

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY SET 2 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. 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.

Choose the correct option:

- (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: The statement in Assertion (A) is correct because Harappa was indeed a well-planned city, renowned for its organized streets and urban layout. The statement in Reason (R) is also correct because Harappa's drainage system was sophisticated for its time, reflecting its urban planning. Therefore, Reason (R) explains Assertion (A), as the drainage system was an important part of Harappa's well-planned infrastructure.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reasoning of (A).

Quick Tip

When evaluating assertion-reason questions, ensure both statements are accurate and check if the reason directly supports the assertion.

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

Choose the correct option:

- (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: (B) These norms were being followed universally.

Solution: The codes of social behavior prescribed in the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras were intended to guide all sections of society during the period of the Mahabharata. These norms were meant to be followed universally, ensuring social harmony and ethical conduct across all strata of society.

Option (B) is the correct answer as the codes were designed to apply universally, although, in practice, their implementation may have varied.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) These norms were being followed universally.

Quick Tip

Codes of social behavior in ancient texts like Dharmasutras were often idealized guidelines meant for all members of society, regardless of their social class.

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

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Vakataka

Solution: Queen Prabhavati was a prominent ruler of the Vakataka dynasty, which was known for its contributions to Indian culture and support for Buddhism. She was particularly notable for her regency and her role in strengthening the Vakataka dynasty's influence.

Option (C) is correct as Queen Prabhavati belonged to the Vakataka dynasty, not the others listed.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Vakataka.

Quick Tip

Historical figures like Queen Prabhavati are often tied to the legacy of the dynasty they belong to, and their contributions can be significant in shaping the era's political and cultural history.

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

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Use of Wood
- (B) Use of Iron
- (C) Use of Bricks
- (D) Use of Marble

Correct Answer: (C) Use of Bricks

Solution: The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, is famous for its advanced urban planning and architecture. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan architecture is the widespread use of standardized baked bricks in the construction of buildings, streets, and drainage systems. This use of bricks ensured that the cities were well-structured and durable.

In contrast, materials like wood, iron, and marble were either used minimally or not in the construction of the major buildings and infrastructure of Harappa.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Use of Bricks.

Quick Tip

The use of bricks in Harappan architecture shows the advanced level of urban planning in the civilization.

5. 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

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Shahjehan Begum

Solution: Shahjehan Begum, the ruler of Bhopal from 1868 to 1901 CE, is known for her efforts in preserving the Sanchi Stupa, an important Buddhist monument. During her reign, she was instrumental in safeguarding cultural heritage and promoting the restoration of historical sites.

Jehanara Begum and Gulbadan Begum were important figures in Mughal history but were not related to the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa, and Rukhsaar Begum does not match the historical profile in the context of this question.

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

Quick Tip

Rulers who contributed to preserving cultural heritage often left behind lasting legacies that helped shape the historical landscape.

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



Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Shiva

Solution: The sculpture from the fifth-century Devgarh temple depicts Lord Shiva, a major deity in Hinduism, known for his role as the destroyer and transformer in the Hindu Trinity. The image of Shiva is often recognized by his distinctive features such as the third eye, matted hair, and the crescent moon. This particular sculpture showcases these features, which confirms that it represents Shiva.

Indra, Rudra, and Vishnu are also important deities in Hinduism, but the characteristics in the sculpture point more specifically to Shiva.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Shiva.

Quick Tip

Shiva is one of the most depicted deities in ancient sculptures, and recognizing his distinctive features can help in identifying such works.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 6.

Vardhman Mahavir is related to which of the following religions?

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (D) Jainism

Solution: Vardhman Mahavir, also known as Mahavira, is the 24th and last Tirthankara in Jainism. He is a central figure in Jain philosophy, which advocates non-violence (ahimsa), truth (satya), and asceticism. Mahavira's teachings became the foundation of Jainism, a religion that emphasizes liberation through the conquest of the self.

Mahavira is not related to Christianity, Hinduism, or Buddhism in the same way he is to Jainism.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Jainism.

Quick Tip

Understanding the founders and key figures in religious history can help distinguish between similar philosophical teachings.

7. 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

Choose the correct option:

- (A) a i, b ii, c iv, d iii
 (B) a ii, b iii, c i, d iv
 (C) a i, b iii, c iv, d ii
 (D) a iv, b i, c iii, d ii

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

Solution: Let's match the sculptures with their symbolic importance:

- a. Empty seat: This represents the Mahaparinibbana, symbolizing the Buddha's final passing away (or Nirvana). Therefore, it corresponds to i. Indicator of Mahaparinibbana.
- b. Gajalakshmi: This is a symbol of good fortune, associated with wealth and prosperity, hence it matches with ii. Indicator of good fortune.
- c. Wheel: The wheel (Dharmachakra) is symbolic of the first sermon of Buddha, representing the wheel of law and the Buddha's teachings. Therefore, it corresponds to iv. Indicator of first sermon of Buddha.
- d. Shalbanjika: This represents an auspicious figure, typically depicted with nature and fertility symbols, so it corresponds to iii. Indicator of auspicious.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) a i, b ii, c iv, d iii.

Quick Tip

Understanding the symbolic meanings behind sculptures can help link them to their historical and religious contexts.

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

Column-I

Temple

- a. Brihadeshwara temple
 b. Chennakeshava temple
 c. Hazara Ram temple
 d. Chidambaram temple

Column-II

Location

1. Tanjavur
 2. Vijayanagara
 3. Belur
 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.

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. 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.

Options: (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.

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

Options: (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.

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

Options: (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.

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

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only artisanal work were 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: In the agrarian society during the Mughal era, women played a significant role in agricultural work. They were not confined to just artisanal tasks but were also involved in farming and working in the fields alongside men. This reflects the more collaborative nature of the agrarian society, where both men and women contributed to agricultural production.

- Option (A): While women did participate in artisanal work, it was not limited to only this. Women were also involved in the fields.

- Option (C): Remarriage was allowed for divorced women in some cases, so this statement is not accurate.

- Option (D): Women were not fully independent, as social norms and traditions often limited their roles.

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

Quick Tip

In traditional societies, women's roles were diverse, often extending beyond domestic tasks to include participation in agriculture and economy.

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

Choose the correct option:

- (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: The Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition is a sect of Shaivism that originated in Karnataka. The followers of this tradition are dedicated to Lord Shiva and believe that after death, they will be united with Shiva. They reject the worship of other deities like Brahman or Vishnu, focusing instead solely on Shiva.

- Option (A): They do not emphasize Brahman as the supreme entity, but focus on Shiva.
- Option (B): Virashaivas do bury their dead, contrary to this option.
- Option (D): They are not followers of Vishnu but are devoted solely to Shiva.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) They believe that on death they will be united with Shiva.

Quick Tip

Lingayats or Virashaivas are a Shaiva sect and their belief in the afterlife is rooted in unity with Lord Shiva, not Brahman or Vishnu.

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

- 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.

Choose the correct option:

- (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 significantly influenced by public opinion through various channels:

- I. People aired their views outside the Parliament House: Public opinions were voiced in gatherings, protests, and other public spaces, which affected the Assembly's discussions.
- II. People gave their reactions through the press: The press was an important medium through which the general public communicated their views, and the Constituent Assembly members were aware of the sentiments expressed.
- III. The members of the Constituent Assembly used to discuss with the public: Some members of the Assembly engaged in discussions and even took public feedback into account during the formulation of the Constitution.

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

Quick Tip

The feedback and involvement of the public through various means were crucial in shaping the policies and decisions made by the Constituent Assembly.

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

Choose the correct option:

- (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 introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 gave zamindars the responsibility of collecting taxes from the peasants and transferring the revenue to the British government. As part of this system, zamindars gained significant control over land, including ownership and the right to collect revenue. This system allowed them to consolidate their power and wealth, even though some eventually lost land due to various factors such as mismanagement or debt.

- Option (A): Zamindars did not become landless labourers under this system; they were rather empowered with greater control over land.
- Option (B): Zamindars were not replaced by Jotedars; Jotedars were subordinate to zamindars in this system.
- Option (C): While some zamindars did sell land due to financial pressure, this was not the primary outcome of the Permanent Settlement.

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

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement had long-lasting effects on land ownership and the agrarian economy, significantly benefiting the zamindars while placing a heavy burden on peasants.

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

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

Choose the correct option:

- (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, led to the end of the Mughal Empire. The last Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled by the British after the revolt was crushed. This marked the official end of Mughal rule in India, and the British government took direct control of India.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Mughal.

Quick Tip

The fall of the Mughal Empire in 1857 marked a significant turning point in Indian history, as it led to direct British rule in India.

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

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Singhbhum : Gonu

Solution: The other options (A), (B), and (D) all refer to notable leaders or locations that were involved in the Revolt of 1857:

- Arrah: Kunwar Singh was a prominent leader in the revolt in Bihar.
- Barout: Shah Mal led the revolt in this region.
- Hyderabad: Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was a significant leader in the uprising, especially in the central and northern parts of India.

However, Singhbhum is an anomaly in this list. While Gonu was a local leader, Singhbhum was not as prominent in the revolt compared to the other regions mentioned.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Singhbhum : Gonu.

Quick Tip

When studying historical events like the Revolt of 1857, it's important to recognize both the key regions and the leaders involved.

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.

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (C) Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution: The given information points towards Vallabhbhai Patel.

- Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Home Minister of free India, and he played a crucial role in integrating princely states into the Indian Union.
- He was also the head of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly and worked for the unity of India, opposing the idea of separate electorates, which was part of the divisive communal politics at the time.

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

Quick Tip

Vallabhbhai Patel was instrumental in India's integration and played a key role in shaping the early political structure of independent India.

20. On whose advice did Gandhiji spend a year travelling around British India to get to know the land and its people before entering politics?

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Solution: Gandhiji was greatly influenced by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who advised him to travel around India and learn about the country and its people before embarking on the political stage. Gokhale believed in understanding the socio-political issues of India from the ground level, which significantly shaped Gandhiji's future approach to the Indian freedom struggle.

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

Quick Tip

Gopal Krishna Gokhale's advice to Gandhiji reflects the importance of understanding the land and its people before taking up the cause of politics.

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 as a means of communication and to facilitate trade across long distances. These seals were carved with animal motifs and inscriptions in the Harappan script, which remains undeciphered to date. The seals served the purpose of marking goods, ensuring authenticity, and functioning as a signature of sorts.

- Trade and Authentication: The seals were primarily used for trade, marking goods and ensuring that they were correctly attributed to their origin. For instance, seals bearing the motif of the unicorn or other animals have been found in Mesopotamia, suggesting trade between the Harappans and Mesopotamians. - Administration: The sealings were also used in the administration, marking goods and cargo transported along trade routes, demonstrating the importance of the seals in maintaining control over long-distance exchanges. - Example: The most well-known seal is the "Pashupati seal" depicting a figure sitting in a yogic pose, which is believed to represent a deity of fertility or a shamanic figure.

Thus, seals and sealings were essential for trade and administration, facilitating long-distance communication across regions in the Harappan civilization.

Quick Tip

Seals and sealings in ancient civilizations were crucial for trade, administration, and cultural identity. They provided evidence of far-reaching networks and administrative efficiency.

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

Solution: Archaeologists have offered various interpretations regarding the administrative structure of the Harappan civilization due to the lack of written records and the undeciphered Harappan script. Different views have emerged based on findings such as seals, buildings, and town layouts.

- Centralized Administration: Some scholars believe Harappa had a centralized administration due to the uniformity of weights, measures, and the town layout. The advanced drainage system and standardized brick sizes in cities like Mohenjo-Daro suggest coordinated planning and control. - Decentralized Administration: Other scholars suggest a more decentralized structure, where cities or regions had local authorities, and the seals likely represented city-states or local officials who controlled trade and resources. -

Examples: The discovery of granaries, possibly used for storing surplus grain, and the uniformity in the size of bricks used in construction indicate administrative regulation, but the lack of royal inscriptions leaves the exact structure open to interpretation.

Thus, the administration of Harappa is understood in various ways, from a centralized system of control to a more decentralized, city-state structure.

Quick Tip

The lack of written records in Harappan civilization makes its administration speculative, relying heavily on material culture such as seals and architecture for interpretation.

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

Solution: There are several sources of information about the Gupta Empire, which is often

referred to as the "Golden Age" of India. The major sources include:

1. **Archaeological Evidence:** Excavations at sites like Ujjain, Pataliputra, and Allahabad provide evidence of Gupta architecture, inscriptions, and coins that help reconstruct the empire's history. Notable Gupta rulers, such as Chandragupta I and Samudragupta, are depicted on coins, which give insights into their rule and military victories.
2. **Inscriptions:** The Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta, written by his court poet Harisena, is one of the most important sources. It records the military achievements of Samudragupta and his patronage of arts and culture.
3. **Literary Sources:** Ancient texts such as the Puranas and the writings of Chinese travelers like Faxian and Xuanzang provide valuable details about the political, social, and economic aspects of the Gupta Empire. These sources mention the prosperity and stability during the reign of Gupta rulers.

Thus, these three sources—archaeological evidence, inscriptions, and literary texts—are key to understanding the Gupta Empire's achievements.

Quick Tip

In ancient history, a combination of archaeological evidence, inscriptions, and contemporary accounts provide a fuller picture of a civilization's culture and administration.

24. (a) Analyse the role of Krishnadev Rai in the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: Krishnadevaraya, one of the most celebrated rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire, played a crucial role in strengthening the empire both politically and culturally. His reign is often seen as the zenith of Vijayanagara's power and cultural achievements.

- **Military Conquests:** Krishnadevaraya expanded the empire's territories through military campaigns against the Deccan Sultanates and other regional kingdoms. His victories consolidated the Vijayanagara Empire's dominance in South India.
- **Cultural Patronage:** He was a great patron of the arts and literature, supporting scholars like Allasani Peddana, who is often considered the "Andhra Kavita Pitamaha" (father of Telugu poetry). His court attracted scholars, poets, and artists, fostering a golden age of literature and art.
- **Administrative Reforms:** Krishnadevaraya reformed the administration, dividing the empire

into provinces governed by trusted officials. His rule brought about economic stability and agricultural prosperity.

Thus, Krishnadevaraya is remembered for his military prowess, cultural contributions, and administrative genius.

Quick Tip

The success of an empire often rests on the vision of its rulers. Krishnadevaraya's leadership elevated the Vijayanagara Empire to its peak in military, culture, and administration.

24. (b) Analyse the importance of Mahanavami Dibba in the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: The Mahanavami Dibba is a monumental structure in the Vijayanagara Empire, particularly associated with the reign of Krishnadevaraya. It is located in the Hampi ruins and holds great significance in the history and culture of the empire.

- Religious Significance: The Mahanavami Dibba was used during the Mahanavami festival, an important religious celebration in the Vijayanagara Empire. The king would observe this festival to symbolize his divine right to rule, marking the occasion with royal processions, dances, and offerings. - Architectural Marvel: The structure itself is a grand stone platform adorned with sculptures and inscriptions, demonstrating the architectural skills of the empire. The Mahanavami Dibba also symbolizes the unity between political power and religious devotion during the reign of the Vijayanagara kings. - Cultural Importance: The site also serves as a testament to the cultural and political prosperity during Krishnadevaraya's reign, showcasing the integration of art, religion, and governance.

Thus, the Mahanavami Dibba stands as a symbol of Vijayanagara's cultural and political greatness.

Quick Tip

Monuments like the Mahanavami Dibba provide insight into the cultural practices, religious beliefs, and political structure of ancient civilizations.

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

Solution: Zamindars were significant figures in the Mughal administration, acting as intermediaries between the Mughal Empire and the peasants. They played a key role in revenue collection and local governance.

- Revenue Collection: Zamindars were responsible for collecting land taxes from peasants. They were granted lands in return for their services and a percentage of the taxes they collected, often keeping a part for themselves. - Political Role: Many zamindars held local authority and governed specific regions, contributing to the central Mughal administration's control over vast territories. - Military Role: In exchange for land, zamindars also had to provide military service when required by the emperor, forming an essential part of the Mughal military system. - Challenges: Over time, some zamindars grew powerful and sometimes challenged Mughal authority, leading to rebellions.

Thus, zamindars played a vital role in the functioning of the Mughal empire, both in administrative and military terms.

Quick Tip

Zamindars were both powerful and responsible figures during the Mughal era, balancing revenue collection and military obligations while managing local governance.

26. Analyse the impact of the policy of annexation imposed by the British during the 1850s.

Solution: The British policy of annexation in the 1850s had profound and lasting effects on the Indian subcontinent. This policy, particularly under Lord Dalhousie, was marked by the Doctrine of Lapse, which allowed the British to annex any princely state where the ruler did not have a direct heir.

- Loss of Sovereignty: Many states, including those under the Marathas, Punjab, and Awadh, were annexed, leading to the loss of political autonomy for Indian rulers. - Economic Impact: The annexation policies also impacted local economies. For instance, the annexation of Awadh led to the disruption of agricultural production, which contributed to the discontentment among the local population. - Social Impact: The policy led to significant

social unrest, with local rulers and people losing their traditional powers and privileges, resulting in widespread resentment. This contributed to the Revolt of 1857, as many Indian rulers, soldiers, and common people rose up against the British.

Thus, the annexation policies by the British in the 1850s significantly contributed to the discontent that culminated in the 1857 revolt.

Quick Tip

The British policy of annexation and the Doctrine of Lapse were key factors in the growing resentment against British rule, leading to the Revolt of 1857.

27. K. Santhanam was in favour of giving greater powers to the provinces in the Constituent Assembly. Examine the statement.

Solution: K. Santhanam, an important member of the Constituent Assembly, advocated for decentralization and the transfer of greater powers to the provinces. He believed that India's vast and diverse regions required local autonomy to function efficiently. His support for more provincial autonomy stemmed from the notion that local governments were better suited to handle regional issues, thus ensuring more effective governance.

- Decentralization: Santhanam felt that greater provincial powers would allow for better representation of local interests. He believed this would foster a sense of inclusion and promote democracy by giving regions a voice in decision-making. - Historical Context: At the time, the Congress and the British had a centralization of power, which often led to discontent in different regions. The demands for autonomy from various regions like Punjab and Bengal further supported his argument for decentralization.

Thus, K. Santhanam's stance on decentralization and greater provincial powers reflected his vision for a more balanced and efficient Indian polity.

Quick Tip

Provincial autonomy was a critical aspect of post-independence governance, aimed at addressing the diverse needs and aspirations of India's regions.

SECTION - C (3 X 8 = 24)

Long Answer Type Questions 28. (a) ‘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, visited India in the 17th century and wrote about his experiences in his travelogue. He made several contrasts between the Indian subcontinent and Europe, particularly in terms of governance, society, and economy.

- Indian Society vs. European Society: Bernier noted that in India, the caste system played a significant role in organizing society, whereas in Europe, the feudal system was more prominent. He believed the rigidity of the caste system in India limited social mobility, contrasting it with the more flexible European society. - Monarchy and Governance: Bernier also criticized the absolute power of the Mughal emperors, contrasting it with the more balanced and institutionalized political systems in Europe, where monarchs had to contend with a more developed bureaucracy and the nobility. - Economic System: He observed that the wealth in India was largely controlled by a small elite and the Mughal emperor, contrasting it with the merchant-driven economy of Europe.

Thus, Bernier’s observations highlighted the stark contrasts between the Indian and European systems of governance, society, and economy.

Quick Tip

Travel accounts by Europeans like Bernier provide valuable insights into how they perceived Indian society, although they were often colored by their own cultural biases.

OR

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

Solution: Ibn Battuta, a Moroccan traveler, visited India during the 14th century and wrote extensively about his experiences in his travelogue, the Rihla. His writings provide important historical insights into the cultural, political, and social life in India during the Delhi Sultanate.

- Delhi Sultanate: Ibn Battuta worked as a Qazi (judge) under the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq, and he wrote about the administration of the Delhi Sultanate. He praised the Sultan's administrative acumen but also highlighted the difficulties in dealing with the Sultan's erratic rule. - Cultural Observations: Ibn Battuta noted the customs, religious practices, and social norms of India, including the Hindu-Muslim coexistence, temple rituals, and the distinctiveness of Indian architecture. - Comparison with Other Regions: Ibn Battuta's writings also reflect his comparison of India with other regions he had visited, such as Persia and Central Asia, providing a unique perspective on India's position in the medieval world.

Thus, Ibn Battuta's accounts are a valuable source for understanding medieval India, especially the Delhi Sultanate period.

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta's travelogues are invaluable for historians, offering firsthand accounts of the cultural and political landscape of the places he visited, including India.

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

Solution: Land grants in ancient India were a common form of giving rewards, income, and influence to individuals or institutions, and they were essential for the functioning of society.

- Purpose: Land grants were typically given to Brahmins, religious institutions, warriors, and officials in recognition of their services. These grants were often exempt from taxes, ensuring that the beneficiaries had a source of income. - Types of Land Grants: The land grants could be of various types, such as Brahmadeya (land given to Brahmins), Devadana (land given to temples), or Vishwadeva (land given for public welfare). - Legal and Social Significance: Land grants were often recorded in inscriptions, which became legal documents, and they reinforced the feudal structure of ancient Indian society. The beneficiaries had the right to collect revenue from the land granted. - Example: The Kudlur inscription in South India provides an example of a grant made by a ruler to a Brahmin, outlining the rights and privileges associated with it.

Thus, land grants played a central role in the economic and social fabric of ancient Indian society.

Quick Tip

Land grants were an essential part of ancient Indian administration, helping to organize the society and ensure the distribution of wealth and power.

OR

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

Solution: Agricultural productivity in ancient India was central to the economy, and several strategies were employed to improve it from the 6th century BCE onwards.

- Irrigation Systems: One of the major strategies to increase agricultural output was the development of advanced irrigation techniques. The construction of canals, wells, and tanks allowed for the controlled distribution of water, making agriculture more reliable, particularly in the dry regions. - Crop Rotation and Improved Tools: The use of crop rotation was practiced to maintain soil fertility, and improvements in agricultural tools, like the plough, enhanced productivity. The Iron Age saw the introduction of iron ploughs, which were more effective for turning over soil. - Introduction of New Crops: New crops, such as rice and millets, were introduced to different regions, contributing to more diverse and higher-yielding agriculture. - Land Grants and Taxation: Kings and rulers offered incentives like land grants to cultivators and exempted land from taxes for a period, encouraging people to take up farming.

These strategies helped ancient Indian agriculture to flourish, ensuring food security and economic stability.

Quick Tip

Agriculture was the backbone of ancient Indian society, and innovations in irrigation, tools, and crop management were key to enhancing productivity.

30. (a) Examine various aspects of administration and other activities of East India Company as contained in the fifth report.

Solution: The Fifth Report, officially known as the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, was published in 1812 and provides a detailed account of the administrative and commercial activities of the East India Company during the 18th century.

- **Administrative Control:** The report highlights the structure of the East India Company's administration, detailing its governance, policies, and the role of Company officials in managing territories. It also discusses the Company's military control, including its management of Indian rulers and their territories. - **Revenue Collection:** The report elaborates on how the East India Company's monopoly on trade allowed it to extract revenue from India through taxation, which it used to fund its administrative and military activities. - **Corruption and Mismanagement:** The report also reveals widespread corruption among Company officials, including issues related to bribery, exploitation of Indian subjects, and the inefficient management of Indian resources. - **Social and Economic Impact:** It examines the detrimental economic impact of the East India Company's policies on Indian industries, such as the destruction of the local textile industry due to the import of British manufactured goods.

Thus, the Fifth Report offers a comprehensive view of the East India Company's activities, highlighting both its administrative functioning and the negative effects of its rule on Indian society.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report of the East India Company provided crucial insights into the exploitative nature of the Company's rule in India, which contributed to growing discontent and eventual resistance.

OR

30. (b) Examine the causes of resistance and failure of zamindars to make payment of land revenue to the East India Company in Bengal during eighteenth century.

Solution: The zamindars of Bengal played an important role in the administration and collection of revenue under the Mughal Empire, but the British East India Company introduced reforms that caused both resistance and failure in their attempts to make payment of land revenue.

- High Revenue Demands: The East India Company imposed a system of fixed revenue collection known as the Permanent Settlement (1793). The British demanded fixed revenue from the zamindars, which they were unable to collect due to rising agricultural costs and declining crop yields. - Exploitation and Oppression: Many zamindars were unable to collect the required revenue due to the exploitative practices of the British, who increased land taxes and the coercive demands for payments. This led to widespread dissatisfaction. - Decline in Zamindar Power: The zamindars' traditional role was weakened as the British introduced direct control over the lands. The increased exploitation of peasants and the lack of administrative power led to resistance from zamindars, including uprisings and rebellions. In conclusion, the inability of zamindars to meet revenue targets was due to high taxes, exploitation by the British, and declining agricultural productivity, leading to the failure of the zamindar system in Bengal.

Quick Tip

Economic policies like the Permanent Settlement can lead to both administrative failure and social unrest if not adjusted to local conditions.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

Source Based Questions

31. 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.

31.1 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.

31.2 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.

31.3 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.

32. 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

32.1 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.

32.2 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.

32.3 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.

33. 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.

33.1 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.

33.2 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.

33.3 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.

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.
