

1. What are the seven limbs of the state?

In ancient Indian political theory, especially in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, the state was described as having seven essential elements or “limbs” (*Saptanga* theory):

1. **Swami (The King)** – The ruler or sovereign.
2. **Amatya (Ministers)** – Administrative and executive functionaries.
3. **Janapada (Territory and Population)** – The land and its people.
4. **Durga (Fort)** – Defense and security infrastructure.
5. **Kosha (Treasury)** – Economic resources of the state.
6. **Danda (Army)** – Military power.
7. **Mitra (Ally)** – Allies and friendly states.

2. How is Buddhist literature divided?

Buddhist literature is mainly divided into three categories, known as the **Tripitaka**:

1. **Vinaya Pitaka** – Rules and regulations for the monastic community.
2. **Sutta Pitaka** – Teachings and sermons of the Buddha.
3. **Abhidhamma Pitaka** – Philosophical and psychological analysis of Buddhist doctrine.

3. What were the various heterodox sects in Ancient India?

Heterodox sects (those that rejected the authority of the Vedas) in ancient India included:

1. **Buddhism** – Founded by Siddhartha Gautama.
2. **Jainism** – Propounded by Mahavira.
3. **Ajivika** – A determinist sect founded by Makkhali Gosala.
4. **Charvaka/Lokayata** – A materialistic and atheistic school.
5. **Ajnana** – A skeptic sect that denied knowledge.

4. How dyes were extracted in Ancient India?

Ancient Indians used natural resources for dye extraction:

- **Indigo** – From the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*).
- **Turmeric** – Yellow dye from the turmeric root.

- **Madder** – Red dye from madder root.
- **Saffron** – Orange dye from saffron stigmas.
- **Plant-based and insect-based sources** were common, using fermentation and boiling techniques.

5. What are the major cave architectures in India?

Major cave architectural sites include:

1. **Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra)** – Buddhist frescoes and sculptures.
2. **Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)** – Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain influences.
3. **Elephanta Caves (Maharashtra)** – Shaivite rock-cut sculptures.
4. **Badami Caves (Karnataka)** – Chalukyan Hindu and Jain architecture.
5. **Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves (Odisha)** – Jain monastic dwellings.

6. Contribution of India in mathematics, astronomy, and medical science

- **Mathematics:** Concept of zero, decimal system, and algebra (Aryabhata, Brahmagupta).
- **Astronomy:** Aryabhata's *Aryabhatiya* proposed a rotating earth, lunar and solar eclipses.
- **Medical Science:** Charaka Samhita (Charaka – medicine), Sushruta Samhita (Sushruta – surgery).

7. What are the various dance forms in India?

Classical dance forms include:

1. **Bharatanatyam** (Tamil Nadu)
2. **Kathak** (North India)
3. **Kathakali** (Kerala)
4. **Kuchipudi** (Andhra Pradesh)
5. **Manipuri** (Manipur)
6. **Odissi** (Odisha)
7. **Mohiniyattam** (Kerala)
8. **Sattriya** (Assam)

Folk dances: Bhangra, Garba, Ghoomar, Lavani, etc.

8. Write a short note on four class classification (Varna System)

The **Varna system** divided society into four main classes:

1. **Brahmins** – Priests and scholars.
2. **Kshatriyas** – Warriors and rulers.
3. **Vaishyas** – Merchants and agriculturists.
4. **Shudras** – Laborers and service providers.

This system later evolved into a rigid caste system.

9. What do you mean by “cinema”? Explain the various eras of Indian cinema.

Cinema is a form of visual art using moving images and sound to tell stories or depict events.

Eras of Indian Cinema:

1. **Silent Era (1913–1930)** – Raja Harishchandra (1913) by Dadasaheb Phalke.
2. **Talkie Era (1931 onward)** – Alam Ara (1931), the first Indian sound film.
3. **Golden Age (1950s–1960s)** – Raj Kapoor, Satyajit Ray, Guru Dutt.
4. **Commercial Boom (1970s–1980s)** – Rise of action and masala films (Amitabh Bachchan).
5. **Modern Era (1990s–present)** – Technological advancement, multiplex culture, OTT platforms.

10. What are the six systems of Ancient Indian philosophy?

The **Shad-Darshanas** (Six Orthodox Philosophies):

1. **Nyaya** – Logic and epistemology.
2. **Vaisheshika** – Atomism and metaphysics.
3. **Samkhya** – Dualism of spirit and matter.
4. **Yoga** – Discipline and control of mind-body.
5. **Purva Mimamsa** – Rituals and Vedic tradition.
6. **Vedanta (Uttara Mimamsa)** – Spiritual knowledge and metaphysics.

11. Give an account of the origin and evolution of the state in Ancient India.

- **Tribal Polity:** Early states evolved from clans and tribes.
- **Jana to Janapada:** Tribal settlements became territories.
- **Mahajanapadas:** 16 large states in 6th century BCE (e.g., Magadha, Kosala).
- **Monarchies and Republics:** Both types of governments existed.
- **Mauryan Empire:** Centralized bureaucracy under Chandragupta and Ashoka.
- **Later Developments:** Decentralized regional kingdoms with feudal elements.

12. Describe briefly the Harappan script of India.

- **Undeciphered** pictographic script used in seals and pottery.
- **Right-to-left** writing pattern.
- Consists of about 400–600 distinct symbols.
- Found in Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, and Dholavira.
- Possibly used for trade, rituals, or administration.

13. Discuss the major religious festivals of India.

India celebrates a wide variety of religious festivals:

- **Hindu:** Diwali, Holi, Navratri, Durga Puja, Raksha Bandhan.
- **Muslim:** Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, Muharram.
- **Christian:** Christmas, Easter, Good Friday.
- **Sikh:** Baisakhi, Guru Nanak Jayanti.
- **Buddhist:** Buddha Purnima.
- **Jain:** Mahavir Jayanti, Paryushana.
- **Zoroastrian:** Navroz.

These festivals reflect India's cultural diversity and unity.

1. Define Slavery.

Slavery is a system where individuals are owned by others, deprived of personal freedom, and forced to work without compensation. In ancient times, slaves were often prisoners of war, debtors, or born into slavery.

2. Name 3 famous Sanskrit authors.

1. **Kalidasa** – Known for *Shakuntala*, *Meghaduta*, and *Raghuvamsa*.
2. **Panini** – Renowned grammarian who authored *Ashtadhyayi*.
3. **Bhasa** – Early Sanskrit playwright known for *Swapnavasavadatta*.

3. Define Pre-Vedic Religion.

Pre-Vedic religion refers to the spiritual practices in the **Indus Valley Civilization** before the Vedic age. It included:

- Worship of nature (trees, animals, rivers).
- Worship of mother goddess and Shiva-like figures.
- No evidence of temple worship or idol-based rituals.

4. Who is an astronomer?

An **astronomer** is a scientist who studies celestial bodies like stars, planets, and galaxies, and explores phenomena such as eclipses, comets, and the universe's structure.

5. Name any three martial arts/sports.

1. **Kalaripayattu** – Kerala.
2. **Thang-Ta** – Manipur.
3. **Gatka** – Punjab (Sikh martial art).

6. Discuss the different stages of life.

In Hindu philosophy, **life is divided into four Ashramas** (stages):

1. **Brahmacharya** – Student life (learning and celibacy).

2. **Grihastha** – Householder life (family and responsibilities).
3. **Vanaprastha** – Retirement (detachment from material life).
4. **Sannyasa** – Renunciation (spiritual pursuits and liberation).

7. What is the impact of Ramayana on Indian culture?

- **Moral Values:** Promotes dharma (righteousness), duty, loyalty, and respect.
- **Art & Literature:** Inspired poetry, drama, dance, and paintings.
- **Religious Significance:** Worship of Lord Rama, temples, and festivals like Diwali.
- **Cultural Unity:** Common across regions in India and Southeast Asia.

8. “India is a global agricultural powerhouse.” Explain.

- India ranks among the top in **rice, wheat, milk, and spice** production.
- **Second-largest** producer of fruits and vegetables.
- Agriculture supports nearly **50% of India's workforce**.
- Exporter of agricultural products like tea, sugar, and cotton.
- Strong agri-tech and irrigation development.

9. What are the challenges faced by women in India? Discuss.

- **Gender inequality** and discrimination.
- **Violence:** Domestic abuse, harassment, dowry deaths.
- **Limited access** to education, health, and employment.
- **Child marriage** and low political representation.
- **Solutions:** Empowerment, legal reforms, education, and awareness.

10. Evaluate the Buddhist and Jain literature as a source of Ancient Indian history.

- **Buddhist texts:** *Tripitaka, Jataka Tales, Dhammapada* – detail social, political, and religious life.
- **Jain texts:** *Agamas, Kalpasutra* – offer information about kings, cities, and culture.
- Mention of **Mauryan kings, urban life, and ethical systems**.
- Useful for understanding **non-Vedic perspectives** and daily life in ancient India.

11. What are the various philosophical doctrines of Ancient India?

1. **Nyaya** – Logic and reasoning.
2. **Vaisheshika** – Atomism and matter.
3. **Samkhya** – Dualism of spirit and matter.
4. **Yoga** – Spiritual discipline.
5. **Purva Mimamsa** – Ritual philosophy.
6. **Vedanta** – Knowledge and liberation (Upanishads).

12. What are the various factors that help in water management in India?

- **Rainwater harvesting.**
- **Check dams and canal systems.**
- **Watershed development.**
- **Drip and sprinkler irrigation.**
- **Government schemes:** Jal Shakti Abhiyan, PMKSY.
- **Community participation** in local water bodies.

13. What is the contribution of art and culture of India to the world?

- **Yoga and Meditation** – Globally practiced for well-being.
- **Spiritual texts** – Bhagavad Gita, Vedas, Upanishads.
- **Classical arts** – Bharatanatyam, Kathak, music (raga system).
- **Architecture** – Temples, Mughal monuments, like the Taj Mahal.
- **Ayurveda** – Traditional medicine gaining global recognition.
- **Cultural values** – Unity in diversity, tolerance, and non-violence.

1. Short note on Mahabharat

The **Mahabharata** is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, composed by **Vyasa**. It narrates the story of the Kauravas and Pandavas, culminating in the **Kurukshetra war**. It explores themes like **dharma (duty)**, **karma**, **loyalty**, **righteousness**, and is also the source of the **Bhagavad Gita**, a key philosophical text.

2. Difference between Bhakti and Sufi Movement

Bhakti Movement	Sufi Movement
Originated in Hinduism	Originated in Islam
Emphasized personal devotion to a deity (like Vishnu or Shiva)	Focused on love and devotion to God (Allah)
Saints: Kabir, Tulsidas, Mirabai	Saints: Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Auliya
Rejected caste and rituals	Opposed orthodox practices in Islam
Promoted vernacular languages	Used Persian and regional languages

3. Show some light on Pali Literature

Pali Literature is the body of texts written in **Pali**, the language of **Theravāda Buddhism**. Important texts include:

- **Tripitaka**: Vinaya Pitaka (monastic rules), Sutta Pitaka (sermons), Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophy).
- **Jataka Tales**: Stories of Buddha's previous lives.
- Offers valuable insights into **Buddhist philosophy**, ancient Indian **society, ethics, and politics**.

4. Short note on Persian literature

Persian literature in India flourished during the **Delhi Sultanate and Mughal period**. Key contributions:

- Used in administration, courts, and education.
- Notable writers: **Amir Khusrau** (poet, musician, historian), **Abdul Fazl** (writer of Akbarnama).
- Blended Indian themes with Persian style, influencing **Urdu** literature and Indo-Persian culture.

5. State the importance of education in human life

- Builds knowledge, skills, and character.
- Empowers individuals for **employment and innovation**.
- Promotes **social awareness, tolerance, and democracy**.
- Reduces **poverty, inequality**, and drives national development.
- Education is the foundation of **personal and societal progress**.

6. Explain the essential religious practice

Essential religious practices are core beliefs or rituals integral to a religion, legally protected under **Article 25 of the Indian Constitution**. Examples:

- Performing **Namaz** in Islam.
 - Wearing a **turban or kirpan** in Sikhism.
 - **Puja and rituals** in Hinduism.
- These are considered necessary for the **identity and practice** of a religion.

7. Explain force theory

Force theory of the origin of the state suggests that a state is born through **force or conquest**. A powerful individual or group imposed control over others, forming a political structure. This theory emphasizes **power, control, and military might** as the foundation of early state formation.

8. Write about any woman who took active participation in socio-religious reforms

Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj had active support from **Pandita Ramabai**, who:

- Fought for **women's education and widow remarriage**.
 - Founded **Arya Mahila Samaj** and **Sharada Sadan** for women's upliftment.
 - Criticized **patriarchy, caste, and child marriage**.
- She played a key role in **modernizing Indian society** through reform and education.

9. Discuss various forms of classical dance in India and their cultural significance

India has **8 recognized classical dances**:

- **Bharatanatyam** (Tamil Nadu)
- **Kathak** (North India)
- **Kathakali, Mohiniyattam** (Kerala)
- **Manipuri** (Manipur)
- **Odissi** (Odisha)
- **Kuchipudi** (Andhra Pradesh)
- **Sattriya** (Assam)

Cultural significance:

- Express **mythological and spiritual stories**.
- Preserve **language, music, costume**, and tradition.
- Integral to **temple rituals and festivals**.
- Promote **regional identity and national heritage**.

10. Explain the concept of 'Ahimsa' and 'Dharma' in Indian Philosophy and their influence on Indian society

- **Ahimsa**: Non-violence, central to **Jainism, Buddhism, and Gandhian philosophy**.
- **Dharma**: Duty or righteousness, guiding personal and social behavior.

Influence:

- Promoted **peace, tolerance**, and ethical living.
- Inspired **freedom movements** (e.g., Gandhiji's non-violent struggle).
- Forms the **moral foundation** of Indian law, politics, and culture.

11. Discuss the traditional Indian art forms and their historical evolution

Art forms include:

- **Painting**: Ajanta, Mughal miniatures, Madhubani, Warli.
- **Sculpture**: Mauryan (Ashoka pillars), Gupta (Buddha statues), Chola bronzes.

- **Architecture:** Rock-cut caves (Ellora), Temples (Khajuraho), Islamic (Qutub Minar), Mughal (Taj Mahal).

Historical evolution:

- Evolved from **religious expression to secular themes**.
- Reflected **regional styles and dynastic patronage**.
- Now integrated with **modern art and digital media**.

12. Elaborate on the role of women in traditional Indian society, the changes over time, and the present state in modern India

- **Traditional role:** Mostly confined to domestic life; early texts revered women but practice was patriarchal.
- **Medieval times:** Rise of practices like **purdah and child marriage**.
- **Colonial period:** Social reformers fought for **education, widow remarriage, rights**.
- **Post-independence:** Constitutional equality, voting rights, legal reforms.

Modern India:

- Women excel in **education, politics (e.g., President, ministers), sports, business**.
- Challenges remain: **gender gap, safety, representation**.
- Progressive steps: **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Women's Reservation Bill**, startup policies.

13. Analyse the influence of Indian cinema on society and culture, considering its impact on identity, value, and entertainment

Influence of Indian Cinema:

- **Cultural unifier:** Promotes **national integration** and regional pride.
- **Social mirror:** Raises issues like **caste, gender, corruption, LGBTQ+, and poverty**.
- **Identity shaping:** Influences **fashion, language, ideals of heroism and morality**.
- **Economic impact:** Bollywood and regional cinema are major industries.
- **Entertainment:** Combines music, drama, and emotions – central to Indian life.
- **Soft power:** Indian films are global cultural ambassadors (Middle East, Africa, Europe).

1. Name some of the ancient Indian thinkers who looked into the origin and evolution of the state.

Some ancient Indian thinkers who contributed to the understanding of the state:

- **Kautilya (Chanakya):** In *Arthashastra*, he explained the role of kingship, law, and governance.
- **Manu:** In *Manusmriti*, he elaborated on dharma, the duties of rulers, and social laws.
- **Bharata:** In *Natyashastra*, he indirectly reflected on society, governance, and power structures.
- **Shukra:** In *Shukraniti*, he discussed politics, war, and statecraft.
- **Mahabharata thinkers:** Discussed rajadharma (duty of kings) in detail.

2. What are the different languages in India?

India is linguistically diverse. Major language families:

- **Indo-Aryan languages:** Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Urdu, etc.
- **Dravidian languages:** Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam.
- **Austroasiatic languages:** Santhali, Khasi.
- **Tibeto-Burman languages:** Bodo, Meitei, Naga languages.

3. How many Tirthankaras are there in Jainism? Who was the first Tirthankara?

- There are **24 Tirthankaras** in Jainism.
- **First Tirthankara:** *Rishabhanatha* (also known as Adinath).
- The **last (24th)** Tirthankara was *Mahavira*.

4. What were the major chemical products that contributed to the development of chemistry in India?

Major contributions include:

- **Metallurgy:** Production of zinc, iron, copper alloys.
- **Alchemy (Rasayana):** Early study of mercury and elixirs.
- **Ayurveda:** Use of minerals and herbs in medicine.

- **Dyes and cosmetics:** Natural products like indigo and turmeric.
- **Gunpowder and distillation** techniques were also explored.

5. What are the different types of architecture found in India?

Types of Indian architecture:

- **Indus Valley architecture:** Planned cities like Mohenjo-Daro.
- **Buddhist architecture:** Stupas (Sanchi), rock-cut caves (Ajanta, Ellora).
- **Hindu temple architecture:** Nagara (North India), Dravidian (South India).
- **Islamic architecture:** Domes, arches (Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar).
- **Colonial architecture:** British, Portuguese, French styles.

6. Explain the term “martial art”. Also mention different martial art forms in India.

- **Martial art** refers to codified systems of combat, defense, and physical training.
- **Indian martial arts include:**
 - **Kalaripayattu** – Kerala.
 - **Silambam** – Tamil Nadu.
 - **Thang-Ta** – Manipur.
 - **Gatka** – Punjab (Sikh martial art).
 - **Mardani Khel** – Maharashtra.

7. Write a short note on Harappan Script.

- The **Harappan script** was a symbol-based, pictographic script.
- Found on seals, tablets, and pottery.
- Still **undeciphered**, with about **400 unique signs**.
- Indicates an advanced administrative system and trade links.

8. Give a brief account on marriage in ancient India.

- Marriage was considered a sacred duty (samskara).
- **Types of marriages (as per Manusmriti):** Brahma, Daiva, Arsha, Prajapatya, Gandharva, Asura, Rakshasa, and Paisacha.
- Based on **varna and gotra rules**.
- Dowry (stridhan) and rituals like **saptapadi** (seven steps) were common.

- Polygamy was practiced among royalty.

9. Explain the various modes through which Indian culture spread abroad.

Modes of cultural spread:

- **Trade:** Silk Route and maritime trade spread Indian goods, art, and ideas.
- **Religion:** Buddhism and Hinduism spread to Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, Tibet.
- **Missionaries and monks:** Like Ashoka's emissaries.
- **Art and literature:** Sanskrit, epics, sculpture styles influenced many regions.
- **Indian diaspora:** Settlers, traders, and rulers in foreign lands.

10. What are the six systems of ancient Indian philosophy?

The six orthodox systems (Shad-darshanas) are:

1. **Nyaya:** Logic and epistemology.
2. **Vaisheshika:** Atomism and metaphysics.
3. **Samkhya:** Dualism of purusha and prakriti.
4. **Yoga:** Mental discipline and spiritual practices.
5. **Purva Mimamsa:** Rituals and dharma.
6. **Vedanta (Uttara Mimamsa):** Knowledge and liberation (moksha).

11. Discuss the major religious festivals of India.

Major festivals:

- **Diwali:** Festival of lights (Hindu).
- **Holi:** Festival of colors (Hindu).
- **Eid-ul-Fitr/Eid-ul-Adha:** Celebrated by Muslims.
- **Christmas:** Christian festival.
- **Guru Nanak Jayanti:** Sikh celebration.
- **Navratri/Dussehra, Raksha Bandhan, Pongal, Onam** etc.

12. Describe briefly the state in Ancient India.

- Ancient Indian state was **monarchical** (kingship) and **hierarchical**.
- **Republican states (ganarajyas)** also existed.
- Duties of the king included protecting dharma, law and order, taxation, and welfare.

- **Council of ministers** advised the king.
- *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* describe detailed governance systems.

13. What are Vedas? Discuss briefly.

- **Vedas** are the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism, composed in Sanskrit.
- Four Vedas: **Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda.**
- Composed between 1500 BCE to 500 BCE.
- Cover hymns, rituals, philosophy, and early science.
- Form the foundation of **Vedic culture and knowledge.**