

2024 Question Paper

Questions & Answers bearing 1 mark each

- a. Who was king Sudas?

Ans. King Sudas was a Vedic ruler of the Bharata tribe, known for winning the Battle of the Ten Kings (Dasarajna) on the banks of the River Ravi during the Rigvedic period.

(ৰজা সুদাস ভৰত জনগোষ্ঠীৰ এজন বৈদিক শাসক আছিল, ঋগবেদ যুগত ৰবি নদীৰ পাৰত হোৱা দহ ৰজাৰ (দসৰাজন) যুদ্ধত জয়ী হোৱাৰ বাবে পৰিচিত আছিল।)

- b. Who was the author of *Mahabhashya*?

Ans. The author of the Mahabhashya was Patanjali.

- c. Which site of the Harappan civilization has been identified as dockyard?

Ans. Lothal. Lothal is located in the State of Gujarat, India, near the Gulf of Khambhat (in the modern Ahmedabad district).

- d. Name the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism.

Ans. Mahavir Jain or Lord Mahavir. (The 1st Tirthankara of Jainism was Rishabhanatha (Adinatha), and the 23rd Tirthankara was Parshvanatha.)

- e. Who was the founder of the Gupta empire?

Ans. The founder of the Gupta Empire was Sri Gupta.

- f. What does the word ‘Rashtrakuta’ mean?

Ans. The word ‘Rashtrakuta’ means “chiefs or officers of districts (Rashtras)” — that is, administrators or rulers of provinces. (‘ৰাষ্ট্ৰকুট’ শব্দৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে “জিলা (ৰাষ্ট্ৰ)ৰ প্ৰধান বা বিষয়া” — অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰদেশৰ প্ৰশাসক বা শাসক।)

- g. Which Chola ruler assumed the title “Gongaikondachola”?

Ans. The Chola ruler who assumed the title “Gangaikondachola” was Rajendra Chola I. (The title “Gangaikondachola” means “the Chola who conquered the Ganga (River Ganges)”. It was adopted by Rajendra Chola I after his successful northern campaign, during which he brought water from the River Ganga to his new capital, Gangaikonda Cholapuram.)

- h. In which year was the 1st battle of Tarain fought?

Ans. 1191 AD.

2024 Question Paper

Questions & Answers bearing two marks each

- a. Mention two main deities worshipped by the Rigvedic Aryans.

Ans. Two main deities worshipped by the Rigvedic Aryans were: Indra and Agni.

- b. Write any two principles of Jainism.

Ans. Two principles of Jainism are:

- Ahimsa (non-violence) – not causing harm to any living being.
- Satya (truthfulness) – always speaking and following the truth.

- c. What were *Jatakas*?

Ans. The *Jatakas* are a collection of stories about the previous births of Gautama Buddha, illustrating moral lessons and the development of Buddhist virtues through his earlier lives. জাতকসমূহ গৌতম বুদ্ধৰ পূৰ্বৰ জন্মৰ কাহিনীৰ সংকলন, য'ত তেওঁৰ পূৰ্বৰ জীৱনৰ জৰিয়তে নৈতিক পাঠ আৰু বৌদ্ধ গুণৰ বিকাশৰ চিত্ৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

- d. Mention two important metals that were used in the later Vedic period.

Ans. Two important metals used in the later Vedic period were: Iron and Copper.

- e. Name the Buddhist and the Jaina texts that refer to the *Sixteen Mahajanapadas*.

Ans.

- Buddhist text: *Anguttara Nikaya*
- Jaina text: *Bhagavati Sutra*

- f. Name two important assemblies of the Rigvedic period.

Ans. Two important assemblies of the Rigvedic period were: Sabha & Samiti.

- g. In which year Kanishka ascended the throne and from whom he accepted Buddhism?

Ans. Kanishka ascended the throne in 78 CE and accepted Buddhism under the influence of Acharya Ashvaghosha. কনিষ্কই ৭৮ খ্রীষ্টাব্দত সিংহাসনত আৰোহণ কৰিছিল আৰু আচাৰ্য্য অশ্বঘোষৰ প্ৰভাৱত বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল।

- h. Write two important features of land grants in the post-Gupta period.

Ans. Two important features of land grants in the post-Gupta period were:

- Large tracts of land were donated to Brahmins and religious institutions, often with tax-free rights. বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ মাটি ব্ৰাহ্মণ আৰু ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠানলৈ দান কৰা হৈছিল, প্ৰায়ে কৰমুক্ত অধিকাৰ আছিল।
- Administrative and judicial rights over the granted land were transferred to the donees, reducing the authority of the central government. অনুমোদিত মাটিৰ ওপৰত

প্রশাসনিক আৰু ন্যায়িক অধিকাৰ দান কৰা লোকসকলৰ হাতলৈ হস্তান্তৰ কৰা হৈছিল, যাৰ ফলত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তৃত্ব হ্ৰাস পাইছিল।

i. What were Kurram and Nadu of the Chola administration?

Ans. In the Chola administration:

- Kurram was a village or a group of villages, functioning as a basic administrative unit. কুৰৰাম আছিল এখন গাঁও বা গাঁৱৰ এটা গোট, যিয়ে মৌলিক প্রশাসনিক একক হিচাপে কাম কৰিছিল।
- Nadu was a larger administrative division consisting of several Kurrams, responsible for local governance and revenue collection. নাডু আছিল স্থানীয় শাসন আৰু ৰাজহ সংগ্ৰহৰ দায়িত্ব থকা কেইবাজনো কুৰামৰে গঠিত এটা বৃহত্তৰ প্রশাসনিক বিভাগ।

j. Name the most important inscription of Samudragupta. Who composed it?

Ans. The most important inscription of Samudragupta is the Prayaga Prashasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription), and it was composed by Harisena, his court poet and minister.

2023 Question Paper

Questions & Answers bearing 1 mark each

a. Who is the author of the book 'Indica'?

Ans. The author of the book 'Indica' is Megasthenes.

b. What do you mean by the word 'Upanishada'?

Ans. The word 'Upanishad' means "to sit near" — referring to students sitting near their teacher to receive spiritual knowledge and secret wisdom. ('উপনিষদ' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে "কামত বহি থকা" — আধ্যাত্মিক জ্ঞান আৰু গোপন প্ৰজ্ঞা লাভ কৰিবলৈ শিক্ষকৰ ওচৰত বহি থকা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক বুজায়।)

c. Name the books composed by Varahmihira.

Ans. The famous books composed by Varahmihira include: Brihat Samhita, Brihat Jataka, Pancha Siddhantika

d. From which place the 'Great Bath' has been found?

Ans. The 'Great Bath' has been found at Mohenjo-daro.

e. What do you mean by 'Govisthi'?

Ans. 'Govisthi' means a battle fought for cows in the Vedic period. (The term 'Govishthi' (also spelled *Gavishthi*) literally means "a search for cows" in Sanskrit. In the Rigvedic context, it often refers to a battle or conflict fought for the recovery or protection of cattle, since cows were a major source of wealth in Vedic society.) ('গোবিস্ঠী' মানে বৈদিক

যুগত গৰুৰ বাবে হোৱা যুদ্ধ। (‘গোৱিষ্ঠী’ শব্দটোৰ (বানান গাভিষ্ঠী বুলিও কোৱা হয়) ৰ আক্ষৰিক অৰ্থ সংস্কৃতত “গৰুৰ সন্ধান” । ঋগ্বেদিক প্ৰেক্ষাপটত ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰায়ে গৰুৰ উদ্ধাৰ বা সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে কৰা যুদ্ধ বা সংঘাতক বুজোৱা হয়, যিহেতু বৈদিক সমাজত গৰু ধন-সম্পত্তিৰ এটা প্ৰধান উৎস আছিল।)

f. Where was the 2nd Buddhist Council held?

Ans. The 2nd Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali. (Vaishali is located in the State of Bihar, India, near Patna.) The 1st Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha (Rajgir).

g. Who was the founder of the Sunga dynasty?

Ans. Pushyamitra Sunga.

h. Name the four Vedas.

Ans. The four Vedas are: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda

2023 Question Paper

Questions & Answers bearing two marks each

a. Who was 24th Tirthankara and who founded Jainism?

Ans. The 24th Tirthankara was Lord Mahavira, and Jainism was founded by Rishabhanatha (Adinatha), the 1st Tirthankara.

b. Mention two impacts of the use of iron on the early Indian economy.

Ans. Two impacts of the use of iron on the early Indian economy were:

- Expansion of agriculture – Iron tools like ploughs and sickles helped clear forests and cultivate more land. কৃষিৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ – নাঙল আৰু কাঁচিৰ দৰে লোহাৰ সঁজুলিয়ে বনাঞ্চল পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰাত আৰু অধিক মাটিত খেতি কৰাত সহায় কৰিছিল।
- Growth of trade and urbanization – Iron weapons and implements improved production and security, leading to the rise of towns and trade. বাণিজ্য আৰু নগৰায়নৰ বৃদ্ধি – লোহাৰ অস্ত্ৰ আৰু প্ৰয়োগ উন্নত উৎপাদন আৰু নিৰাপত্তা, যাৰ ফলত চহৰ আৰু বাণিজ্যৰ উত্থান ঘটে।

c. • What was ‘Bali’ and who was called ‘Balihrita’?

Ans. ‘Bali’ was a tax or tribute collected by the king from his subjects in ancient India. A person who was deprived of this tax or tribute was called ‘Balihrita’. (‘বালি’ আছিল প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতৰ প্ৰজাৰ পৰা ৰজাই সংগ্ৰহ কৰা কৰ বা কৰ। এই কৰ বা কৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হোৱা ব্যক্তিক ‘বালিহতা’ বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল।)

d. Mention two ‘Ganasanghas (republics)’ of the 6th century BCE.

Ans. Two important Ganasanghas (republics) of the 6th century BCE were: Vriji (or Vajji) Confederacy, Malla Republic (খ্রীষ্টপূর্ব ষষ্ঠ শতিকাৰ দুটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ গণসংঘ (গণৰাজ্য) আছিল: বৃজ্জী (বা বজ্জী) কনফেডাৰেচন, মল্ল গণৰাজ্য)

e. When did Alexander invade India and who was the Indian ruler to be defeated by him?

Ans. Alexander invaded India in 326 BCE, and the Indian ruler defeated by him was King Porus (Puru) of the Paurava kingdom. (খ্রীষ্টপূর্ব ৩২৬ চনত আলেকজেন্ডাৰে ভাৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰে আৰু তেওঁৰ দ্বাৰা পৰাজিত ভাৰতীয় শাসকজন আছিল পৌৰৱ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰজা পোৰছ (পুৰু)।)

f. Name two famous cities of Buddha's time.

Ans. Two famous cities during Buddha's time were: Rajagriha (Rajgir) and Vaishali

g. Which inscription informs about Kharavela? Name the capital of Kharavela.

Ans. The Hathigumpha inscription informs us about Kharavela, and his capital was Kalinganagara (modern Bhubaneswar). হাতীগুম্ফা শিলালিপিয়ে আমাক খাৰাভেলৰ বিষয়ে অৱগত কৰে, আৰু তেওঁৰ ৰাজধানী আছিল কলিঙ্গনগৰ (আধুনিক ভূৱনেশ্বৰ)।

h. Mention two features of Gandhara school of art.

Ans. Two features of the Gandhara School of Art are:

- Greek–Roman influence – The sculptures show Hellenistic features like wavy hair, draped robes, and realistic anatomy. গ্ৰীক–ৰোমান প্ৰভাৱ – ভাস্কৰ্য্যসমূহত ঢোঁৱা চুলি, ড্ৰেপ কৰা চোলা, আৰু বাস্তৱিক শৰীৰবিজ্ঞানৰ দৰে হেলেনিষ্টিক বৈশিষ্ট্য দেখা যায়।
- Depiction of the Buddha in human form – The Buddha was represented with serene expression, detailed garments, and symbolic gestures (mudras). বুদ্ধক মানৱ ৰূপত চিত্ৰিত কৰা – বুদ্ধক নিস্তব্ধ অভিব্যক্তি, বিশদ কাপোৰ, আৰু প্ৰতীকী হংগিত (মুদ্ৰা) ৰে প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰা হৈছিল।

i. When did the Arabs invade Sind and who was the king of Sind during Arab invasion?

Ans. The Arabs invaded Sind in 712 CE, and the king of Sind at that time was Raja Dahir.

j. Between whom was the Battle of Tarain fought?

Ans. The Battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan (the ruler of Ajmer and Delhi) and Muhammad Ghori.