organization** – Gandhi reorganized the Indian National Congress into a strong and broad-based organization, spreading political awareness across the country.

OR

Explain the role played by Home Rule League in Indian National Movement.

Answer - The role of the Home Rule League was:

1. **Aim of Self-Government** – The main objective of the Home Rule League was to demand self-government for Indians while remaining within the British Empire. It awakened the idea among Indians that self-rule was their birthright.
2. **Widespread Mass Organization** – It took the movement from cities to villages. The League connected a large number of members and made it an active political organization.
3. **Spread of Political Awareness** – Through newspapers and speeches, it criticized British policies. As a result, awareness increased across the country, and people learned to demand their rights.

Foundation for Future Movements – The Home Rule League prepared a trained and aware base for the movements of Mahatma Gandhi. Its methods provided an organizational framework for later movements like the Civil Disobedience Movement and other struggles.



Optional Module-6A

Q 50 - Describe the apparatus of British rules in India.

Answer - The structure of British rule in India was as follows:

1. **Centralized Administrative Structure** – The highest authority of governance was the Governor-General and his council, who were accountable to the British Parliament. This established a unified administrative system in India.
2. **Judicial and Legal System** – The British established a modern legal code and judiciary. However, this system was mainly designed to protect British interests.
3. **Bureaucracy** – The British administration was run by a trained bureaucracy, the Indian Civil Service (ICS), which was completely under British control. It ensured the smooth functioning of administration and the implementation of policies.
4. **Military and Police Force** – To maintain control and suppress internal rebellions, an organized army and police system was created. This became the most important pillar for the stability and expansion of British power.

Optional Module -6B

Q 50 - How did different culture forms help the spread of Buddhism? Describe.

Answer - Different cultural forms helped in the spread of Buddhism in the following ways:

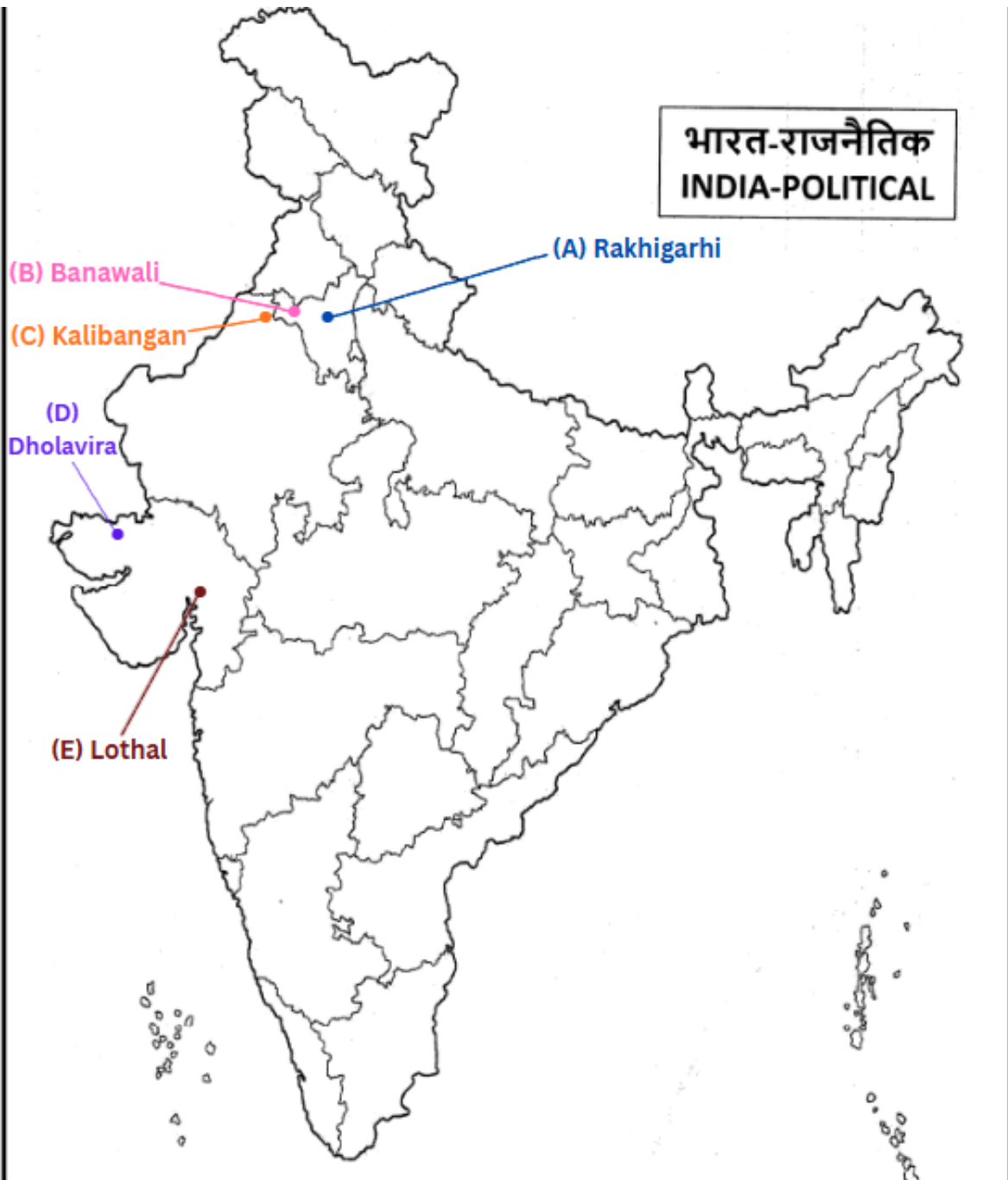
1. **Stupas and Viharas** – Buddhism built stupas and monasteries such as Sanchi Stupa and Bharhut Stupa, which became not only centers of worship but also important cultural centers that attracted people.
2. **Art and Sculpture** – Through the Gandhara art and Mathura art traditions, statues of Gautama Buddha were created. These images presented Buddha in a human and compassionate form, making it easier for common people to connect with him.
3. **Use of Local Languages** – Buddha delivered his teachings in Pali, the common language of the people, instead of Sanskrit. This was an important cultural step that made his teachings accessible to ordinary people.
4. **Literature and Jataka Tales** – Through the Jataka Tales, the stories of Buddha's previous births became popular. The moral teachings in these stories were spread through dramas, songs, and folk tales.



Q 51 - Mark the following Harappan Civilization sites on given Indian map:

- (A) Rakhigarhi
- (B) Banawali
- (C) Kalibangan
- (D) Dholavira
- (E) Lothal

Answer -





Thank you!



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



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