

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY SET 3 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 dynasties did Queen Prabhavati belong to?

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

Correct Answer: (C) Vakataka

Solution: Queen Prabhavati was a significant figure in the Vakataka dynasty. She was the wife of King Rudrasena II and played a key role in the administration during the Vakataka period. The Vakatakas were an influential dynasty in ancient India, known for their support of art, culture, and the development of trade.

Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Vakataka.

Quick Tip

The Vakataka dynasty is an important part of India's ancient history, particularly in the Deccan region.

2. 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, a major city of the Indus Valley Civilization, is known for its urban

planning. It had a grid layout with streets intersecting at right angles, showing advanced city planning. Additionally, Harappa's drainage system was one of the most sophisticated in the ancient world, with covered drains and a separate sewage system.

Thus, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) correctly explains why Harappa was considered well-planned.

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

Quick Tip

Harappa's advanced planning, including its drainage system, reflects the engineering marvels of the Indus Valley Civilization.

3. Which one of the following is a correct statement regarding the codes of social behavior as laid down in Dharmashutras 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 Dharmashutras and Dharmashastras outlined social codes that were intended to guide the behavior of all members of society. However, these norms were not universally followed. While they were idealized in religious and legal texts, adherence varied based on social, economic, and political conditions. The norms were primarily meant to govern the lives of the various varnas (social classes), but their actual enforcement and observance were not universal.

Therefore, the correct answer is (C) These norms were not followed universally.

Quick Tip

Social codes in ancient India, as described in the Dharmashastras, were ideals that often clashed with practical realities of society.

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: The distinctive feature of Harappan architecture was the widespread use of baked bricks in constructing buildings, streets, and drainage systems. Unlike many ancient civilizations, where buildings were made from mud or stone, the Harappans used kiln-fired bricks. This allowed for more durable construction and precise city planning.

Harappan cities, like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, had well-laid-out streets, impressive drainage systems, and uniformly sized bricks. The brick construction enabled the Indus Valley Civilization to create large, long-lasting structures, some of which have withstood the ravages of time.

The other options, such as the use of wood or marble, were not characteristic of Harappan architecture. In fact, the Harappans used brick in place of wood, which was less durable, and they had no evidence of the use of marble in their buildings.

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

Quick Tip

The use of baked bricks is one of the key features that enabled the Harappan cities to have a uniform and long-lasting architectural style.

5. 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. 5.

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.

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

Column-I	Column-II
Sculpture of Sanchi	Symbolic Importance
a. Empty seat	i. Indicator of Mahaparinibbana
b. Gajalakshmi	ii. Indicator of good fortune
c. Wheel	iii. Indicator of auspicious
d. Shalbanjika	iv. Indicator of first sermon of Buddha
(A) a ii, b iv, c iii, d i	
(B) a iii, b ii, c i, d iv	
(C) a i, b iv, c iii, d ii	
(D) a iv, b iii, c ii, d i	

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

Solution: To match the sculptures of Sanchi with their symbolic importance:

- Empty Seat (a) represents the place of Buddha's enlightenment or Mahaparinibbana (the death of Buddha). Therefore, the empty seat symbolically represents the Indicator of Mahaparinibbana. - Gajalakshmi (b) depicts the goddess of wealth and prosperity and is a symbol of the first sermon of Buddha (also connected to auspicious events). - Wheel (c) is a key symbol in Buddhism representing the Dharma (the teachings of Buddha) and the turning of the wheel of law, which is indicative of auspicious. - Shalbanjika (d) is a beautiful depiction in Sanchi architecture, often signifying fertility and auspiciousness, which is indicative of good fortune.

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

Quick Tip

The sculptures at Sanchi Stupa reflect various aspects of Buddha's life and teachings, and understanding their symbolic meanings enhances the appreciation of Buddhist art.

7. 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) Jehannara Begum
- (B) Shahjehan Begum
- (C) Gulbadan Begum
- (D) Rukhsaar Begum

Correct Answer: (B) Shahjehan Begum

Solution: Shahjehan Begum was the ruler of Bhopal who reigned from 1868 to 1901 CE. She is particularly noted for her efforts in preserving the Sanchi Stupa, a significant Buddhist monument. Shahjehan Begum not only contributed to the architectural and cultural preservation of her state but also made significant efforts to maintain and protect the ancient monuments, including the famous Sanchi Stupa. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Shahjehan Begum.

Quick Tip

Shahjehan Begum was known for her progressive policies and contributions to preserving India's cultural heritage, especially ancient monuments.

8. 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.

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
- (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. 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.

11. 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.

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

- (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 period, women played an important role in various aspects of daily life, especially in agriculture. While there were distinct roles in society, women often worked alongside men in agricultural fields, performing tasks such as sowing, harvesting, and other laborious tasks. Women were not confined to just artisanal work; they had an active role in the agrarian economy.

- Option (A) is incorrect because women did not only engage in artisanal work; their involvement was more diverse. - Option (C) is also incorrect because remarriage for divorced women was allowed under certain circumstances, though social norms varied. - Option (D) is incorrect because women in Mughal society were not totally independent; they were often subject to patriarchal norms.

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

Quick Tip

The role of women in Mughal agrarian society was multifaceted, including participation in agricultural and household work, reflecting the social structure of the time.

13. 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: The Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition is a distinct sect within Hinduism, primarily practiced in the Karnataka region of India. The followers of this tradition worship Shiva as the supreme deity and are known for their devotion to him, represented by the wearing of the lingam, a symbol of Shiva.

- Option (A) is incorrect because the Lingayat tradition does not emphasize Brahman as the supreme entity; instead, they focus solely on Shiva. - Option (B) is incorrect because the Lingayat tradition does bury their dead, following Hindu customs but with distinct rituals. - Option (C) is correct as the Lingayat belief is that after death, their souls will merge with Shiva, signifying their ultimate spiritual goal of union with the divine. - Option (D) is incorrect because the Lingayats are followers of Shiva, not Vishnu.

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

Quick Tip

The Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition is a unique spiritual movement in India that emphasizes devotion to Shiva and rejects the conventional caste system and idol worship.

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

Column-I	Column-II
Temple	Location
a. Brihadeshwara temple	1. Tanjavur
b. Chennakeshava temple	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.

15. 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 decline of the Mughal Empire in India. Though the Mughal dynasty had already been weakening over the years due to British colonial expansion, the revolt led to the formal end of Mughal rule. After the suppression of the revolt, the British took direct control of India, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Mughal.

Quick Tip

The end of the Mughal Empire in 1857 was symbolic of the beginning of direct British colonial rule in India.

16. 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 the 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 Lord Cornwallis, was a system that made zamindars the permanent owners of land. The zamindars were responsible for collecting taxes from peasants and paying a fixed amount to the British. In theory, they were meant to have significant control over the land, which was seen as a way to encourage landownership and ensure revenue stability for the British. However, this system led to the exploitation of peasants and often the zamindars became more concerned with extracting the maximum revenue, which led to poverty for many farmers.

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

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement granted landownership to zamindars, but the system often led to their exploitation of the peasantry.

17. 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.
- (A) I, III & IV
(B) II, III & IV
(C) I, IV & II
(D) I, II & III

Correct Answer: (B) II, III & IV

Solution: The Constituent Assembly of India was significantly influenced by public opinion, although it was composed of elected representatives. Public opinion played a role in shaping the decisions of the assembly in the following ways:

- II (People gave their reactions through the press): The media was an important platform for airing public views, and discussions in the press influenced the members of the Constituent Assembly. - III (The members of the Constituent Assembly used to discuss with the public): The members of the Assembly were often in touch with public sentiments and conducted discussions to gather public opinions. - IV (Public expressed their views in the Constituent Assembly): Though the public was not directly involved in the day-to-day functioning of the Assembly, certain issues were discussed publicly, and views were expressed by representatives of different sections of society.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) II, III & IV.

Quick Tip

Public opinion, expressed through the press, discussions, and representation in the Constituent Assembly, played an essential role in shaping the Indian Constitution.

18. 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, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, saw participation from several key leaders across India. However, there are differences in the historical significance of each leader's contribution to the revolt:

- Kunwar Singh was a leader in Arrah (Bihar) and is widely remembered for his active participation in the 1857 rebellion. - Shah Mal was involved in the revolt in Barout (Uttar Pradesh), fighting against the British forces. - Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah played a significant role in Hyderabad during the rebellion. - Gonu, associated with Singhbhum (Bihar), is the odd one out as his role in the revolt was less significant compared to the other leaders.

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

Quick Tip

The 1857 revolt had several regional leaders, but some of them played less prominent roles than others, which makes identifying the "odd one out" important for historical context.

19. Identify the person from the given information:

He was the head of Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He was against the separate electorate. 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: Vallabhbhai Patel, also known as the "Iron Man of India," was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement and the first Home Minister of India after independence. He played a significant role in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

- Head of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly: Patel was instrumental in shaping the Indian Constitution and was a leading figure in the Constituent Assembly. - Against the separate electorate: Patel was a strong advocate for national unity and opposed the idea of separate electorates, which were seen as a divisive policy. - First Home Minister of Free India: Patel took on the crucial role of Home Minister, overseeing the consolidation of the newly independent Indian states.

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

Quick Tip

Vallabhbhai Patel's leadership during India's post-independence phase, particularly in unifying the nation, remains one of his most significant contributions.

20. On whose advice did Gandhiji spend 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 embarking on his political journey, sought the advice of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior leader and a great reformer in British India. Gokhale advised

Gandhiji to travel across India to understand the social, economic, and political conditions of the country. Gokhale's emphasis on understanding the realities of India deeply influenced Gandhiji, and this year-long journey allowed him to witness the diversity and the struggles of ordinary people in India, which later shaped his approach to India's freedom movement. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Quick Tip

Gandhi's journey across India under Gokhale's guidance was a pivotal moment that helped him understand the diverse issues affecting the masses, leading to his future political strategies.

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

- (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 of 1919, also known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, gave the British government the power to arrest and detain individuals without trial, bypassing all civil liberties. This act was seen as a direct attack on the fundamental rights of Indians, and it allowed the British to arrest anyone they deemed a threat to the empire without providing any legal recourse or trial.

Gandhi, in response to this unjust law, called for a nationwide non-violent protest, which laid the foundation for the Non-Cooperation Movement. He encouraged Indians to unite and peacefully resist this draconian law. The other options are not directly related to the cause of the nationwide campaign against the Rowlatt Act.

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

Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act was one of the most oppressive laws during British rule, leading to widespread unrest and a call for civil disobedience from Gandhi.

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 to facilitate long-distance communication, primarily for trade and administrative purposes. The seals were inscribed with various symbols, animals, and often inscriptions in the Harappan script, which remains undeciphered. These seals were likely used to mark ownership, verify authenticity, and ensure the security of goods being traded.

- Example 1: Seals were used by merchants to mark the goods being traded, and they acted as a form of 'signature' for the goods, ensuring that they were not tampered with. The presence of Harappan seals in regions far from the Indus Valley indicates their role in long-distance trade, such as with Mesopotamia. - Example 2: Seals found in areas like Mesopotamia suggest that they were used as a form of identity or trade certification for goods like beads and pottery.

Thus, seals were a crucial part of Harappan communication, ensuring the smooth flow of goods and verifying transactions across great distances.

Quick Tip

The Harappan seals were an early example of branding and authentication, demonstrating the importance of trade and commerce in the ancient world.

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 due to the lack of direct written records and the undeciphered Harappan script. Different schools of thought exist regarding whether Harappa had a centralized or decentralized form of governance.

- Centralized administration view: Some archaeologists suggest that Harappa had a centralized system based on the uniformity of weights, measures, and the standardized planning of cities. The similarity in the layout of cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa suggests centralized planning. This is supported by evidence of well-organized drainage systems, granaries, and public baths.

- Decentralized administration view: Other scholars argue that Harappa might have had a decentralized system, where smaller local communities managed their affairs independently, while trading and urban centers were governed loosely by local elites.

The debate continues due to the lack of written evidence, but the physical remains point to sophisticated urban management.

Thus, the differing views highlight the complexities of Harappan governance.

Quick Tip

The debate on Harappan administration reflects the challenges of studying ancient civilizations with limited written records.

23. Explain any three features of ancient Indian coinage.

Solution: Ancient Indian coinage evolved over several centuries, and its features offer important insights into the economic, political, and cultural life of ancient India. Here are three key features:

1. Metal used: Coins in ancient India were made from a variety of metals, including gold, silver, copper, and bronze. Gold coins were typically issued by kings to signify prosperity and power.
2. Symbolism and Iconography: Coins often carried symbols like animals, deities, or the king's image. For example, the Mauryan coins often featured the wheel (Ashoka Chakra) or elephants, reflecting both religious and political symbolism.
3. Inscription: Many coins, especially during the Mauryan period, featured inscriptions in

Prakrit or Brahmi script. These inscriptions often included the names of rulers and their titles, affirming their authority and legitimacy. For instance, the coins issued by Chandragupta Maurya often had inscriptions of his name.

These features reflect the technological advancement and the importance of coinage in administration and trade.

Quick Tip

Coins were not just currency but also a tool for rulers to assert their political dominance and spread cultural symbols.

24. (a) Analyse the causes of decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: The decline of the Vijayanagara Empire was due to a combination of internal and external factors:

1. **Weak Successors:** After the death of Krishnadevaraya, the empire faced weak rulers who failed to effectively manage the kingdom, leading to internal instability.
2. **Battle of Talikota (1565):** The empire's downfall was accelerated by the defeat at the Battle of Talikota, where the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara army. The loss resulted in the destruction of the capital city, Hampi.
3. **Economic Strain:** The prolonged warfare, both internally and with external forces, drained the empire's resources, weakening its economy. The failure to address economic issues further contributed to its decline.

Thus, a mix of internal weaknesses and external invasions contributed to the collapse of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Quick Tip

The decline of powerful empires is often a result of both military defeat and internal political instability.

24. (b) Analyse the significance of water resources of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Solution: The Vijayanagara Empire's prosperity was deeply tied to its efficient management

of water resources, which played a crucial role in agriculture and urban development. Some key points regarding water resources include:

1. **Irrigation Systems:** The empire developed advanced irrigation systems, including the construction of tanks, canals, and wells. These helped in managing the water supply for crops, especially during the dry seasons.
2. **Water for Urban Planning:** The city of Hampi had a well-planned water supply system, including a network of reservoirs and aqueducts, which ensured a steady water supply to its population.
3. **Economic Impact:** The efficient use of water resources boosted agricultural productivity, which in turn supported trade and economic growth in the empire.

Thus, water management was critical for both the sustenance of agriculture and the growth of urban centers in the Vijayanagara Empire.

Quick Tip

Effective water management was key to the success of agricultural-based economies like that of the Vijayanagara Empire.

25. Describe the role of village artisans in the Mughal era.

Solution: Village artisans played an essential role in the Mughal economy and society by producing goods for both local consumption and for trade. Their contributions include:

1. **Craftsmanship and Trade:** Artisans in villages produced a wide range of goods, including textiles, pottery, metalwork, and leather goods. These products were either sold locally or traded in regional markets.
2. **Economic Contribution:** They were an integral part of the rural economy, with many producing goods for the court and the elite, contributing to the Mughal treasury through taxes or tributes.
3. **Cultural Contributions:** Artisans also contributed to Mughal culture through their intricate work in building Mughal architecture, including contributions to the construction of palaces, forts, and mosques.

Thus, village artisans were crucial to the economic and cultural life of the Mughal Empire.

Quick Tip

The Mughal Empire's prosperity relied heavily on skilled artisans whose craftsmanship supported both everyday life and royal patronage.

26. Examine the rumours that spread across India during the 1850s.

Solution: During the 1850s, particularly leading up to the Revolt of 1857, several rumours spread across India, creating a sense of fear and distrust among the people:

1. Rumour of Bullet Grease: One of the most widely circulated rumours was that the British were using pig and cow fat to grease the cartridges for the new Enfield rifles. This offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, as it violated their religious dietary restrictions.
2. Rumour of the End of Hinduism and Islam: Another rumour was that the British were plotting to convert the people of India to Christianity. This created widespread fear, especially among religious communities.

These rumours played a significant role in inciting widespread rebellion and dissatisfaction with British rule.

Quick Tip

Rumours often played a key role in mobilizing popular sentiments, as seen during the Revolt of 1857.

27. Analyse the ideas put forward by Bal Krishan Sharma on federalism in the Constituent Assembly.

Solution: Bal Krishan Sharma was a significant figure in the discussions on federalism during the framing of the Indian Constitution. His ideas focused on:

1. Strong Central Government: Sharma argued that India needed a strong central government to maintain unity and integrity, given the diverse nature of its population and regions.
2. Autonomy for States: While supporting a strong central government, Sharma also acknowledged the need for autonomy for states to manage their local affairs, especially in terms of language, culture, and regional issues.

3. Balance Between Central and State Power: He advocated for a federal system that struck a balance between central authority and state autonomy, ensuring that the Union could maintain control over national interests while allowing states to manage local governance. Thus, Sharma's ideas on federalism contributed to shaping India's federal structure as seen in the Constitution.

Quick Tip

Balancing central authority with regional autonomy was a key issue in the framing of India's federal system.

SECTION - C (3 X 8 = 24)

Long Answer Type Questions

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

Solution: The Ryotwari System was a land revenue system introduced by the British in India, particularly in regions like the Deccan and parts of Bombay. The system aimed to directly assess and collect taxes from peasants or "ryots" (farmers), bypassing intermediaries such as zamindars or landlords. Here's how this system contributed to fostering rural indebtedness and its long-term effects on the Bombay-Deccan peasantry:

- **Fostering Rural Indebtedness:** Under the Ryotwari System, the British government set fixed revenue targets that the peasants were required to meet. The demand for taxes was often set too high, even during bad harvests, which led to financial strain on farmers. In many cases, peasants were forced to borrow money from local moneylenders at exorbitant interest rates to meet the tax demands. This created a vicious cycle of indebtedness, as many farmers could not pay off their loans, leading to the loss of their land.
- **Consequences on Bombay-Deccan Peasantry:** The long-term consequences of the Ryotwari System on the Bombay-Deccan peasantry were disastrous. The peasants, already financially strained, faced the risk of losing their land to moneylenders and local elites. The focus on

cash crops, particularly in the Deccan, further exacerbated food insecurity, as peasants were encouraged to grow crops that were more profitable for export rather than food crops for local consumption. Over time, this system contributed to rural impoverishment, social instability, and a decline in agricultural productivity.

In conclusion, while the Ryotwari System aimed at direct revenue collection from the peasants, it significantly harmed the rural peasantry by fostering deep-rooted indebtedness and economic instability.

Quick Tip

The Ryotwari System's fixed revenue demands, coupled with inadequate safeguards for peasants, created a long-lasting cycle of poverty and indebtedness.

28. (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 American Civil War (1861-1865) had a profound impact on global cotton markets. As the war disrupted cotton production in the Southern United States (which was the primary cotton supplier to the British textile industry), it led to a shortage of cotton, especially in the British mills. This shortage created an opportunity for India, especially the Deccan region, to fill the gap in cotton supply.

- Cotton Boom in the Deccan: With the disruption in American cotton supply, British merchants turned to India as an alternative cotton source. The Deccan region, known for its agricultural output, saw a significant increase in cotton cultivation. This cotton boom led to a surge in agricultural activities, and the region became one of the main cotton producers for British industries.

- Assessment of the Changes: The changes brought about by the cotton boom were mixed: 1. Economic Growth: The increased demand for cotton benefited the Deccan region's farmers and traders, leading to some economic growth and prosperity in the short term. 2. Vulnerability and Over-dependence: However, the boom led to a shift towards monoculture, where the peasants became heavily dependent on cotton cultivation at the expense of food

crops. This left the region vulnerable to fluctuations in global cotton prices. When global demand fell, the farmers were left with little financial security. 3. Exploitation of Labor: Moreover, the cotton boom did not benefit the laborers equally. They were exploited, and their wages remained low despite the increased agricultural activity.

Thus, while the end of the American Civil War helped boost the cotton boom in India, the long-term consequences of over-dependence on a single crop and the exploitation of labor were significant.

Quick Tip

The cotton boom brought both opportunities and vulnerabilities, showing how changes in global demand can have far-reaching effects on local economies.

29. (a) Examine how did Al-Biruni compare the caste system in India with other societies and also write the chief features of his book Kitab-Ul-Hind.

Solution: Al-Biruni, a Persian scholar who visited India in the 11th century, made important observations on the social and cultural conditions of India, particularly in his work Kitab-ul-Hind.

- Comparison of Caste System: Al-Biruni noted that the caste system in India was a unique social structure, one that was more rigid and deeply entrenched compared to the social divisions in other societies. In India, the caste system determined not just social status but also one's occupation, marriage prospects, and interactions with others. This, according to Al-Biruni, was unlike other societies, such as in Persia or the Islamic world, where social divisions were less strictly defined by birth.

- Features of Kitab-ul-Hind: Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind provides a detailed account of Indian culture, religion, and society, and includes the following chief features: 1. Religion: A comprehensive description of Hinduism, its philosophies, practices, and deities, as well as discussions on Buddhism and Jainism. 2. Social Structure: Insights into the rigid caste system, which he considered to be highly distinctive of Indian society. 3. Science and Mathematics: Al-Biruni also praised India's advanced knowledge in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, providing detailed accounts of Indian scientific

knowledge. 4. Cultural Practices: Detailed descriptions of Indian customs, traditions, and daily life, including food habits, clothing, and marriage.

In conclusion, Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind is one of the most important works for understanding early medieval India through the eyes of an outsider.

Quick Tip

Al-Biruni's work remains one of the earliest and most detailed accounts of Indian society and culture from a foreign perspective.

29. (b) Examine Bernier's opinion on the question of land ownership in Mughal India and how were the western economists influenced by Bernier's description?

Solution: François Bernier, a French traveler who visited India during the Mughal Empire, wrote about his observations on land ownership in India in his book Travels in the Mughal Empire. His views on land ownership and the Mughal agrarian system were influential in shaping Western perspectives of India.

- **Bernier's Opinion on Land Ownership:** According to Bernier, land ownership in Mughal India was very different from European systems. In India, the concept of private land ownership was not as firmly established as in Europe. Instead, land was considered to belong to the state, and peasants were given rights to cultivate land in exchange for taxes. The Mughal emperor owned all the land, and the zamindars (landlords) were merely revenue collectors for the state.

- **Influence on Western Economists:** Bernier's description of land ownership in Mughal India had a significant impact on Western economists, particularly those studying agrarian economies. His view of state-controlled land led some Western thinkers, such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo, to contrast it with European systems of private land ownership. They used Bernier's description to argue that the lack of private land ownership in India might have contributed to inefficiencies in the agricultural sector and economic stagnation. In conclusion, Bernier's observations on land ownership contributed to the development of Western economic theories and provided a foundation for future studies on agrarian systems in colonial and post-colonial contexts.

Quick Tip

Bernier's writings played a key role in shaping Western ideas about land ownership and its impact on economic development in India.

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

Solution: Land grants were a significant feature of ancient Indian society, and they served as a means of rewarding individuals, institutions, and military leaders for services rendered.

The characteristics of land grants include:

1. **Royal Grants:** Kings granted land to their officials, military commanders, and religious institutions as rewards for loyalty and service. These grants were often accompanied by privileges like tax exemptions.
2. **Religious Land Grants:** Religious institutions like temples and monasteries were often recipients of land grants, and these grants were meant to support religious practices and activities.
3. **Revenue Collection:** The recipients of land grants, especially during the Maurya and Gupta periods, often had the right to collect revenue from the land they were granted, which was a major source of income for both the recipients and the state.

Thus, land grants played a key role in the administrative and social fabric of ancient Indian societies.

Quick Tip

Land grants were a tool for consolidating power, rewarding loyalty, and supporting religious institutions in ancient India.

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

Solution: From the sixth century BCE, several strategies were implemented to improve agricultural output in India. These strategies played a significant role in the growth of

agrarian economies:

1. **Irrigation Systems:** The development of irrigation systems, such as canals, wells, and tanks, played a crucial role in increasing agricultural productivity, especially during dry seasons.
 2. **Crop Rotation and Fertilization:** Farmers adopted crop rotation techniques and used organic fertilizers like animal manure to maintain soil fertility. This helped improve crop yields and ensure long-term agricultural sustainability.
 3. **Improved Farming Tools:** The introduction of better farming tools, such as the plow, allowed for more efficient cultivation of land, particularly in regions with heavy soils.
- In conclusion, these strategies helped sustain and increase agricultural output, making it a foundation for India's economy during ancient times.

Quick Tip

The development of irrigation and the use of improved farming techniques were crucial for increasing agricultural productivity in ancient India.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

Source Based Questions

31. 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

31.1 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.

31.2 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.

31.3 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.

32. 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.

32.1 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.

32.2 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.

32.3 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.

33. 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.

33.1 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.

33.2 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.

33.3 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.

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.
