

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY SET 1 Question Paper with Solution

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :34
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into five Sections - Section A, B, C, D, and E.
3. Section A - question numbers 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B - question numbers 22 to 27 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write answer to each question in 60 to 80 words.
5. Section C - question numbers 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Write answer to each question in 300 to 350 words.
6. Section D - question numbers 31 to 33 are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
7. Section E - question number 34 is a Map Based Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries 5 marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B and C of the question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.
9. In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A (21 X 1 = 21)

Objective Type Questions

1. Which one of the following is a correct statement regarding the codes of social behaviour as laid down in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras during the period of Mahabharata?

- (A) These norms were to be followed by the Brahmins only.
- (B) These norms were being followed universally.
- (C) These norms were not followed universally.
- (D) Only the rulers followed these norms.

Correct Answer: (C) These norms were not followed universally.

Solution: The codes of social behaviour laid down in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras were designed to guide the social conduct of individuals during the period of Mahabharata. However, they were not universally followed by all groups and were often adhered to only by certain classes or regions. Thus, the statement that these norms were not universally followed is correct.

Quick Tip

Historical social norms were often idealized and intended for guidance but were not always universally adopted.

2. Which one of the following dynasties did Queen Prabhavati belong to?

- (A) Kanvas
- (B) Shakas
- (C) Vakataka
- (D) Maurya

Correct Answer: (C) Vakataka

Solution: Queen Prabhavati was a member of the Vakataka dynasty. She was married to Rudrasena II, a ruler of the Vakataka dynasty, and was a prominent figure during the period

of the 5th century CE. Her reign marked an important period of cultural and political developments in ancient India.

Quick Tip

The Vakataka dynasty played a key role in shaping the political landscape of central India during the Gupta era.

3. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Harappa was a well-planned city.

Reason (R): It had a well-planned drainage system.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reasoning of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct reasoning of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reasoning of (A).

Solution: Harappa was indeed a well-planned city, characterized by its advanced urban infrastructure. It featured a well-planned drainage system, one of the most sophisticated of its time. The layout of the city, including its grid-like street pattern and the drainage system, supports the assertion that it was a well-planned city. Therefore, the reasoning (R) correctly explains why Harappa was considered well-planned.

Quick Tip

The urban planning of Harappa demonstrates the advanced engineering skills of the Indus Valley Civilization.

4. Which one of the following was a distinctive feature of Harappan architecture?

- (A) Use of Wood
- (B) Use of Iron

- (C) Use of Bricks
- (D) Use of Marble

Correct Answer: (C) Use of Bricks

Solution: Harappan civilization, part of the Indus Valley Civilization, is known for its highly sophisticated urban planning, one of the distinguishing features being the extensive use of standardized, baked bricks. This made the buildings more durable and allowed the cities to have well-organized streets and drainage systems. The use of bricks for construction was far more advanced compared to other ancient civilizations, which commonly used wood, stone, or other materials.

The Harappans built large cities such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro with houses, public baths, and drainage systems made from fired bricks, which could withstand the humid climate better than unbaked bricks or wood. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Use of Bricks.

Quick Tip

The Harappan use of standardized, fired bricks for construction was a remarkable technological advancement of its time.

5. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I

Sculpture of Sanchi

- a. Empty seat
- b. Gajalakshmi
- c. Wheel
- d. Shalbanjika

Column-II

Symbolic Importance

- i. Indicator of Mahaparinibbana
- ii. Indicator of good fortune
- iii. Indicator of auspicious
- iv. Indicator of first sermon of Buddha

Options: (A) a i, b ii, c iii, d iv

(B) a ii, b i, c iv, d iii

(C) a i, b iii, c iv, d ii

(D) a iv, b iii, c ii, d i

Correct Answer: (A) a i, b ii, c iii, d iv

Solution: The Sanchi Stupa, one of the oldest and most significant examples of Buddhist architecture, contains sculptures that represent various important symbolic elements of Buddha's life and teachings. These symbols hold deep meanings related to the life of Buddha:

- **Empty seat** represents the symbol of Mahaparinibbana, which is the state of Buddha's final enlightenment and death. It signifies his departure from the mortal world and his attainment of nirvana. - **Gajalakshmi** represents the goddess of wealth, prosperity, and good fortune, and it is used to symbolize prosperity. - **Wheel** symbolizes the Dharma Chakra, or the Wheel of Dharma, which is associated with the teachings of the Buddha. It signifies the spreading of the Buddha's teachings. - **Shalbanjika** symbolizes the first sermon of Buddha at Sarnath. This sculpture marks a significant event in Buddha's life when he began teaching the path to enlightenment.

Thus, the correct matching is: a i, b ii, c iii, d iv.

Quick Tip

The sculptures at Sanchi Stupa are rich with symbolism, each representing an important aspect of the Buddha's teachings and life.

6. Identify the ruler from Indian history with the following information:

- Ruler of Bhopal
- Ruled from 1868 to 1901 CE
- Helped in preserving the Sanchi Stupa

- (A) Jehanara Begum
- (B) Shahjehan Begum
- (C) Gulbadan Begum
- (D) Rukhsaar Begum

Correct Answer: (B) Shahjehan Begum

Solution: Shahjehan Begum, the Begum (queen) of Bhopal, ruled from 1868 to 1901 CE.

She is remembered for her significant contributions to the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, most notably for her efforts in preserving the Sanchi Stupa, a key Buddhist monument.

Her administration focused on the conservation of ancient monuments, and she is often credited with revitalizing the Sanchi Stupa, ensuring its survival for future generations. This shows her dedication not only to governance but also to cultural preservation.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Shahjehan Begum.

Quick Tip

The preservation of historical monuments is crucial for maintaining cultural heritage. Shahjehan Begum played an important role in safeguarding one of India's most significant historical sites, the Sanchi Stupa.

7. The given sculpture from the fifth century Devgarh temple depicts which of the following deities?



- (A) Indra
- (B) Shiva
- (C) Rudra
- (D) Vishnu

Correct Answer: (B) Shiva

Solution: The sculpture in question comes from the Devgarh temple, which is an ancient site known for its distinct and intricate depictions of Hindu deities. The fifth-century sculpture from this temple is recognized as depicting Lord Shiva, a prominent deity in Hinduism. In the image, Shiva is often portrayed in a seated or meditative posture, commonly associated with his aspect as the ascetic and the destroyer, who meditates in the mountains.

Lord Shiva, as one of the principal deities of Hinduism, is frequently represented in ancient sculptures as a yogi, symbolizing the ideal of self-control and inner peace. The Devgarh temple is famous for its devotional sculptures, and the depiction of Shiva is one of the finest examples of ancient Indian sculpture, showcasing the artistic techniques of the time.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Shiva.

Quick Tip

Lord Shiva is a central figure in Hindu iconography, often depicted with a third eye, a trident, and a serpent around his neck, embodying both destruction and regeneration.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 7.

Vardhman Mahavir is related to which of the following religions?

- (A) Christianity
- (B) Hinduism
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Jainism

Correct Answer: (D) Jainism

Solution: Vardhaman Mahavir, also known simply as Mahavira, was the 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism, an ancient religion that originated in India. Mahavira's teachings centered around the principles of non-violence (ahimsa), truth (satya), and asceticism. These principles emphasized the importance of spiritual liberation (moksha) and the path to self-realization through self-discipline and non-attachment.

Jainism, which Mahavira propagated, teaches that the path to enlightenment is achieved through right knowledge, right conduct, and right faith. It emphasizes the importance of non-violence to all living beings, as well as the rejection of materialism.

While Mahavira's teachings were contemporaneous with the Buddha's teachings and there are some similarities, Jainism and Buddhism are distinct religions. Mahavira is not associated with Christianity or Hinduism, although there are overlapping cultural and religious influences in ancient India.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Jainism.

Quick Tip

Jainism emphasizes non-violence and spiritual purity, with a focus on individual responsibility for achieving enlightenment.

8. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition?

- (A) They emphasize Brahman as the supreme entity.
- (B) They do not bury their dead persons.
- (C) They believe that on death they will be united with Shiva.
- (D) They are the followers of Vishnu.

Correct Answer: (C) They believe that on death they will be united with Shiva.

Solution: Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition emphasizes devotion to Shiva, with the belief that upon death, followers will be united with Shiva, their eternal deity. This is in contrast to other Hindu traditions where the concept of Brahman or Vishnu may be central. The Lingayat community does not practice burial in the same way as other Hindu groups, but the focus is on the worship of Shiva and the belief in achieving union with him after death. Thus, the correct answer is (C) They believe that on death they will be united with Shiva.

Quick Tip

Lingayatism, or the Virashaiva tradition, emphasizes devotion to Shiva and believes in spiritual liberation through the union with Shiva after death.

9. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Battle of Talikota
- II. Establishment of Nagalpuram
- III. Formation of Kamalpuram Tank
- IV. Emergence of the Sultanate of Golconda

Options: (A) I, II, III, IV

(B) II, III, IV, I

(C) III, II, IV, I

(D) IV, I, III, II

Correct Answer: (C) III, II, IV, I

Solution: To determine the correct chronological order, let's look at the historical timeline:

- The **Formation of Kamalpuram Tank (III)** occurred first, around the early 16th century, as part of the infrastructural development in the region. - The **Establishment of Nagalpuram (II)** followed, laying the groundwork for future administrative development in the area. - The **Emergence of the Sultanate of Golconda (IV)** came next, marking the rise of a significant Muslim state in the Deccan region. - Finally, the **Battle of Talikota (I)** took place in 1565, a decisive battle in which the Vijayanagara Empire was defeated by a coalition of Deccan Sultanates.

Thus, the correct order is III, II, IV, I.

Quick Tip

Understanding historical events in chronological order can help clarify their impact on subsequent developments.

10. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I

Temple

- a. Brihadeshwara temple
- b. Chennakeshava temple

Column-II

Location

- 1. Tanjavur
- 2. Vijayanagara

- c. Hazara Ram temple 3. Belur
d. Chidambaram temple 4. Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct option:

- (A) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
(B) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1
(C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-4
(D) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4

Correct Answer: (D) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4

Solution: Let's match the temples with their locations:

- a. Brihadeshwara temple: This famous temple is located in Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu, and is a grand example of Chola architecture. Hence, it corresponds to 4. Tanjavur. - b.

Chennakeshava temple: This temple is located in Vijayanagara, the historic capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Thus, it matches with 1. Vijayanagara. - c. Hazara Ram temple: This

temple is located in Belur, Karnataka, which is known for its Hoysala architecture.

Therefore, it corresponds to 3. Belur. - d. Chidambaram temple: The Chidambaram temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is located in Tamil Nadu. It matches with 2. Tamil Nadu.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4.

Quick Tip

The architecture of ancient temples can give insights into the location and the dynastic influence during their construction.

11. Identify the ruler of India from the sixteenth century with the following information and choose the correct option:

- He went on a pilgrimage to Ajmer fourteen times.
- He sought blessings for new conquests and the birth of sons from Ajmer Sharif.

- (A) Sultan Ghias-ud-din Khalji
(B) Shah-Jehan
(C) Akbar
(D) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Correct Answer: (B) Shah-Jehan

Solution: The ruler described in the question is Shah-Jehan. He made pilgrimages to Ajmer Sharif for blessings on numerous occasions. Additionally, he was known for his architectural contributions, the most notable being the Taj Mahal. The pilgrimage to Ajmer and seeking blessings were part of his belief in divine support for his reign and family.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Shah-Jehan.

Quick Tip

Shah-Jehan's devotion to Ajmer Sharif was a significant aspect of his reign and his quest for divine blessings.

12. Who among the following included the composition of Guru Tegh Bahadur ji in the Guru Granth Sahib?

- (A) Guru Hargobind Sahibji
- (B) Guru Gobind Singhji
- (C) Guru Arjan Devji
- (D) Guru Harkrishan Sahibji

Correct Answer: (B) Guru Gobind Singhji

Solution: Guru Gobind Singhji, the tenth Sikh Guru, included the hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur ji in the Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji's teachings and sacrifices were pivotal in the history of Sikhism, and his hymns are an integral part of the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of Sikhism.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Guru Gobind Singhji.

Quick Tip

Guru Gobind Singhji's efforts to include the teachings of previous Gurus in the Guru Granth Sahib were instrumental in preserving Sikh spiritual knowledge.

13. Which of the following statements is true regarding the land revenue system of the Mughals?

- (A) The revenue collectors collected tax of land in cash only.
- (B) The cultivated lands were taxed without any measurement.
- (C) Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the empire.
- (D) The tax collectors used to collect taxes with the help of Sahukars.

Correct Answer: (C) Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the empire.

Solution: The Mughal empire relied heavily on land revenue as its primary source of income. The land revenue system, notably during the reign of Akbar, was highly structured and involved detailed land measurement (called Zabt). While taxes were collected in kind and sometimes in cash, the key point is that revenue from agriculture formed the backbone of the empire's economy. This system helped fund the vast Mughal military, administration, and infrastructure.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the empire.

Quick Tip

The Mughal land revenue system was critical to the empire's functioning and economy, with the bulk of income coming from agriculture.

14. Identify the correct statement from the following regarding the role of women in agrarian society of the Mughal State.

- (A) Only artisanal work was done by women.
- (B) Women worked in the fields with men.
- (C) Remarriage were not allowed for divorced women.
- (D) Women were totally independent.

Correct Answer: (B) Women worked in the fields with men.

Solution: Women in the Mughal agrarian society played an active role in agricultural work, including working alongside men in the fields. This reflects the relatively more active

participation of women in the agrarian economy compared to other periods, where women were typically confined to domestic or artisanal tasks.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Women worked in the fields with men.

Quick Tip

Women in Mughal society, especially in rural areas, contributed significantly to agricultural labor, showcasing their active participation in the economy.

15. Find the odd one out regarding the revolt of 1857 from the following:

- (A) Arrah : Kunwar Singh
- (B) Barout : Shah Mal
- (C) Singhbhum : Gonu
- (D) Hyderabad : Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah

Correct Answer: (C) Singhbhum : Gonu

Solution: The Revolt of 1857 was a series of uprisings across India, with various leaders taking part. However, Gonu from Singhbhum was not a prominent figure in the revolt, making this pair the odd one out. Kunwar Singh, Shah Mal, and Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah were key figures in the revolt, leading significant uprisings in their respective regions. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Singhbhum : Gonu.

Quick Tip

Familiarizing yourself with the key figures of the 1857 Revolt helps in understanding the scope and spread of the uprising.

16. Fill in the blank with the suitable option given below:

The Revolt of 1857 marked the end of the _____ dynasty in India.

- (A) Maratha
- (B) Rajput
- (C) Scindia

(D) Mughal

Correct Answer: (D) Mughal

Solution: The Revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, marked the end of the Mughal dynasty. The British officially deposed the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, and the British Empire took direct control of India. The Mughal dynasty, which had ruled much of India for centuries, came to an end after this rebellion.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Mughal.

Quick Tip

The Revolt of 1857 not only ended the Mughal Empire but also marked the beginning of direct British rule in India.

17. Which of the following statements best describes the effect of the Permanent Settlement on zamindars?

- (A) They became landless labourers.
- (B) They all were replaced by Jotedars.
- (C) They sold their land to British.
- (D) They gained significant control over land.

Correct Answer: (D) They gained significant control over land.

Solution: The Permanent Settlement of 1793, introduced by the British, made zamindars the owners of land and the collectors of revenue. The zamindars now had significant control over the land, which they could manage, sell, or lease. While the system benefited the British by securing a stable revenue, it often led to exploitation of the peasants. Zamindars gained considerable power through this arrangement.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) They gained significant control over land.

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement created a new class of powerful landowners, the zamindars, who played a significant role in rural governance and land management.

18. How was the Constituent Assembly influenced by public opinion? Choose the correct option.

Statements: **I.** People aired their views outside the Parliament House.

II. People gave their reactions through the press.

III. The members of the Constituent Assembly used to discuss with the public.

IV. Public expressed their views in the Constituent Assembly.

Options: (A) I, III & IV

(B) II, III & IV

(C) I, IV & II

(D) I, II & III

Correct Answer: (D) I, II & III

Solution: The Constituent Assembly was influenced by public opinion in the following ways:

- **I.** People aired their views outside the Parliament House, which influenced the discussions inside. - **II.** People gave their reactions through the press, allowing them to express their opinions publicly. - **III.** The members of the Constituent Assembly used to discuss with the public, keeping them involved in the decision-making process. - **IV.** Public expression within the Assembly was less direct compared to the other methods.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) I, II & III.

Quick Tip

Public participation was a key factor in shaping the debates of the Constituent Assembly, ensuring that the views of the people were taken into account.

19. Identify the person from the given information:

1. He was the head of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
2. He was against the separate electorate.
3. He was the first home minister of free India.

- (A) Gobind Ballabh Pant
- (B) R.V. Dhulekar
- (C) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Pandit Nehru

Correct Answer: (C) Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution: The person described in the question is Vallabhbhai Patel, who was the first Home Minister of free India and played a pivotal role in the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. He was also against the separate electorate system and served as the head of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Vallabhbhai Patel.

Quick Tip

Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the "Iron Man of India" for his role in uniting India after independence.

20. On whose advice Gandhiji spent a year in travelling around British India for getting to know the land and its people before entering into politics?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Correct Answer: (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Solution: Gandhiji, before fully entering into politics, took a year-long journey across British India on the advice of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who emphasized the importance of understanding the land and its people. This experience deeply influenced Gandhi's understanding of Indian society and its issues, shaping his future political strategy.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Quick Tip

Gokhale's advice helped Gandhiji gain a deeper understanding of India's rural and social realities, which became the foundation for his later political work.

21. Why did Gandhi call for a nationwide campaign against the 'Rowlatt Act'? Choose the appropriate option from the following:

Choose the correct option:

- (A) The British Government closed all the schools and colleges.
- (B) The First World War came to an end.
- (C) British Govt. permitted detention without trial.
- (D) People expected independence from the British.

Correct Answer: (C) British Govt. permitted detention without trial.

Solution: The Rowlatt Act (1919), also known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, allowed the British government to detain individuals without trial, leading to widespread protests and dissatisfaction. This Act was seen as an authoritarian measure that curbed civil liberties, and Gandhi launched a nationwide campaign against it as part of his non-violent resistance strategy.

- Option (A): The closure of schools and colleges was not the primary reason for Gandhi's campaign.
- Option (B): The end of the First World War did not directly relate to the Rowlatt Act.
- Option (D): While people expected independence, the primary cause of the campaign was the repressive nature of the Rowlatt Act.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) British Govt. permitted detention without trial.

Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act was one of the most oppressive acts passed by the British, and it led to significant public unrest, triggering Gandhi's non-violent resistance campaign.

SECTION - B (6 X 3 = 18)

Short Answer Type Questions

22. (a) Why were the seals and sealings used by the Harappans to facilitate long distance communication? Explain with examples.

Solution: The Harappans used seals and sealings for long distance communication primarily for administrative and commercial purposes. The seals were typically made of materials like steatite, and they often featured an engraving of animals or symbols. They were used to mark goods, validate ownership, and secure trade transactions. The seals also contained the Harappan script, although it remains undeciphered.

The seals helped to facilitate communication between the cities of the Indus Valley civilization, as they could convey the authority or identity of merchants, traders, or officials across great distances. For example, a seal found in the city of Mohenjo-Daro was used to mark goods, and a similar seal was found as far away as Mesopotamia, indicating a trade connection.

Thus, the seals and sealings acted as a reliable form of identification and communication, supporting both administrative control and commerce across the vast Harappan trade networks.

Quick Tip

The use of seals in Harappan society highlights their advanced administrative systems and the importance of trade.

22. (b) “There were different views of archaeologists on the administration of Harappa.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution: Archaeologists have debated the nature of Harappan administration, with different views on how the civilization was governed. Some archaeologists suggest that Harappa was governed by a centralized authority, possibly a king or ruler, because of the uniformity in the weight systems, seals, and urban planning across the cities. For instance, the standardized brick sizes in cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa suggest a high degree of centralization

and planning.

However, other scholars argue that Harappa may have had a decentralized form of governance, with regional leaders or a council of elders making decisions. Evidence for this theory comes from the lack of monumental palaces or royal insignia, and the lack of clear evidence for a singular ruler. Instead, the Harappans may have had a more egalitarian and decentralized political structure.

Thus, archaeologists have various opinions, with some supporting centralized rule while others favor a decentralized approach, based on the available archaeological evidence.

Quick Tip

The lack of clear evidence for a centralized ruler in Harappa makes it one of the most debated aspects of the civilization's governance.

23. Explain any three sources to know about the Maurya Empire.

Solution: To understand the Maurya Empire, historians rely on a variety of sources:

1. **Archaeological Evidence:** Excavations at places like Pataliputra (modern Patna) have revealed significant insights into Mauryan urban planning, including remains of large palaces, public buildings, and fortifications. Additionally, the discovery of the Mauryan pillar edicts, like the Ashokan inscriptions, provides valuable information about the empire's governance, policies, and administration.
2. **Literary Sources:** Ancient texts such as the *Arthashastra* by Kautilya (Chanakya) offer detailed accounts of Mauryan administration, statecraft, and military strategy. The *Indica* by Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the Maurya court, provides valuable foreign perspectives on the Mauryan Empire, especially under Chandragupta Maurya.
3. **Inscriptions:** The edicts of Emperor Ashoka, inscribed on stone pillars throughout the empire, give us direct insights into his reign. These inscriptions highlight Ashoka's policies on governance, law, welfare, and religious tolerance, as well as his role in the spread of Buddhism.

Thus, these sources—archaeological, literary, and epigraphic—are key to understanding the Maurya Empire.

Quick Tip

Ashoka's inscriptions are among the most important primary sources for studying the Maurya Empire and its social policies.

24. Analyse the role of Amara-nayakas in the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: Amara-nayakas were military governors or regional administrators in the Vijayanagara Empire, particularly during the reign of Krishnadevaraya. They were responsible for governing specific provinces, maintaining law and order, and managing the military forces in their respective areas. Their role was crucial in maintaining the empire's stability and its expansion.

Each Amara-nayaka was assigned a significant military force, which allowed them to exert considerable power within their domain. They were also expected to collect taxes, manage land revenues, and oversee the administration. The system of Amara-nayakas helped in the decentralization of power while ensuring loyalty to the central government. This system contributed to the strength and cohesion of the Vijayanagara Empire, enabling it to resist external invasions and manage internal administration effectively.

Thus, Amara-nayakas were essential in both military and administrative capacities, playing a key role in the empire's governance and territorial control.

Quick Tip

The Amara-nayaka system in the Vijayanagara Empire is a good example of how military and administrative power was decentralized for effective governance.

24. Analyse the factors that led the rulers of the Vijayanagara empire to choose the site of Vijayanagara as their capital.

Solution: Several factors contributed to the choice of Vijayanagara as the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire:

1. Strategic Location: Vijayanagara was located on the banks of the Tungabhadra River, which provided both water supply and a natural defense barrier. The location was easily

defensible against enemy invasions, making it an ideal choice for the capital.

2. **Economic Advantages:** The region around Vijayanagara was fertile, and it had access to trade routes, both inland and maritime. This allowed the empire to flourish economically, as it could control the flow of goods and wealth from various regions, both within India and with other parts of Asia.

3. **Political and Military Considerations:** The geographical location of Vijayanagara also helped the rulers maintain control over the Deccan plateau, as it was centrally located among the Deccan Sultanates, which helped in controlling the surrounding regions and asserting dominance over rival states.

Thus, the combination of strategic location, economic advantages, and military considerations led to the selection of Vijayanagara as the capital.

Quick Tip

Geography and trade played a significant role in the establishment of Vijayanagara as the center of the empire's power.

25. Describe the role of Panchayats in the Mughal era.

Solution: During the Mughal era, Panchayats played a vital role in local governance, particularly in rural areas. These were traditional village councils made up of elders and respected members of the community. Their primary function was to resolve disputes, settle conflicts, and administer justice at the grassroots level.

The Mughal emperors, especially Akbar, valued the role of Panchayats as they helped maintain law and order in the rural areas without imposing heavy-handed central control.

While the Mughal administration maintained ultimate authority, Panchayats acted as a form of decentralized governance that allowed local communities to maintain their customs and resolve issues internally.

Panchayats also played a role in agricultural administration and helped in the collection of land revenue, providing a more efficient way to manage rural affairs in the vast Mughal Empire.

Thus, Panchayats were an important part of the Mughal administrative system, particularly

in rural governance.

Quick Tip

Panchayats in the Mughal era were not just judicial bodies, but also acted as agents of local administration, easing governance in rural areas.

26. Analyse the policies adopted by William Bentinck to reform Indian society.

Solution: William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835, is known for his reformist policies, which aimed at improving the social conditions of Indians. Some of his major policies include:

1. **Abolition of Sati:** One of the most significant reforms introduced by Bentinck was the legal abolition of Sati (the practice of widows self-immolating on their husbands' funeral pyres) in 1829. This was a major step in modernizing Indian society and protecting women's rights.
2. **Promotion of English Education:** Bentinck played a key role in promoting Western-style education in India. He supported the establishment of English schools and advocated for the use of English as the medium of instruction, which would later lead to the development of a modern Indian educated class.
3. **Support for the Reform Movements:** Bentinck was also a supporter of Indian reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who advocated for social reforms like the abolition of caste-based discrimination and the promotion of women's rights.

Thus, William Bentinck's policies were foundational in bringing about social reform, particularly in challenging deeply entrenched social practices like Sati.

Quick Tip

Bentinck's reforms set the stage for future social and educational changes in India during British rule.

27. "During the debates in Constituent Assembly, B.R. Ambedkar told that he wanted a strong centre, much stronger than the centre we had created under the Act of 1935."

Analyse the statement.

Solution: B.R. Ambedkar's statement during the Constituent Assembly debates reflects his belief in a strong central government, one that could effectively maintain unity and control over a diverse nation like India. The Government of India Act of 1935 had established a federal system with a relatively weak central authority, and Ambedkar felt that this structure was inadequate for India's needs post-independence.

1. **Strengthening the Centre:** Ambedkar believed that a stronger central government would ensure the unity and stability of the newly independent nation. He argued that in a country as diverse as India, the federal system under the 1935 Act had proven ineffective, as regional powers could undermine national policies.

2. **Centralized Power for National Unity:** Ambedkar's advocacy for a strong central authority was based on the need for uniformity in policies, particularly in areas like law, governance, and social reform. He saw decentralization as a potential source of conflict, especially between different linguistic, religious, and cultural groups.

Thus, Ambedkar's argument reflected his pragmatic view that India required a strong central government to address its complex and diverse realities.

Quick Tip

Ambedkar's vision for a strong central government was aimed at preventing fragmentation and ensuring national integration in post-independence India.

SECTION - C (3 X 8 = 24)

Long Answer Type Questions

28. (a) Examine the nature and characteristics of the land grants in ancient Indian society.

Solution: In ancient India, land grants played a significant role in the socio-economic structure. They were typically given by kings or rulers to individuals, institutions, or religious bodies as a form of reward or for the purpose of religious merit. Some key features of land grants in ancient Indian society are:

1. **Religious and Social Significance:** Land grants were often made to Brahmins, religious institutions, or temples. These grants were meant to support religious activities, scholars, and provide for the upkeep of temples.
 2. **Economic and Political Function:** Kings used land grants as a way to secure loyalty from local elites, including military leaders or aristocrats. In return for land, these elites were expected to provide military service or other forms of support.
 3. **Non-Transference of Land:** Most land grants were non-transferable, meaning that once granted, the land could not be sold or passed on. However, the recipient could use the land for agricultural production or other economic purposes.
- Thus, land grants in ancient India were both a tool of political consolidation and a means of supporting religious and social institutions.

Quick Tip

Land grants in ancient India helped to strengthen the relationship between rulers, religious institutions, and local elites.

OR

28. (b) Examine the various strategies used to enhance agricultural output from the sixth BCE onwards.

Solution: Agricultural output in ancient India was enhanced through a combination of technological advancements, irrigation systems, and agricultural policies. Some key strategies included:

1. **Irrigation Systems:** The development of canals, wells, and other irrigation techniques allowed farmers to grow crops in areas with less rainfall or during dry seasons. For example, the Mauryas and later the Guptas invested in irrigation projects to improve agricultural productivity.
2. **Crop Diversification:** The use of multiple types of crops, such as grains, pulses, and vegetables, increased agricultural resilience and output. This allowed farmers to adjust to varying climatic conditions.

3. Use of Improved Tools: The introduction of better ploughs, such as the iron plough, helped in cultivating tougher soils and increasing the efficiency of farming.

4. State Support: Rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka provided support to agriculture through policies that reduced taxes during lean seasons and helped distribute water efficiently to farmers.

Thus, various strategies, including irrigation, crop diversification, and improved tools, helped enhance agricultural output in ancient India.

Quick Tip

Ancient India's agricultural strategies laid the foundation for high levels of productivity, which supported the growth of large cities and a prosperous economy.

29. 'Francois Bernier contrasted what he saw in India with the situation in Europe.'

Explain the statement with examples.

Solution: Francois Bernier, a French physician and traveler, spent a considerable amount of time in India in the 17th century. In his writings, he compared Indian society and politics with those of Europe. Some key contrasts include:

1. Political System: Bernier noted that the Indian political system was more despotic and lacked the political freedoms found in Europe. He observed that the Mughal emperor had absolute power, unlike the constitutional monarchies of Europe.

2. Social Structure: He remarked on the rigid caste system in India, which he found to be much more entrenched than the class systems in Europe. In Europe, class mobility was more possible, whereas in India, caste determined one's social status for life.

3. Economic Practices: Bernier noted that India was a prosperous country with a rich agricultural base, but it lacked the industrialization seen in Europe. He found Indian economic practices, including trade, to be less advanced than those in Europe.

Thus, Bernier's writings provide a European perspective on India's socio-political and economic systems during the Mughal era.

Quick Tip

Bernier's observations provide valuable insight into how Europe perceived India's governance and social practices in the 17th century.

OR

29. (b) 'Ibn-Battuta has written extensively about his experience in India.' Explain the statement with examples.

Solution: Ibn Battuta, a Moroccan traveler and scholar, wrote about his extensive travels in India during the 14th century. Some key aspects of his experience include:

1. **His Impressions of Indian Society:** Ibn Battuta was impressed by the hospitality and the opulence of the courts in India. He visited the court of the Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad bin Tughlaq and praised the grandeur of the court and the Sultan's generosity.
2. **Judicial System:** Ibn Battuta admired the Islamic judicial system in India, noting that it was well-organized and effective. He was particularly impressed with the judges and the legal processes in the country.
3. **Social Customs:** Ibn Battuta observed and documented various social customs, including religious practices, dietary habits, and festivals, offering a glimpse into the daily life and diversity of Indian society during the medieval period.

Thus, Ibn Battuta's writings provide valuable historical insight into India during the 14th century.

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta's accounts are one of the most detailed and well-known records of 14th-century India, reflecting the richness of its culture and society.

30. Imagine you are leading a historical research team. How would you explain the role of Ryotwari System in fostering rural indebtedness and its long-term consequences on Bombay-Deccan peasantry? Explain.

Solution: The Ryotwari system, introduced by the British in the 19th century, placed the responsibility of paying land taxes directly on individual farmers (ryots). While the system was intended to simplify land revenue collection, it had several negative consequences:

1. **Rural Indebtedness:** The system fixed taxes at a high rate, which often exceeded the farmers' ability to pay. Farmers had to borrow money from moneylenders at high interest rates to pay the taxes, leading to chronic indebtedness.
2. **Economic Exploitation:** As farmers struggled to meet tax demands, many were forced to sell their land to moneylenders or landlords, leading to the concentration of land in the hands of a few. This weakened the peasantry and contributed to widespread poverty.
3. **Long-term Consequences:** The Ryotwari system contributed to long-term economic instability for the peasantry in the Bombay-Deccan region. Farmers, who were once landowners, lost their lands and became dependent on the landlords or moneylenders, further deepening their economic vulnerability.

Thus, the Ryotwari system exacerbated rural indebtedness, undermined agricultural productivity, and caused long-term damage to the peasantry.

Quick Tip

The Ryotwari system's negative consequences on the rural economy highlight the exploitative nature of colonial land revenue systems.

OR

30 (b). You are asked to prepare a report on how the end of the American Civil War affected the cotton boom in the Indian Deccan. How would you assess the changes? Explain.

Solution: The end of the American Civil War in 1865 had significant consequences on global cotton trade, particularly in the Indian Deccan region. The war had disrupted cotton production in the southern United States, which had been a major supplier of cotton to global markets. With the end of the war, cotton production in the U.S. resumed, leading to a fall in cotton prices worldwide.

1. Impact on the Indian Cotton Boom: During the Civil War, India had stepped in as a major supplier of cotton to European industries, and the Indian cotton boom saw a rise in cotton cultivation, especially in the Deccan region. The end of the war, however, caused a drop in demand for Indian cotton as the U.S. regained its position in the global market.

2. Economic Consequences: The reduced demand for Indian cotton led to a slowdown in agricultural output and negatively affected the economy of cotton-growing regions in India. The decrease in global cotton prices also hurt local farmers who had been relying on the booming cotton trade.

In conclusion, the end of the American Civil War marked the decline of the cotton boom in India, particularly in the Deccan, as global demand shifted back to U.S. cotton.

Quick Tip

The end of the American Civil War significantly impacted the cotton economy in India, highlighting the global nature of agricultural trade.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

Source Based Questions

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Verses from the Upanishads

Here are two verses from the *Chandogya Upanishad*, a text composed in Sanskrit c. sixth century BCE:

The Nature of the Self

This self of mine within the heart, is smaller than paddy or barley or mustard or millet or the kernel of a seed of millet. This self of mine within the heart is greater than the earth, greater than the intermediate space, greater than heaven, greater than these worlds.

The True Sacrifice

This one (the wind) that blows, this is surely a sacrifice... While moving, it sanctifies all this; therefore it is indeed a sacrifice.

31.1 Mention the main theme of the verse.

Solution: The main theme of these verses is the understanding of the self (Atman) and its relationship to the greater universe. The first verse describes the self as both the smallest and the largest entity in existence, transcending all physical boundaries. The second verse reflects on the concept of sacrifice, symbolized by the wind, which purifies and sanctifies the world through its motion.

Thus, the main theme explores the unity and vastness of the self, and the sanctifying nature of existence, as represented through the elements of nature.

Quick Tip

The Upanishads emphasize the interconnectedness of the self with the cosmos, illustrating the profound philosophical views of ancient India.

31.2 Mention the relationship between the self and the wind in the context of these verses.

Solution: In these verses, the self (Atman) is presented as being both infinitely small and infinitely large, while the wind represents the natural forces that transcend ordinary human existence. The wind is described as a sacrifice because, as it moves, it purifies and sanctifies

everything in its path, just as the self transcends the material world and is the source of all existence.

The relationship between the self and the wind can be seen as symbolic: just as the wind moves and purifies, the self pervades all of existence, sanctifying and transcending everything in the universe.

Quick Tip

The wind, symbolizing sacrifice, connects the microcosm (self) with the macrocosm (the universe), reflecting the Upanishadic view of unity.

31.3 How does this source reflect the philosophical ideas of the Upanishads?

Solution: This source reflects several core philosophical ideas of the Upanishads:

1. **The Unity of the Self (Atman):** The first verse describes the self as both the smallest and the largest entity in existence, highlighting the Upanishadic view that the true self transcends physical limitations and is inherently connected to the larger universe.
2. **The Interconnectedness of All Things:** The second verse introduces the wind as a symbol of sacrifice, purifying and sanctifying everything it touches. This reflects the Upanishadic belief that all elements of nature are interconnected, and that through actions like sacrifice, one can attain spiritual purity.
3. **Transcendence and Sacrifice:** The idea that the self is greater than everything in the world and the wind's role as a purifier shows the importance of transcendence in Upanishadic thought, where the material world is seen as a temporary illusion, and the ultimate goal is to realize one's unity with the eternal essence.

Thus, the verses encapsulate the Upanishadic philosophy of self-realization, unity with the cosmos, and the sanctifying power of sacrifice.

Quick Tip

The Upanishads explore profound philosophical concepts such as the nature of the self, the interconnectedness of all things, and the path to spiritual realization.

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Amir Khusrau and the Qaul

Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), the great poet, musician and disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, gave a unique form to the Chishti 'sama' by introducing the qaul (Arabic word meaning "saying"), a hymn sung at the opening or closing of qawwali. This was followed by sufi poetry in Persian, Hindavi or Urdu, and sometimes using words from all of these languages. Qawwals (those who sing these songs) at the shrine of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya always start their recital with the qaul. Today qawwali is performed in shrines all over the subcontinent.

32.1 What unique form did Amir Khusrau introduce to the Chishti 'sama'? **Solution:** Amir

Khusrau introduced the qaul (meaning "saying") to the Chishti 'sama' by incorporating it as a hymn sung at the opening or closing of qawwali. This was a distinctive innovation by Khusrau, which involved starting the qawwali performances with the qaul, followed by sufi poetry in Persian, Hindavi, or Urdu.

Thus, the unique form introduced by Amir Khusrau was the qaul, which became an integral part of the qawwali tradition.

Quick Tip

The addition of the qaul by Amir Khusrau helped integrate the musical and spiritual aspects of Sufi practice, making qawwali performances more structured and meaningful.

32.2 How did the Chishti-sufi traditions shape Amir Khusrau's understanding of spirituality?

Solution: Amir Khusrau was deeply influenced by the teachings of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, a prominent Sufi saint of the Chishti order. His understanding of spirituality was shaped by several key aspects:

- Sufism's Focus on Love and Devotion: Sufism emphasized love, devotion, and the

relationship between the individual and the divine. Khusrau internalized this concept, and it is evident in his poetry and music, where he expressed a deep emotional connection to God. - Universalism: The Chishti order was known for its inclusive nature, focusing on the spiritual rather than the outward rituals. Khusrau adopted this approach, creating poetry and music that transcended linguistic and cultural boundaries. He used Persian, Hindavi, and Urdu, blending them to reach a larger audience. - The Role of Music: Music and poetry in Sufism were seen as a means of bringing the soul closer to God. Khusrau, through his musical innovations (like introducing the qaul in qawwali), helped elevate music as a means of spiritual expression.

Khusrau's deep spiritual experience, combined with his musical genius, reflected the Sufi ideals of mysticism, love, and the search for divine unity.

Quick Tip

Sufism, with its emphasis on love and mysticism, deeply influenced the arts, especially music and poetry, in India, as seen through Khusrau's work.

32.3 Analyse the significance of the Sufism in the qawwali performances.

Solution: Sufism has played a central role in shaping qawwali performances, making them one of the most important cultural and religious practices in South Asia.

- Spiritual Expression through Music: Qawwali is deeply tied to the Sufi tradition as a form of spiritual expression. It was used by Sufis as a means to bring individuals closer to the divine by evoking intense emotional and spiritual experiences. - Integration of Poetry and Music: Sufi poetry, written by saints like Amir Khusrau, became the lyrics for qawwali songs. These lyrics often convey profound spiritual insights, celebrating divine love, the yearning for God, and the relationship between the soul and the divine. - Cultural Influence: Over time, qawwali performances transcended religious boundaries and became an integral part of South Asian culture. Today, they are performed not only in Sufi shrines but also in various cultural settings, furthering the reach of Sufi spiritual teachings.

Thus, Sufism, with its emphasis on music and poetry, has made qawwali a significant vehicle for conveying spiritual teachings, both in the religious and cultural contexts.

Quick Tip

Qawwali's role as a form of spiritual music reflects the essence of Sufi mysticism, using art to bring people closer to divine understanding.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Why the Salt Satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterizing this wicked dog-in-the-manger policy.

From various sources, I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people.

The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure and fourthly, to crown this folly, an unheard of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people.

This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG), Vol. 49

33.1 Why was salt law disliked by the masses?

Solution: The salt law was disliked by the masses for several reasons:

1. Unjust Taxation: The salt tax was seen as an unfair burden on the common people, as salt was an essential part of the diet. This tax disproportionately affected the poor, who could not afford to pay such high taxes on a basic necessity. 2. Monopoly on Salt Production: The British government imposed a monopoly on the production and sale of salt, which meant that people were denied the right to produce their own salt. This was seen as a direct attack on their economic freedom. 3. Exploitation: The revenue generated from the salt tax went to the British, who used it to fund their administration, which further fueled resentment among the Indian population.

Thus, the salt law symbolized the exploitation and control the British had over the lives of Indians, making it a focal point for resistance.

Quick Tip

The Salt Tax was a symbol of British exploitation, affecting the daily lives of ordinary Indians, and became a focal point for mass resistance during the Indian freedom struggle.

33.2 Why were salt officers appointed by the British Government?

Solution: Salt officers were appointed by the British Government to enforce the salt monopoly. Their responsibilities included:

1. Monitoring the Production and Distribution of Salt: These officers ensured that all salt produced in India was controlled by the British authorities. Any illegal production or trade of salt was prohibited. 2. Preventing Smuggling: Officers were tasked with stopping the smuggling of salt from areas where it could be freely produced or where the British salt monopoly did not apply. 3. Enforcing the Tax: The salt officers collected the tax on salt, ensuring that all salt produced and consumed in India was taxed. This revenue was used to fund British military operations and governance.

Salt officers were seen as agents of oppression, directly involved in exploiting the Indian population through the salt tax.

Quick Tip

The Salt Officers played a key role in enforcing the British monopoly on salt production, acting as agents of colonial control and economic exploitation in India.

33.3 Why did Lord Irwin fail in understanding the significance of Salt March?

Solution: Lord Irwin, the British Viceroy of India, failed to understand the significance of the Salt March for several reasons:

1. **Underestimating the Power of Mass Mobilization:** Irwin failed to recognize that the Salt March was not just a protest against the salt tax but a symbol of the broader Indian struggle for independence. Gandhi's leadership and ability to mobilize the masses were underestimated. 2. **Failure to Recognize the Symbolism:** The Salt March was a symbolic act that galvanized Indians across the country. It represented a peaceful challenge to British authority, and Irwin misjudged the power of this nonviolent resistance. 3. **Over-reliance on Repression:** Irwin, like many British officials, believed that the best way to handle dissent was through repression and coercion. The Salt March was an example of how nonviolent resistance could undermine the British Empire without using force, which Irwin failed to understand. 4. **Missed the Political Message:** The march was not merely about the salt tax but was a direct challenge to British rule, asserting that India had the right to self-govern. Irwin misunderstood the deeper political message behind the march and viewed it as a mere nuisance rather than a transformative event.

Thus, Lord Irwin's failure to understand the significance of the Salt March highlighted the British government's inability to grasp the emerging power of mass movements led by figures like Gandhi.

Quick Tip

Lord Irwin's failure to understand the Salt March as a powerful symbol of nonviolent resistance reflects the British Empire's inability to comprehend the growing political consciousness and unity among the Indian masses.

SECTION - E (5)

Map Work

34.1 On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following places with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Rakhigarhi - a mature Harappan site (ii) Ajanta - a Buddhist site (iii) (a)
Ajmer - a territory under Mughals OR (b) Agra - a territory under Mughals

Solution: For this map work, the following locations should be identified and labeled on the given map of India:

- Rakhigarhi is located in the state of Haryana, and it is one of the largest mature Harappan sites. It is a key archaeological site that provides insights into the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Ajanta is located in the state of Maharashtra, known for its ancient Buddhist cave temples and paintings. It represents an important Buddhist site from the ancient period.
- Ajmer (option a) is located in Rajasthan and was an important territory under the Mughal Empire, known for its historical significance.
- Alternatively, Agra (option b) is also a major territory that was under Mughal rule and is famous for the Taj Mahal and other Mughal monuments.

34.2 On the same map two places have been marked as A and B as the centres of Indian National movement. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

Solution: The two places marked as A and B on the map are:

- A is likely to be Nehru's birthplace, Allahabad, or Calcutta, a major center of political activity during the Indian National Movement.
- B could be Nagpur, Bombay, or Chennai, which were also prominent centers of national movements, including the participation in the Indian National Congress.

These centers were critical to the Indian struggle for independence.

Quick Tip

The centers of the Indian National Movement were spread across the country, each playing a crucial role in organizing protests, movements, and political debates.

34.3 The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Question No. 34.

(a) Mention any one mature Harappan site in India.

Solution: One mature Harappan site in India is Mohenjo-Daro. It is one of the most prominent sites of the Indus Valley Civilization and was an important urban center during the Harappan period.

34.4 (b) Mention one Buddhist site in Maharashtra.

Solution: One prominent Buddhist site in Maharashtra is Ajanta Caves. These caves are known for their stunning rock-cut architecture and ancient Buddhist frescoes, making them a significant historical site.

34.5 (c) Name any one territory which was under the Mughals.

Solution: Delhi was a major territory under the Mughal Empire, serving as its capital and the center of Mughal rule for many years.

34.6 (d) Name the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was Hampi. Hampi was known for its stunning ruins, which are now a UNESCO World Heritage site, reflecting the grandeur of the Vijayanagara dynasty.

34.7 (e) Name any two centres of the Indian National Movement.

Solution: Two important centers of the Indian National Movement were Calcutta (now Kolkata) and Bombay (now Mumbai). Both cities played crucial roles in the formation of the Indian National Congress and were central to many protests and movements against British rule.

Quick Tip

The Indian National Movement was a nationwide effort, with key centers of activity emerging in major cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, and Madras.

