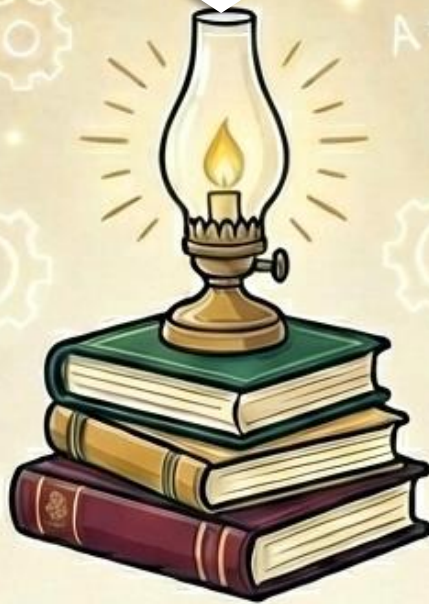




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



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. ☐



Q 1 - Which of the following field of knowledge is associated with Patanjali?

(A) Mathematics

(B) Chemistry

(C) Physics

(D) Yoga

Answer - (D) Yoga

Q 2 – Which of the following was the religion of Ancient Persia?

(A) Buddhism

(B) Judaism

(C) Zoroastrianism

(D) Christianity

Answer - (C) Zoroastrianism

Q 3 - By which of the following year India became an excellent consumer of British goods and a supplier of raw materials to England?

(A) 1713

(B) 1763

(C) 1813

(D) 1863

Answer - (C) 1813

Q 4 - Ram Charit Manas is written in which of the following languages?

(A) Marathi

(B) Avadhi

(C) Gujarati

(D) Brajbhasha

Answer - (B) Avadhi



Q 5 - Which of the following languages was used by Amir Khusro?

- (A) Khadiboli (B) Punjabi
(C) Brajbhasha (D) Avadhi

Answer - (A) Khadiboli

Q 6 - Answer in one phrase :

How Punjabi love stories contributed to the growth of Punjabi language?

Answer - Love stories like Heer-Ranjha enriched the Punjabi language and made it more popular.

Q 7 - How Dinanath Nadim enriched the Kashmiri literature?

- (A) By writing devotional poetry (B) By writing horror stories
(C) By writing history (D) By writing essay

Answer - (A) By writing devotional poetry

Q 8 - Why did the art of painting flourished in the reign of Jahangir?

- (A) He was a great patron of painters
(B) He was a great painter himself
(C) He was a keen judge of paintings
(D) All of them

Answer - (D) All of them



Q 9 - Why did the art of painting decline during the rule of Aurangzeb?

- (A) Because of the withdrawal of royal patronage
- (B) Because painters lost their ability
- (C) Because able painters expired
- (D) None of them

Answer - (A) Because of the withdrawal of royal patronage

Q 10 - As per Maitrayani Upnishad the supreme knowledge is the result of which of the following activity?

- (A) Learning
- (B) Reflection
- (C) Austerity
- (D) All of them

Answer - (C) Austerity

Q 11 - Pali was early variant of which of the following language?

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Prakrit
- (C) Tamil
- (D) Malayalam

Answer - (B) Prakrit

Q 12 - Why were Makhtabs significant for Islamic education?

- (A) For providing higher education
- (B) For providing secondary education
- (C) School education
- (D) All of them

Answer - (C) School education



Q 13 - Why a fund of Rs. One Lakh was allocated by East India Company in Charter Act of 1813?

Select the right cause.

- (A) To promote European literature and science
- (B) To promote Indian learning
- (C) To help poor and downtrodden
- (D) None of them

Answer - (B) To promote Indian learning

Q 14 - Why was Upanayana Samskar was done in ancient India?

- (A) To begin family life
- (B) To initiate education
- (C) To go to forest
- (D) None of them

Answer - (B) To initiate education

Q 15 - Why did the social reformers take up the cause of women on priority basis in the first half of the 18th century?

- (A) There was no need for reforms regarding the condition of women
- (B) Modern education had no role in realizing such demands
- (C) Indian system was good for women and this demand came from conservatives
- (D) Modern education made them to realize the deplorable condition of women

Answer - (D) Modern education made them to realize the deplorable condition of women



Q 16 - Famous Vikramshila University was situated on the banks of which of the following rivers?

- (A) Sindhu (B) Brahmaputra
(C) Ganga (D) Narmada

Answer - (C) Ganga

Q 17 - Why did Indian and Chinese scholars travel through Chinese silk routes?

- (A) In search of wisdom (B) To propagate teachings of Buddha
(C) Both of them (D) None of them

Answer - (C) Both of them

Q 18 - Answer in one word/one name or in one phrase :

Why are the written syllables and mantras called as Sittan in Japanese language?

Answer - Because it is the Japanese pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Siddham', which is a script.

Q 19 - Select the right cause for coming of Thonmi Sambhot to India.

- (A) To strengthen diplomatic ties with India
(B) To study Indian economy
(C) To study agricultural practices in India
(D) To study Buddhist literature

Answer - (D) To study Buddhist literature

Q 20 - Answer in one word/one name or in one phrase:

Why are the people of Vietnam called as 'Cham'?

Answer - Because they were inhabitants of the ancient 'Champa' kingdom, which was influenced by Indian culture.



SECTION - B

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 21 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct and cross (X) on the false statement :

- (a) Culture is not the way of life.
- (b) Culture is the embodiment of the way in which we think and do things.

Answer –

- (a) False (X)
- (b) True (✓)

Q 22 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct and cross (X) on the false statement :

- (a) Some knowledge, thoughts or traditions are lost when new cultural traits are added.
- (b) There are possibilities of cultural change within the particular time passes.

Answer –

- (a) True (✓)
- (b) True (✓)

Q 23 - Fill in the blanks :

It was in the field of art and _____ that the rulers of medieval period took a keen interest. The composite cultural characteristic of _____ period is amply witnessed in art as well as architecture.

Answer – architecture, medieval.



Q 24 - Fill in the blanks :

Christian _____ came to India along with the employees of East India Company to perform their _____ rituals at the time of baptism, marriage, burial and church services.

Answer – priests, religious.

Q 25 - Answer in two short phrases :

Give any two reasons for why Hindi continued to grow despite language like Persian and Urdu enjoyed the royal patronage during medieval period

Answer -

- (a) Bhakti saints (like Kabir, Tulsidas) used Hindi as the language of the masses to preach.
- (b) It was the contact language of the common people.

Q 26 - Answer in two short phrases :

How did Kashmir lag behind in producing good literature in 19 century?

Answer -

- (a) The Dogra rulers took more interest in the Dogri language than in Kashmiri.
- (b) There were neither schools nor any system of education there.

Q 27 - Answer in two short phrases :

What were the role of Christian missionaries in growth of Indian languages? Write any two points :

Answer –

- (a) They published dictionaries and grammar books in various local languages.
- (b) Schools and colleges were established by Christian missionaries.



Q 28 - (i) Why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked Muslims to be broad minded and Tolerant ?

- (a) To enable them to be adjusted in modern world
- (b) To enable them to accept modern education
- (c) To enable them to work for their development
- (d) All of them

Answer - (d) All of them

(ii) Why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Muhammden Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh?

- (a) To impart modern education to Muslims
- (b) To teach only religious books
- (c) To train conventional artisans
- (d) To make religious preachers only

Answer - (a) To impart modern education to Muslims

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks :

Religious reforms began among the Parsis in Mumbai in the middle of nineteenth century. In 1851, the _____ Maz'sdayasan Sabha or religious reform association was founded by Nauroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Nauroji, SS Bengalee and others.

Answer – Parsis, Rahnumai.



Q 30 - Answer in two short phrases :

Write any two brief characteristic features of Patachitras.

Answer – Two characteristics of Patachitra paintings :

- (a) Patachitras are mostly done on cloth.
- (b) These paintings are very colourful and depict stories related to Hindu Gods and Goddesses.

Q 31 - Match two items given in Column-A to their correct match in Column-B :

Rest of the two items in both the columns are distracters

Column-A	Column-B
Ganit Kaumudi	Faizi
Lilavati Vyakhya	Hamsdeva
Mrig-pakshi shastra	Narayan Pandit
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	Charak

Answer –

- (a) Ganit Kaumudi — Narayan Pandit
- (b) Mrig-pakshi shastra — Hamsdeva

Other two :

- (a) Lilavati Vyakhya — Gangadhara
- (b) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri — Jahangir



Q 32 - Fill in the blanks :

In _____ the education was matter of Individual concern. The aim of education was development of pupil's overall personality. With this view of _____ as process of one's inner growth and self fulfillment, techniques, rules and methods were evolved.

Answer – ancient India, education.

Q 33 - Mention any two sources which gave grants for the maintenance of Buddhist monasteries during Gupta period.

Answer – Two sources of grants for Buddhist Viharas during the Gupta period :

- (a) Land given by kings.
- (b) Donations given by wealthy merchants and guilds.

Q 34 - Mark tick (✓) on the correct and cross (X) on the false statement :

- (a) The Dharmshastras and Smrities tried to fix duties of each caste.
- (b) The relations in the castes were not generally governed by the rules of endogamy, commensality and craft exclusiveness.

Answer –

- (a) True (✓)
- (b) False (X)

Q 35 - Why the reign of emperor Ming Ti was significant for growth of Buddhism in China? Give any two reasons briefly.

Answer -

- (a) It was at his invitation that two great Indian masters—Dharmarakshita and Kasyapa Matanga—went to China in 67 AD.
- (b) Through these masters, Indian culture and Buddhism entered China for the first time, laying the foundation for the exchange of religion and culture there.



SECTION – C

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 36 - Mention works which Muslims did when they came to India to accommodate in this country.

Answer - Muslims mainly did these two things to accommodate themselves in India :-

1. **Marital Relations** : They performed inter-caste marriages with local people and established matrimonial alliances.
2. **Adopting Culture** : They adopted Indian culture and accepted the ideas and customs of the local people to live in harmony with them.

Q 37 - Examine religious beliefs of the Sufis.

Answer - Sufis were mystics who believed in liberalism within Islam and 'Wahdat-ul-Wajud' (Unity of all beings). They defined religion as 'Love for God' and 'Service to Humanity'. They were opposed to formal worship, fanaticism, and outward ostentation.

Q 38 - Explain the significance of higher education in development of India. Write any two points.

Answer - The significance of higher education in the development of India is as follows :

1. According to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, if universities function well, the future of the nation is secure, leading to modernization.
2. It serves as a source of power for the country's scientific and industrial development through technically trained individuals.

OR

Explain any two challenges faced by higher education in India.

Answer – Two major challenges faced by higher education in India are :

1. **Low Enrollment** : The number of students in the 18-20 age group in higher education is extremely low, especially among women and SC/ST.
2. **Inequality** : There is a lack of quality education in rural areas and a huge disparity in facilities across different colleges.



Q 39 - How does Right to Education Act help in spread of education in India?

Answer – The RTE Act provides free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14. This enables more students to complete schooling and become eligible for higher education by age 18-20, aiding the spread of education and social inclusion.

OR

Explain how school management or local authorities can help in implementation of Right to Education Act.

Answer - School management and local authorities can effectively implement the RTE Act by ensuring enrollment, monitoring attendance, providing infrastructure, preventing drop-outs, and identifying deprived children to provide timely assistance.

Q 40 - Explain the beginning of untouchability in Indian society during ancient period.

Answer – In the Vedic period, society was divided into four Varnas (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra). This division became hereditary and rigid over time. Shudras (artisans/laborers) were given a low status, and changing professions became difficult. This rigid caste system laid the foundation for discrimination and untouchability.

OR

Explain the efforts made to abolish untouchability in modern period.

Answer - In the modern period, Mahatma Gandhi called untouchables 'Harijans' and fought for their temple entry. B.R. Ambedkar opened schools/colleges for them. Jyotiba Phule demanded social justice through 'Satya Shodhak Samaj'. Finally, the Constitution of free India declared untouchability a punishable offense.



SECTION - D

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 41 - Explain any three works by which Raja Ram Mohan Roy sought to improve the condition of women.

Answer – Three works by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to improve the condition of women are :-

Opposition to Sati : He fought hard against Sati practice and eventually got it legally banned.

1. **Proof from Scriptures** : He cited religious texts to prove that practices causing pain to women had no religious sanction.
2. **Message of Equality** : He spread the message of reason and equality, helping reduce discrimination against women.

OR

Explain about three social evils which Brahmo Samaj sought to abolish.

Answer – Three social evils which Brahmo Samaj sought to abolish are :-

1. **Sati Pratha** : The primary goal was to eradicate inhuman practices like Sati.
2. **Idol Worship** : Followers were strictly against idol worship and wanted to end it.
3. **Rituals and Polytheism** : They sought to end useless rituals (Karmakanda) and the worship of many gods (Polytheism), believing in the worship of 'One God'.

Q 42 - Why is folk music an important part of our heritage? Give three reasons.

Answer – Folk music is an important part of our heritage because :-

1. **Sentiments of Masses** : It represents the feelings of the common people. Simple songs are composed to mark events like festivals, seasons, marriages, or birth.
2. **Historical & Religious Importance** : Folk songs have special meanings, often describing historical events and important rituals.
3. **Widespread Popularity** : It is popular across India, like Mand of Rajasthan, Bhatiali of Bengal, and Ragini of Haryana, reflecting cultural diversity.



Q 43 - Mention names of three countries/region from which the scholars were called to teach in Indian madarsas during medieval period.

Answer – During the medieval period, the Indian education system was deeply influenced by external regions, and scholars were exchanged. Three major regions/countries mentioned are :-

1. Samarkand
2. Bukhara
3. Iraq

Q 44 - Explain three types of marriages based on number of spouses.

Answer – Three types of marriages based on the number of spouses are :-

1. **Monogamy** : A man marries only one woman at a time. This is the most common form today.
2. **Polygyny** : A man marries more than one woman at a time. In ancient times, rich and powerful people did this for political alliances or heirs.
3. **Polyandry** : A woman marries more than one man at a time (e.g., Draupadi). Often she marries a group of brothers.

OR

Explain the preconditions for arranged marriages among Hindus of India.

Answer - The preconditions for arranged marriages among Hindus of India are :-

1. **Same Caste** : Parents usually selected the bride and groom from within their own caste.
2. **Gotra and Pravara** : High caste (Dvija) people ensured the Gotra and Pravara were different. Marriage was forbidden with blood relatives up to seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.
3. **Horoscope** : Parents often matched horoscopes and qualities before fixing the marriage.



Q 45 - Write an account of seafaring Indian sailors in different ages.

Answer – Since ancient times, Indian sailors were courageous and skilled. Their description across different periods is as follows :

- 1. Harappan Period:** The earliest evidence is found in the Harappan period when Indian sailors used to travel to Mesopotamia via sea routes and established deep trade relations with them.
- 2. Mauryan Period:** During the Mauryan period, sailors relied on technology. They studied constellations (Astronomy) to determine directions, which greatly assisted them in long sea voyages.
- 3. Chola Empire:** In South India, the Chola rulers built an extremely powerful navy. With its help, their sailors conquered distant Indonesian islands and propagated Indian culture there.

OR

Write about India's contacts with far off countries in ancient times.

Answer – Ancient India had contacts with many great countries of the world, which can be observed in three main forms:

Initial Trade Contacts: Since the time of the Indus Valley Civilization, people of India engaged in maritime trade with Mesopotamia. Additionally, India had prosperous trade relations with the Roman Empire in ancient times.

Imperial and Diplomatic Relations: During the Mauryan and Gupta periods, India maintained deep cultural and trade relations with China, Central Asia, and South-East Asian countries.

Spread of Religion and Culture: Through Buddhism, India established contact with countries like Sri Lanka, Japan, and Korea, where the exchange of Indian culture and ideas took place.



SECTION - E

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐

Q 46 - Describe the concept of 'culture'.

Answer - The word 'Culture' is derived from the Latin word 'cult' or 'cultus', meaning to cultivate or refine. In Sanskrit, it is called 'Sanskriti', formed from the root 'Kri', meaning to refine something to the extent that it becomes worthy of praise. The meaning of culture is very broad :-

- 1. Way of Life** : Culture is a way of living. It includes our food, clothes, language, religion, behavior, and customs. It reflects our way of thinking and working.
- 2. Man-made Environment** : It is the environment created by humans, including material (clothes, food) and non-material (ideas, ideals, beliefs) products, passed from one generation to the next.
- 3. Acquired Behavior** : Culture is not congenital; it is learned and acquired from family and society.
- 4. Dynamic** : Culture is not static. New ideas and techniques are added over time, making it constantly changing and evolving.

Q 47 - Examine the development of music during medieval period.

Answer - The medieval period was a significant era in the history of Indian music, witnessing unprecedented development. The reasons are :-

- 1. Rise of Two Traditions** : Indian classical music clearly divided into two streams—Hindustani Music in the North and Carnatic Music in the South.
- 2. Contribution of Amir Khusrau** : During the Delhi Sultanate, Amir Khusrau played a major role. He is credited with the invention of the Sitar and Tabla and introducing many new Ragas.
- 3. Bhakti and Sufi Movements** : Sufi saints popularized qawwali in Khanqahs, and Bhakti saints (like Kabir, Mirabai, Surdas, Tulsidas) popularized music through Kirtan and Bhajan.
- 4. Mughal Patronage and Tansen** : Mughal rulers were great patrons. Tansen, one of Akbar's Navratnas, was the greatest musician of this time, composing works like 'Megh Rag'. Styles like Dhrupad, Dhamar, and Khayal developed.
- 5. Gharana System** : The 'Gharana' system began to preserve specific musical styles through the Guru-Shishya tradition (e.g., Gwalior and Jaipur Gharanas).



Q 48 - Explain the life and works of Swami Ramakrishna Paramhans.

Answer - Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa was one of the great saints of modern India. His life and works can be understood through the following 5 points:-

- 1. Early Life and Devotion to God:** He was born in 1836 in a poor Brahmin family. His formal education was very limited, yet he dedicated his entire life to spiritual practice (*Sadhana*) and devotion to God.
- 2. Message of Universal Harmony:** He firmly believed that the paths to reach God may be different, but the ultimate destination is the same. He emphasized the unity of all religions and opposed sectarianism.
- 3. Service to Man is Service to God:** His foremost message was '*Jive Shiva*', meaning 'Service to man is the true service to God'. He recognized divinity in humanity and considered the service of the poor and distressed as essential for attaining salvation (*Moksha*).
- 4. Guidance to Swami Vivekananda:** One of his greatest contributions was grooming his disciple Narendra Nath Dutt (Swami Vivekananda). It was Vivekananda who spread his message across the entire world.
- 5. Institutional Legacy (Ramakrishna Mission):** To give a practical shape to his ideal of '*Service to Daridra Narayana*' (serving the poor as God), Swami Vivekananda established the 'Ramakrishna Mission' in 1897, which is still active today in the fields of education and health.

Q 49 - Discuss the evolution and development of drama in ancient India.

Answer – The tradition of drama in ancient India is extremely rich and ancient. The major stages of its development are as follows :-

- 1. Vedic and Mythological Roots:** The origin of Indian drama is considered to be from the Vedas, where initial traces are found in Dialogue Hymns (*Samvada Suktas*). Mentions of drama troupes are also found in the Ramayana and Kautilya's Arthashastra.
- 2. Natya Shastra of Bharata Muni:** The systematic and scientific development of drama began with Bharata Muni's 'Natya Shastra'. It is also called the 'Fifth Veda' and is considered the most authoritative text on dramatic art.



3. **Early Playwrights and Communities:** In the 2nd Century B.C., Patanjali mentioned plays like 'Kamsavadha'. At that time, professional drama companies known as 'Shailusha' and singers known as 'Kushilava' took this art to the masses.
4. **Contribution of Mahakavi Bhasa:** Mahakavi Bhasa wrote 13 famous plays (including 'Svapnavasavadattam') based on the Ramayana and Mahabharata, which gave a solid foundation to Indian dramatic art.
5. **Kalidasa and the Golden Age:** During the Gupta period, plays like Kalidasa's 'Abhijnanashakuntalam' made this art the best in the world. At that time, both Sanskrit and Prakrit languages were used in plays according to the social status of the characters.

OR

Discuss the account drama as per description of Bharata.

Answer - Bharata Muni has presented a detailed and scientific analysis of drama in his text 'Natya Shastra':-

1. **Medium of Communication:** According to Bharata Muni, drama is not just for entertainment but is an ideal medium for mass education and communication.
2. **Components of Drama:** He emphasized the proper coordination of various components of drama such as Actors/Actresses (*Nata-Nati*), music, dance, dialogue, and subject matter (*Plot*).
3. **Concept of Playhouse (Theatre):** He gave a detailed description of a closed space or 'Prekshagriha' (Theatre) for the successful staging of plays, with proper arrangements for seating and acoustics (sound).
4. **Rasa Theory:** Bharata Muni introduced the concept of 'Rasa', which describes the classical method of conveying various emotions to the audience through acting.
5. **Systematic Science:** According to him, drama is a systematic science (*Shastra*). He demonstrated this practically by composing plays like 'Asura Parajaya' (The Defeat of Demons).



Q 50 - How did Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam cover a long journey from beginning to the post of President of India?

Answer - Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. Dr. Kalam's journey is an inspiring story of an ordinary boy reaching the highest office in the country :-

- 1. Humble Beginnings and Education:** Born into a poor family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, Kalam completed his education amidst struggles. He obtained a degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Madras Institute of Technology.
- 2. Success in Space (ISRO):** Joining **ISRO** in 1963, he successfully developed India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3), which made India a member of the elite space club .
- 3. Revolution in Defense Sector (DRDO):** As the Director of DRDO in 1982, he led the 'Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme' (IGMDP) and established India as a missile power.
- 4. Highest Civilian Honour:** For his immense contribution to science and service to the nation, he was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the 'Bharat Ratna', in 1997.
- 5. People's President:** Due to his scientific achievements and impeccable image, he became the 11th President of India in 2002. He is still fondly remembered as the 'People's President'.

OR

Examine the role of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in making India strong in defense and space sectors.

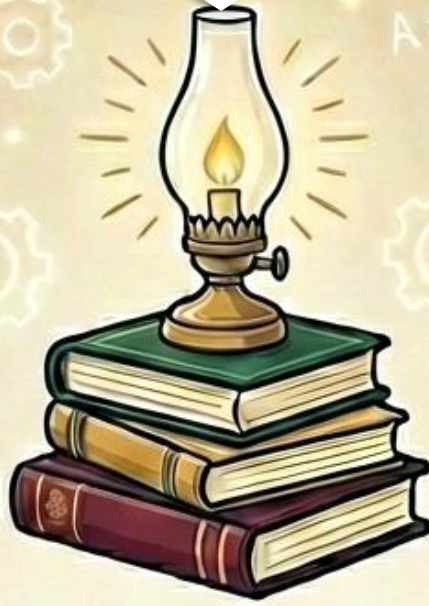
Answer - Dr. Kalam's role in making India powerful in the space and defense sectors has been extremely significant :-

- 1. ISRO and SLV-3:** Dr. Kalam led the development of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle, which successfully placed the 'Rohini' satellite into orbit .
- 2. Title of Missile Man:** Under the IGMDP programme, he developed five strategic missiles – Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, Nag, and 'Agni'.
- 3. Pride of Agni Missile:** The successful test of the 'Agni' missile placed India among the select group of nations possessing long-range striking capability.



4. **Self-reliance in Defense:** Through his efforts, India reduced its dependence on foreign nations in the defense sector and moved towards self-reliance (Atmanirbharta).
5. **Technical Vision:** He not only developed missiles but also provided a roadmap like 'Vision 2020' to transform India into a developed nation.





NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 1. Our dress comes under which distinctive component of our culture?

- (A) Non-material culture
- (B) Material culture
- (C) Superior culture
- (D) Tangible culture

Answer – (B) Material culture

Q 2. 'Tamasha' a form of dance drama belongs to which state of India?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Bengal

Answer – (C) Maharashtra

Q 3. Saint Narain Guru belonged to which state of India?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Rajasthan

Answer – (A) Kerala

Q 4. Who amongst the following social reformer organized the Shuddhi Movement?

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (D) Swami Ramkrishna Paramhans

Answer – (C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati



Q 5. Which instrument is most commonly used in Indian classical music?

- (A) Guitar
- (B) Tabla
- (C) Violin
- (D) Flute

Answer – (B) Tabla

Q 6. Sadasukh Lal is known for :

- (A) his contribution to Hindi literature
- (B) his contribution to Punjabi literature
- (C) his contribution to Marathi literature
- (D) his contribution to Tamil literature

Answer – (A) his contribution to Hindi literature

Q 7. Which one of the following cause is responsible for the fame of 'Qazi Nazarul Islam'?

- (A) Chivalry
- (B) Judicial reforms
- (C) Architectural achievements
- (D) Poetry

Answer – (D) Poetry

Q 8. How were Indian languages enriched with the coming of Europeans to India?

- (A) By accepting their grammar
- (B) By total replacement of their languages
- (C) By taking new words from their languages
- (D) By enhancing Sanskrit words

Answer – (C) By taking new words from their languages

Q 9. Why did Swami Shraddhananda start a Gurukul near Haridwar?

- (A) To propagate traditional ideas of education
- (B) To propagate knowledge of agriculture



(C) To propagate knowledge of metallurgy

(D) To propagate knowledge of rocks

Answer – (A) To propagate traditional ideas of education

Q 10. How can salvation be attained, according to Swami Vivekananda?

(A) By indulging in religious activities

(B) By serving mankind

(C) By observing penance

(D) By following rituals

Answer – (B) By serving mankind

Q 11. Kalamkari paintings are made on which of the following surfaces?

(A) Wall

(B) Paper

(C) Floor

(D) Cloth

Answer – (D) Cloth

Q 12. The term Nukkar is related to which of the following art form?

(A) Painting

(B) Sculpture

(C) Drama

(D) Singing

Answer – (C) Drama

Q 13. Who wrote 'Ganitkaumudi' and 'Bijganitavatamsa'?

(A) Narsimha Daivajna

(B) Narayan Pandit

(C) Gangadhar

(D) Nilkantha Somasutvan

Answer – (B) Narayan Pandit



Q 14. Which of the following books tell us the formula to make gunpowder?

- (A) Shukraniti
- (B) Lilavati Karmadipika
- (C) Budhvilasini
- (D) Tantrasamgraha

Answer – (A) Shukraniti

Q 15. Why is Srinivasa Aiyangar Ramanujan known for?

- (A) His literary works
- (B) His works in music
- (C) His administrative skills
- (D) His mathematical genius

Answer – (D) His mathematical genius

Q 16. Despite being a great scientist, why Dr. C.V. Raman started to work on the working of different musical instruments?

- i. Because music was liked in his family.
- ii. Because music was not allowed in his family.
- iii. Because he loved music.
- iv. Because he was uncertain about his career elsewhere.

Choose the correct statements:

- (A) i and ii
- (B) i and iii
- (C) i and iv
- (D) iii and iv

Answer – (B) i and iii

Q 17. Which of the following is the significance of Crescograph?

- (A) It can measure growth in animals.
- (B) It can prove that plants have a circulatory system.
- (C) It can measure movement in Birds.



(D) It can measure development in Insects.

Answer – (B) It can prove that plants have a circulatory system.

Q 18. In which Indian State is the famous dance form Kathakali performed?

(A) Odisha

(B) Gujarat

(C) Bihar

(D) Kerala

Answer – (D) Kerala

Q 19. Who amongst the following was the first Buddhist monk to enter into Korea?

(A) Sundo

(B) Shinto

(C) Shittan

(D) Siddham

Answer – (A) Sundo

Q 20. Why is Sigiria of Sri Lanka famous?

(A) Because of its industries

(B) Because of churches

(C) Because of cave shelter monasteries

(D) Because of Ramayana stories

Answer – (C) Because of cave shelter monasteries

SECTION - B

Q 21. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Better ways of living socially and politically and better utilization of nature around us may be termed as _____.

Answer – Civilization

(b) Festivals are an important way of expressing and celebrating _____.

Answer – Culture



Q 22. Fill in the blanks :

The culture we inherit from our predecessors is called our _____ heritage. This heritage exists on various levels. Humanity as a whole has inherited a culture which may be called _____ heritage. A nation also inherits a culture which may be called as national cultural heritage.

Answer – Cultural, Human

Q 23. Answer the following questions in one word / one name or in a phrase :

(a) Why did aristocrats live in great luxury during the medieval period?

Answer – Because they concentrated all the wealth and power in their hands.

(b) Why did Sultan outmatch all aristocrats in style and luxury?

Answer – To maintain his superiority and status.

Q 24. Fill in the blanks :

The Bhakti and _____ movements emerged during 13th century. Both these movements held that _____ is supreme and all men are equal to him.

Answer – Sufi, God/Lord

Q 25. Explain any two contributions of Ayurveda.

Answer – Two contributions of Ayurveda are :

1. The concept of healthy body based on the theory of three doshas – Vata, Pitta and Kapha.
2. Detailed knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs.

Q 26. Fill in the blanks :

Studies show that all north _____ languages except Urdu have originated from the ancient _____ script.

Answer – Indian, Brahmi

Q 27. Identify the True and False statements :

(a) In the 19th century, reform movements spread to Western India after Bengal.

Answer – True

(b) Bal Shastri Jambekar did not attack Brahmanical orthodoxy.

Answer – False



Q 28. Answer the following questions in one word / one name or in a phrase :

(a) Who founded Arya Samaj ?

Answer – Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(b) What was the original name of founder of Arya Samaj ?

Answer – Moolshankar

Q 29. Fill in the blanks :

Through the efforts of Singh Sabhas (1870) and with _____ support, the Khalsa college was founded in _____ in 1892.

Answer – British, Amritsar

Q 30. Answer the following questions in one word / one name or in a phrase :

(a) Why were only few laws related with women passed by the British Government during 18th century?

Answer – Because the British wanted to please only the conservative upper class of society.

(b) Why many superstitions disappeared from Indian society during British rule ?

Answer – Due to Western education, modern ideas and socio-religious reform movements.

Q 31. How did Humayun and Akbar promote the art of painting? Explain.

Answer – Humayun gave patronage to two Persian painters, Mir Sayid Ali and Abdus Samad, in his court. Akbar also patronized artists, due to which an independent Mughal style of painting developed through the fusion of Persian and Indian styles.

Q 32. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | A | B |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Wheat | Kashmir |
| (b) Ginger | Kharif |
| (c) Tobacco | Jesuits of Goa |
| (d) Mango grafting | Tripura |

Answer – (b) Ginger - Kharif



Q 33. Identify Correct and False statement :

(a) Varanasi was not a centre of learning.

Answer – False

(b) Yashtilak was used for educational purposes by Jains.

Answer – True

Q 34. Answer the following questions in one word / one name or in a phrase :

(a) Why is Charak known for ?

Answer – For writing authentic texts on medical science (Ayurveda).

(b) Why is Sushrut known for ?

Answer – For his remarkable contribution in surgery.

Q 35. Fill in the blanks :

In the ancient India the four _____ of life began not with the physical birth, but with _____ ceremony.

Thus the child could become full member of society only after investiture with sacred thread.

Answer – Ashrams, Upanayan

SECTION - C

Q 36. State any two features of Muhammadan Literary Society.

Answer – Two features of Muhammadan Literary Society :

1. **Modern education:** Its main aim was to create interest among Muslims towards English and modern Western education.
2. **Rational approach:** It encouraged logical discussions on religious, social and political issues in the light of modern ideas.

OR

Explain the role of Aligarh Muslim University.

Answer – It was an important centre for the spread of modern science and culture. It played a significant role in bringing educational awakening among Muslims, popularizing Urdu language and providing modern education.



Q 37. Name two universities from ancient India, one located in Bihar and the other in the North-Western region of India.

Answer – The famous university located in Bihar was Nalanda, while the well-known centre of learning in the North-Western region was Takshashila.

Q 38. Examine the activities of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

Answer – This Act strengthened government control over universities. It directed universities to focus on teaching and research work instead of only conducting examinations.

Q 39. Examine any two specific features of the life of tribal people.

Answer – 1. Tribals have a deep and inseparable connection with nature and forests.

2. They have their own distinct social structure in which all members are considered equal.

OR

How any tribe becomes numerically important? Name one such tribe.

Answer – When the population of a tribe becomes very large, such as more than 30 lakhs, it becomes numerically important. Example – Gond tribe.

Q 40. Why was the ancient trade route came to be known as Silk Route?

Answer – It was called the Silk Route because silk was the most valuable product carried from China to the West through this route.

OR

How did Indian culture reach Japan?

Answer – Indian culture reached Japan through Korea. During the reign of Emperor Shotoku Taishi, Buddhist texts and Indian cultural elements spread in Japan.

SECTION - D

Q 41. Explain three facts about earliest tradition of music in India.

Answer – Three facts about the earliest tradition of music in India :

1. The ancient roots of Indian music are found in the Samaveda, where hymns were sung in musical notes.
2. In the Vedic period, musical instruments like Veena, Flute and Mridang were used.
3. Music was not only for entertainment but was essential for religious and spiritual rituals.



Q 42. Describe any three contributions of Srinivasa Ramanujan.

Answer – Three contributions of Srinivasa Ramanujan:

1. Ramanujan made revolutionary contributions in Number Theory.
2. He solved highly complex mathematical problems related to Infinite Series and Continued Fractions.
3. His formulas such as Ramanujan Prime and Theta Function are still important in higher mathematics.

Q 43. Explain the importance of the vocational education given at senior secondary stage.

Answer – Vocational education provides practical skills and technical knowledge to students, preparing them for the real needs of industries. It increases employment opportunities, reduces unemployment and helps students become self-reliant immediately after completing education.

OR

Explain any three developments in the Indian Education System.

Answer – 1. The National Education Policy of 1968 emphasized qualitative reforms for national development and culture.

2. The New Education Policy of 1986 started the literacy mission for the age group of 15–35 years.

3. Education was democratized through distance and open education like open schools.

Q 44. Describe three facts about University of Odantpuri.

Answer – Three facts about the University of Odantpuri :

1. Odantpuri University was established in Bihar by the rulers of the Pala dynasty.
2. After Nalanda, it became an important centre of Buddhist education and philosophy.
3. Many Buddhist monks from this university became famous for spreading religion in Tibet.

OR

Describe the contributions of Acharya Kamalsheel.

Answer – Contributions of Acharya Kamalsheel :

1. Acharya Kamalsheel was a learned scholar of Nalanda University.
2. He was invited by the king of Tibet for the spread of Buddhism.
3. After his death in Tibet, his body was preserved in a monastery at Lhasa, which symbolized great respect for him.



Q 45. Explain the efforts of king Nardeva of Tibet to promote Buddhism in his country.

Answer – King Nardeva declared Buddhism as the state religion in Tibet. He sent scholars to India for the study of Buddhist scriptures, invited Indian monks to Tibet and got Sanskrit texts translated into Tibetan language for the wide spread of Buddhism.

OR

Explain the works of Thonmy Sambhot in the field of education and in development of Tibetan script.

Answer – Works of Thonmy Sambhot in education and development of Tibetan script :

1. Thonmy Sambhot invented the Tibetan script based on Indian script.
2. He prepared Tibetan grammar on the basis of Panini's Sanskrit grammar.
3. He laid the foundation for translating Sanskrit texts into Tibetan, which helped in the spread of education.

SECTION - E

Q 46. "Culture relates us with eternal and universal values". Examine the statement.

Answer – It is absolutely true that culture connects us with eternal and universal values because:

1. Culture is our way of thinking and acting. It represents our ideas, ideals, beliefs and way of life.
2. At the root of Indian culture lies the feeling of Satyam, Shivam, Sundaram (Truth, Goodness and Beauty), which never changes.
3. It connects us with universal values like non-violence, tolerance and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the whole world is one family).
4. Culture makes us moral. Through art, philosophy and religion, it teaches us to search for truth. By teaching love, peace and compassion, it makes us better human beings.
5. Culture establishes mental and spiritual unity among people living in different parts of the world, which helps in keeping human society united.

Q 47. Explain the condition of trade and commerce of India during 18th century.

Answer – 1. Prosperous exports: In the beginning of the 18th century, India was the largest exporter in the world. Cotton textiles, silk, spices and handicrafts were in great demand worldwide.

2. Trade imports: India imported luxury goods, porcelain, gold and precious metals from the Persian Gulf countries and China.



3. Impact of wars: Continuous wars and political instability affected agriculture and trade. The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali caused great damage to the economy.

4. British economic exploitation: In the later half of the 18th century, the British East India Company established monopoly over trade. They exploited Indian artisans and forced them to sell goods at very low prices.

5. Decline of industries: After the Industrial Revolution in England, Indian goods could not compete with machine-made products. Gradually India became only a supplier of raw materials instead of an exporter of finished goods.

Q 48. Describe the growth of Punjabi and its literature during medieval times.

Answer – Growth of Punjabi and its literature during medieval times :

- 1. Contribution of Sikh Gurus:** Guru Nanak Dev and other Gurus gave their teachings in the language of common people, Punjabi, which helped it grow as a literary language.
- 2. Gurmukhi script:** The fifth Guru, Guru Arjun Dev, compiled the Adi Granth and gave a clear and standardized form to the Gurmukhi script.
- 3. Role of Sufi saints:** The verses of Baba Farid and the Kafis of Bulleh Shah gave Punjabi literature greater depth and mysticism.
- 4. Qissa poetry:** Folk tales like Heer-Ranjha and Sassi-Punnu made Punjabi literature popular. Waris Shah's Heer became the most famous epic of Punjabi literature.
- 5. Cultural impact:** These works made Punjabi literature rich not only in religion but also culturally, paving the way for modern Punjabi literature.

Q 49. Examine the role of Muslim rulers in promotion of dance and music in India.

Answer – Role of Muslim rulers in promoting dance and music in India :

- 1. Fusion of arts:** The arrival of Muslim rulers brought a unique combination of Indian and Persian musical styles, leading to the growth of Indo-Islamic culture.
- 2. Contribution of Amir Khusrau:** Amir Khusrau introduced the Khayal style of singing and contributed to the development of musical instruments like Sitar and Tabla.
- 3. Patronage of Mughal emperors:** Akbar's court had great musicians like Tansen, who composed many new ragas. Music and Kathak dance flourished under Jahangir and Shah Jahan too.
- 4. Development of Kathak:** Kathak dance received special encouragement in Mughal courts, where it was performed with expressions of love and devotion.
- 5. Blend of classical and folk music:** Except Aurangzeb, most rulers encouraged art, which helped in the development of the Hindustani school of music and also promoted folk music.



OR

Examine the popularity of folk dances in India.

Answer – Popularity of folk dances in India :

1. **Origin of folk dances:** Folk dances developed from the life of common people. They are performed in groups on occasions of happiness, sorrow, harvest and seasonal changes.
2. **Regional diversity:** Every state of India developed its own unique dance style with local flavour, such as Garba of Gujarat, Bhangra and Giddha of Punjab, and Koli dance of Maharashtra.
3. **Religious and social importance:** Folk dances are not just entertainment but are part of socio-religious rituals. For example, Assam's Bihu celebrates harvest.
4. **Martial dances:** Along with folk dances, martial art-based dances are also popular, such as Chholiya of Uttarakhand, Kalaripayattu of Kerala and Thang-Ta of Manipur.
5. **Modern popularity:** Today folk dances are not limited to villages. They are performed with pride in Republic Day celebrations, cultural programmes and school festivals, increasing their popularity in India and abroad.

Q 50. Describe any five special features of tribals.

Answer – Five special features of tribals :

1. **Geographical isolation:** Tribals mainly live in forests, hills and remote areas, which helps them preserve their traditions.
2. **Dependence on nature:** Their life depends on forest resources like food, medicine and shelter. Hunting and shifting cultivation are their main occupations.
3. **Egalitarian society:** There is no caste discrimination or feeling of high and low. All members are equal and women enjoy equal freedom.
4. **Religious beliefs:** Their religion is based on nature worship. They believe that gods reside in mountains, rivers, trees and animals.
5. **Community spirit:** Community property is more important than personal property. Social functions, festivals and rituals are performed together by the whole tribe.

OR

Describe about early Vedic tribes.

Answer – Early Vedic tribes :

1. In the Vedic age, society was divided into tribal groups, which were important examples of ancient socio-ethnic organizations.
2. In the Rigvedic period, Bharat, Yadu, Turvas, Druhyu, Puru and Anu were major tribal groups.



3. The chief of these groups was called Raja, who was considered first among equals.
4. These groups were identified by blood relations and the belief in common ancestors. They had equal rights over resources, and differences existed only on the basis of age and gender.
5. Those who were not part of these tribal groups were called Dasa Varna. Their language, gods and physical features were different, showing early signs of social distinction.





Thank you!



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



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