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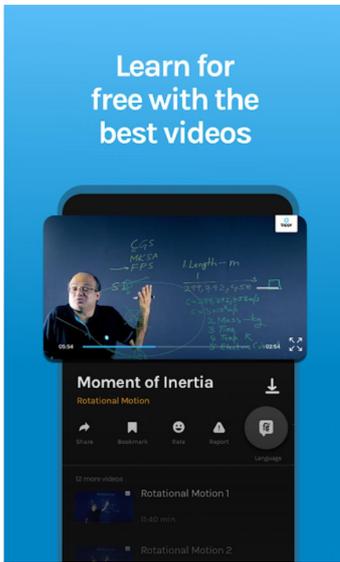
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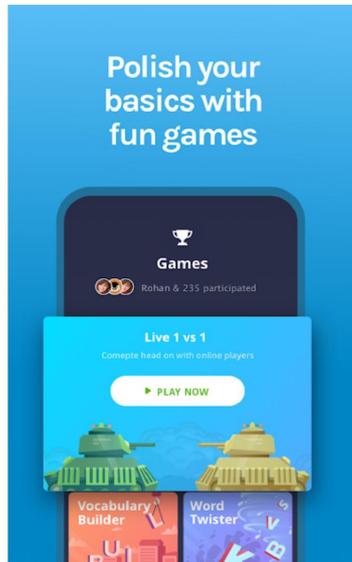


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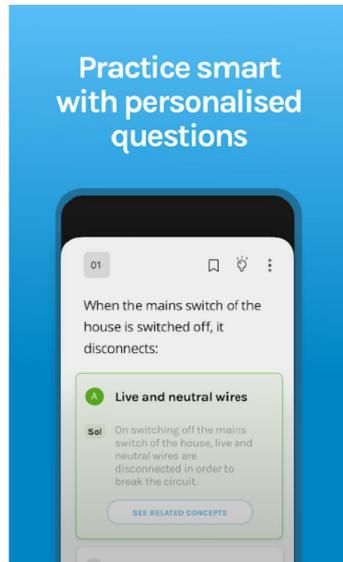
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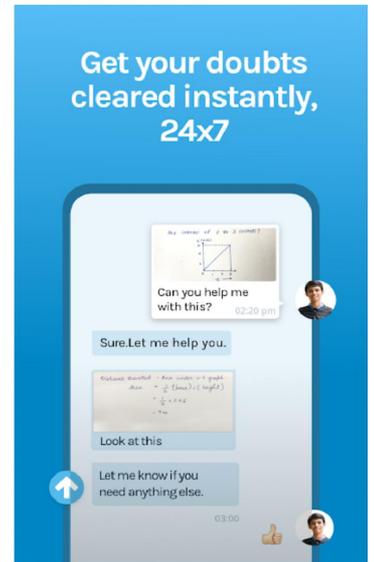
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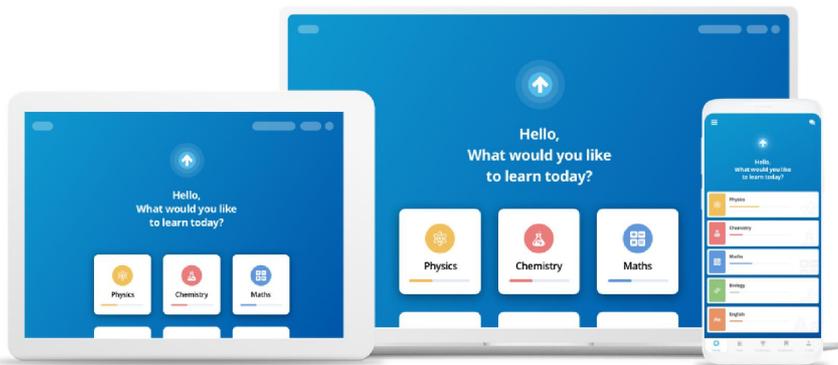
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Q.1. Mahavira Jain believed in existence of Gods.

A True

B False

SOLUTION

Mahavira did not believe in any God. He considered it less important than the Jina (the conqueror). He opined that man himself creates his destiny. So the given statement can not be considered as true.

Q.2. Mahavira Jain rejected Vedas and Vedic rituals.

A True

B False

SOLUTION

Mahavira rejected Vedas and condemned Vedic rituals. He believed that through pure and meritorious life all can attain liberation. No ritual is required for acquiring such liberation. It can be attained through right knowledge, right faith, and right action.

Q.3.

The Vedic literature is broadly divided into two categories, viz., Shruti and Smriti. What is the difference between them?

1. Shruti is considered eternal, whereas Smriti is subject to change.
2. Smriti philosophy stands in direct opposition or contrast to Shruti philosophy.

Which of the above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D None

SOLUTION

Smriti literally means, 'which is remembered', and it is the entire body of the post-Vedic era.

Classical Sanskrit literature comprises Vedanga, Shad Darsana, Puranas, Itihasa, Upveda, Tatra, Agamas and Upangs. There is another post Vedic class of Sanskrit literature called Epics, which includes the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Shruti means, 'which has been heard' and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. It refers mainly to the Vedas themselves.

Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism, viz., Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Upanishads.

Smriti means 'which has been remembered' supplementary and may change over time. It is authoritative only to the extent that it conforms to the bedrock of Shruti.

Q.4. Which one of the following doctrine does not belong to Jainism?

A Sunyawad

B Nyayawad

C Anekantawas

D Syadwad

SOLUTION

Sunyawad does not belong to Jainism because this technique belongs to disciples and Bhikkhus of Buddha. Sunyawad is the philosophy of emptiness.

Q.5. The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was?

A Sanskrit

B Pali

C Magadhi

D Bhojpuri

SOLUTION

The language discourses of Gautam Buddha was Pali. It is the sacred language of some religious texts of Hinduism and all texts of Buddhism.

Q.6. Which of the following religious cults was the most ancient and the earliest in Asia?

A Christianity

B Buddhism

C Islam

D Sikhism

SOLUTION

While a lot of religious cults have spread across Asia since the ancient times. It was Buddhism that was the earliest of the four options given here. Buddhism is a religion which has a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices which are based on the teachings of their founder Gautam Buddha. It began in India in between the 6th to 4th centuries BCE and spread across Asia from there.

Q.7.

Svetambara sect belongs to _____.

A Jainism

B Buddhism

C Islam

D Hinduism

SOLUTION

Jainism is divided into two major sects, Digambara and Svetambara. There are some points of differences between the two. Digambaras stress the practice of nudity while Svetambaras assert that the practice of complete nudity is not essential to attain liberation. Svetambaras believe in the capability of women in attaining moksha as opposed to the view held by Digambaras. But there are no fundamental doctrinal differences between the two sects.

Q.8. Where was the 1st Jain Council held after the death of Mahavira?

A Vallabhi

B Junagarh

C Rajgriha

D Pataliputra

SOLUTION

The first Jain Council was held at Pataliputra under the chairmanship of Sthulabahu in the beginning of the third century BC. It resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas replacing the lost 14 Purvas.

Q.9. When was the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited to India?

A In 3rd century BC

B In 4th century BC

C In 5th century AD

D In 4th century AD

SOLUTION

Fa-Hien a Chinese Buddhist monk visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II and he was most known for his pilgrimage to Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha in modern Nepal and later wrote a book on his travels, filled with accounts of early Buddhism, and the geography and history of numerous countries along the Silk Roads as they were, at the turn of the 5th century CE.

Q.10.

Consider the following statements:

1. Arunachal Pradesh finds mention in the literature of Kalika Purana and Mahabharata.
2. Bihar finds mention in the Vedas and Puranas.
3. Chhattisgarh, known as Dakshin Kausal, finds mention in Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

A 1 and 3 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1, 2 and 3 only

D None of the above

SOLUTION

Statement 1: This place is the Prabhu Mountains of the Puranas.

Statement 2: Bihar was the main scene of activities of Buddha and 24 Jain Tirthankaras. Great rulers of the state before the Christian era were Bimbisara, Udaiyin, who founded the city of Pataliputra, Chandragupta Maurya and Emperor Ashoka of Maurya dynasty, the Sungas, and the Kanvas.

Statement 3: Between the sixth and twelfth centuries, Sarabhpurias, Panduavanshi, Somvanshi, Kalchuri and Nagvanshi rulers dominated the region of Chhattisgarh. Another state Arunachal Pradesh is said to be mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmana (2000 BCE).