

UP Board Class 12 History 2026 (Set 321 CG) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 26 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 10 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Match the following:

a) Harappa – b) Kalibanga – c) Chanhudaro – d) Dholavira

i) Craft production ii) An old notice board iii) Evidence of a ploughed field iv) First discovered site

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Recall each site's defining feature: Harappa (1921, Daya Ram Sahnii) was the **first Harappan site discovered**. Kalibangan (Rajasthan) is famous for the **evidence of a ploughed field** found in its pre-Harappan levels. Chanhudaro is the only major IVC site without a citadel and is known as a centre of **craft/bead production**. Dholavira (Gujarat) yielded a large inscribed signboard, sometimes described as **an old notice board**.

Step 2: Match and pick: a-Harappa=(iv) first discovered site; b-Kalibanga=(iii) ploughed field; c-Chanhudaro=(i) craft production; d-Dholavira=(ii) old notice board ⇒ option (B).

Final Answer: a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(i), d-(ii)

Quick Tip: Recall which Harappan site was discovered first (1921) and which one lacks a citadel.

2. Janapada means –

i) A piece of land where a jana (people/clan/tribe) sets foot. ii) Where power lies with a group of men. iii) Where the power of governance is in the hands of the president.

(A) (i) and (iii)

(B) (ii) and (iii)

(C) (i) and (ii)

(D) only (i)

Correct Answer: (D) only (i)

Solution:

Step 1: Break down the word: 'Janapada' literally combines *jana* (people/tribe/clan) and *pada* (foot/foothold) — it means the land where a jana settles and takes root.

Step 2: Test each statement: Statement (i) directly matches this literal meaning. Statement (ii) describes an oligarchy and (iii)

describes a republic/presidential system — neither is what the word 'Janapada' itself denotes.

Final Answer: Only statement (i) is correct — option (D).

Quick Tip: Break the word into 'jana' (tribe) + 'pada' (foothold/territory).

3. (A) Statement – Among the other contemporary civilizations of the Harappan Civilization, there were extensive trade relations.

(B) Reason – Bronze Age civilizations were sustained by extensive exchange networks.

(A) Both A and B are correct and B is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and B are correct, but B is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is correct, but B is wrong.

(D) A is wrong, but B is correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and B are correct and B is the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Step 1: Verify Statement A: Harappan sites have yielded Mesopotamian seals, and Mesopotamian texts mention trade with 'Meluhha' (identified with the Indus region) — confirming extensive trade with contemporary Bronze Age civilizations.

Step 2: Verify Statement B and the link: Bronze Age civilizations (Harappa, Mesopotamia, Egypt) all depended on long-distance exchange for tin, copper, lapis lazuli, carnelian, etc., since these raw

materials were not locally available everywhere — this exchange dependency is exactly why extensive trade networks existed, so B correctly explains A.

Final Answer: Option (i) — both correct, B correctly explains A.

Quick Tip: Ask whether the Bronze-Age need for exchange networks (B) is the cause of the trade relations described in (A).

4. The author of the play Mrichchakatikam is –

- (A) Ibnebattuta
- (B) Vishakhadatta
- (C) Shudrak
- (D) Padmagupta

Correct Answer: (C) Shudrak

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the work: Mrichchakatikam ('The Little Clay Cart') is a classical Sanskrit prakarana (social drama) about the merchant Charudatta and the courtesan Vasantasena.

Step 2: Recall the author: It is traditionally attributed to King Shudraka. (Vishakhadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa; Ibn Battuta was a 14th-century traveller, not a playwright; Padmagupta was a court poet of the Paramaras.)

Final Answer: Shudrak – option (C).

Quick Tip: Mrichchakatikam is a Sanskrit social drama about Charudatta and Vasantasena.

5. Sanchi Stupa is related to –

- (A) Jainism
- (B) Shaivism
- (C) Vaishnavism
- (D) Buddhism

Correct Answer: (D) Buddhism

Solution:

Step 1: Recall Sanchi's history: The Great Stupa at Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) was originally commissioned by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE to house relics of the Buddha.

Step 2: Confirm the association: Sanchi remained a major Buddhist site through the Shunga and Satavahana periods, famous for its toranas (gateways) depicting Jataka stories.

Final Answer: Buddhism – option (D).

Quick Tip: A 'stupa' housing relics is a distinctly Buddhist monument form.

6. The book of Al-Biruni is –

- (A) Rihla
- (B) Kitab-ul-Hind
- (C) Travels in India
- (D) Travels in the Mughal Empire

Correct Answer: (B) Kitab-ul-Hind

Solution:

Step 1: Identify Al-Biruni: Al-Biruni was an 11th-century Central Asian scholar who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni and studied Sanskrit and Indian sciences.

Step 2: Recall his famous work: His account of India, written in Arabic, is titled Kitab-ul-Hind (also known as Tahqiq-i-Hind) — a systematic ethnographic study of Indian society, religion, and sciences.

Final Answer: Kitab-ul-Hind – option (B).

Quick Tip: Al-Biruni travelled with Mahmud of Ghazni, well before the Mughal period.

7. Who were the Nayanars?

- (A) Follower of Shaiv religion
- (B) Shaakt
- (C) Vaishnavite
- (D) Sun-worshipper

Correct Answer: (A) Follower of Shaiv religion

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the Tamil Bhakti tradition: In the Tamil Bhakti movement, two groups of poet-saints are well known: the Alvars, who were devotees of Vishnu, and the Nayanars, who were devotees of Shiva.

Step 2: Match the term: 'Nayanar' saints (like Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar) composed hymns in praise of Shiva and are classified as Shaivite bhakti saints, not Vaishnava.

Final Answer: Followers of the Shaiva religion — option (A).

Quick Tip: Alvars worshipped Vishnu; Nayanars worshipped Shiva.

8. The name of the queen who led Jhansi in the revolt of 1857 AD was –

- (A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (B) Rani Lakshmi Bai
- (C) Begum Mumtaz Mahal
- (D) Maharani Gayatri Devi

Correct Answer: (B) Rani Lakshmi Bai

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the region: The question asks specifically about the leader of **Jhansi** during the 1857 revolt.

Step 2: Match leader to region: Rani Lakshmibai led the resistance at Jhansi. (Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt at Lucknow/Awadh; Begum Mumtaz Mahal was Shah Jahan's wife, unrelated to 1857; Maharani Gayatri Devi was a 20th-century Jaipur royal.)

Final Answer: Rani Lakshmi Bai — option (B).

Quick Tip: Match the leader to the specific city named in the question: Jhansi.

9. Which of the following movements was started by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Civil disobedience
- (B) Quit India
- (C) Non-cooperation
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Check each movement: Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930, including the Dandi March), and Quit India Movement (1942) were all launched under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership by the Indian National Congress.

Step 2: Combine: Since all three are genuinely Gandhi-led movements, the complete answer covers all of them.

Final Answer: All of these — option (D).

Quick Tip: Check all three movements individually before picking 'all of these.'

10. Who introduced the 'Objective Resolution' of the constitution?

- (A) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the event: The Objectives Resolution, which laid down the aims and philosophy of the Constitution (a sovereign, democratic republic), was moved in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946.

Step 2: Identify the mover: It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted on 22 January 1947.

Final Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru — option (C).

Quick Tip: The Objectives Resolution (Dec 1946) became the basis of the Constitution's Preamble.

11. What was the area of Mohenjodaro and Chanhudaro?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Mohenjodaro's extent: Mohenjodaro, the largest known Harappan city, spread over roughly 200 hectares (about 2 square kilometres), making it one of the most extensive Bronze Age urban sites in the world.

Step 2: Chanhudaro's extent: Chanhudaro was far smaller, covering only about 5 hectares — consistent with its role as a specialised craft-production centre rather than a major administrative city.

Final Answer: Mohenjodaro $\approx$ 200 hectares; Chanhudaro $\approx$ 5 hectares.

Quick Tip: Mohenjodaro was one of the largest Harappan cities; Chanhudaro was a small specialised site.

12. How many Mahajanapadas were there in the 6th century B.C.?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the count: Buddhist and Jaina texts (like the Anguttara Nikaya) list sixteen major territorial states that had emerged in northern India by the 6th century BCE.

Step 2: Name a few examples: These 'Solah (16) Mahajanapadas' included Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, and Avanti among others, some

monarchies and some ganasanghas (oligarchic republics).

Final Answer: 16 (sixteen) Mahajanapadas.

Quick Tip: Buddhist texts list this figure as the 'Solah Mahajanapadas.'

13. In which year and during the reign of which ruler did Ibn Battuta come to India?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the year: The Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta arrived in India in 1333 AD.

Step 2: Recall the ruler: He arrived during the reign of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Muhammad bin Tughlaq, who later appointed him as the qazi (judge) of Delhi and sent him as an envoy to China.

Final Answer: 1333 AD, during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Quick Tip: Ibn Battuta later served as qazi of Delhi under this Sultan.

14. What was the name of the capital of VijayNagar?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the capital city: The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was the city of Vijayanagara itself, located on the banks of the Tungabhadra river.

Step 2: Note the modern name: Its ruins survive today near the village of Hampi in Karnataka, and the site is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Final Answer: Vijayanagara (present-day Hampi, Karnataka).

Quick Tip: The empire and its capital city shared the same name.

15. Write the names of two leaders of the Khilafat Movement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the movement: The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) was launched by Indian Muslims to pressure the British government to preserve the Ottoman Caliph's authority after World War I, and was merged with Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement.

Step 2: Name its leaders: Its principal leaders were the Ali Brothers — Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Final Answer: Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Quick Tip: Known together as the 'Ali Brothers.'

16. Write a short note on the reasons for the decline of Harappan civilization.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Environmental/climatic causes: Many scholars point to climate change — a weakening of the monsoon and gradual desiccation of the region — which reduced agricultural surplus over time.

Step 2: Hydrological causes: Tectonic shifts may have altered the course of rivers (e.g. the drying up of the Ghaggar-Hakra, identified by some with the Saraswati), removing the water supply that sustained cities like Kalibangan.

Step 3: Economic and social causes: The breakdown of long-distance trade networks with Mesopotamia, decline of centralized administrative control, and possible overuse of resources (deforestation, soil salinity from irrigation) weakened urban economies.

Step 4: Composite decline, not a single event: No single invasion or catastrophe explains it uniformly across all sites — instead, cities were abandoned at different times, and the population shifted to smaller rural/village settlements, marking a gradual de-urbanization rather than a sudden collapse.

Final Answer: The decline resulted from a combination of climatic change, river-course shifts, disrupted trade, and gradual de-urbanization rather than one single cause.

Quick Tip: Consider climate, river-course change, and breakdown of trade — not a single invasion.

17. Write a note on the Saguna and Nirguna branches of the Bhakti Tradition.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define Saguna Bhakti: 'Saguna' means 'with attributes/form.' Saguna Bhakti saints worshipped God in a specific personal form — e.g. Tulsidas and Surdas worshipped Rama and Krishna respectively, with elaborate iconography, temple worship, and narrative devotion (through epics like the Ramcharitmanas).

Step 2: Define Nirguna Bhakti: 'Nirguna' means 'without attributes/formless.' Nirguna saints like Kabir and Guru Nanak rejected idol worship and caste, emphasizing an abstract, formless, universal God reached through inner devotion and meditation on the divine name.

Step 3: Compare their social approach: Saguna Bhakti generally worked within existing religious structures (temples, epics, caste-linked ritual), while Nirguna Bhakti was more socially radical, directly

criticizing caste hierarchy, ritualism, and religious orthodoxy of both Hindu and Islamic establishments.

Final Answer: Saguna Bhakti worships God with form (Rama, Krishna); Nirguna Bhakti worships a formless, attribute-less God and was more socially reformist.

Quick Tip: Saguna = 'with form' (Rama, Krishna); Nirguna = 'without form' (Kabir, Nanak).

18. Write a short note on Sanchi Stupa.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Origins: The Great Stupa at Sanchi, in present-day Madhya Pradesh, was originally built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE to enshrine relics of the Buddha, on a hillside overlooking the Betwa river.

Step 2: Later expansion: It was enlarged during the Shunga period, and its famous carved stone gateways (toranas) depicting Jataka tales and symbols of the Buddha (footprints, the Bodhi tree, the wheel) were added mainly during the Satavahana period.

Step 3: Architectural significance: The stupa is a solid hemispherical dome (anda) topped by a chhatra (umbrella), surrounded by a railing (vedika) with four ornately carved gateways — representing a mature, developed form of early Buddhist monumental architecture.

Step 4: Historical importance: Sanchi is one of the oldest surviving stone structures in India and, being untouched by later invasions unlike Sarnath or Bodh Gaya, preserves an especially complete record of early Buddhist art and iconography.

Final Answer: Sanchi Stupa is an Ashokan-era Buddhist relic monument, later embellished with carved gateways, and is one of India's best-preserved early Buddhist architectural sites.

Quick Tip: Founded by Ashoka; its carved torana gateways were added later.



19. Write a note on the Mansabdari system.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: What the system was: The Mansabdari system was the Mughal administrative and military ranking framework, systematized by Akbar, under which every officer (mansabdar) was assigned a numerical rank (mansab).

Step 2: Zat and Sawar ranks: Each mansab had two components: 'zat,' indicating the holder's personal status/salary, and 'sawar,' indicating the number of cavalymen he was obliged to maintain for the emperor's army.

Step 3: Payment and land assignment: Mansabdars were usually

paid through the assignment of a jagir (a right to collect land revenue from a territory) rather than direct cash, though cash salaries were also used.

Step 4: Purpose and effect: The system centralized control over the nobility, tied military service directly to rank and reward, and prevented mansabdars from developing hereditary, independent power bases, since jagirs were transferable and mansabs were not automatically inherited.

Final Answer: Mansabdari was a graded rank-cum-salary system (zat + sawar) that organized the Mughal nobility and military, with mansabdars typically compensated through transferable jagir assignments.

Quick Tip: Every mansab had two numbers: zat (status) and sawar (cavalry to maintain).

20. Write a note on the Dandi March.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Background: The Dandi March (also called the Salt March) was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 12 March 1930 as the opening act of the Civil Disobedience Movement, protesting the British salt tax and monopoly on salt production.

Step 2: The march itself: Gandhi walked about 390 km from his

Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat, accompanied by 78 chosen followers, over 24 days.

Step 3: The act of defiance: On reaching Dandi on 6 April 1930, Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up natural salt from the seashore, symbolically defying the British monopoly and calling on Indians nationwide to do the same.

Step 4: Impact: The march sparked widespread civil disobedience across India (illegal salt-making, boycotts of foreign cloth, non-payment of taxes), drew massive international press attention, and marked a turning point in mass mobilization against British rule.

Final Answer: The Dandi March (12 March – 6 April 1930) was Gandhi's symbolic salt-law-breaking march from Sabarmati to Dandi that launched the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

Quick Tip: 12 March to 6 April 1930, Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, protesting the salt tax.

21. Write the characteristics of a national language.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Wide acceptability: A national language must be spoken and understood by a large majority of the population across regions, serving as a common medium of communication that transcends local/regional languages.

Step 2: Cultural and historical roots: It should carry deep historical and cultural roots within the nation, reflecting its literature, traditions, and collective identity, giving citizens a sense of shared heritage.

Step 3: Administrative and educational capacity: It should be capable of serving as a medium for administration, law, education, and scientific/technical expression, with a rich enough vocabulary and literary tradition to support these functions.

Step 4: Unifying and integrative role: It should function as a unifying link between diverse linguistic and cultural groups, fostering national integration without erasing the identity of other regional languages.

Final Answer: A national language is characterized by wide acceptability, deep cultural roots, administrative/educational capacity, and a unifying, integrative role across the nation.

Quick Tip: Think about acceptability, cultural roots, administrative use, and unifying role.



22. Discuss in detail the Town Planning System of Harappan Civilization.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: The grid layout: Harappan cities followed a remarkably regular grid pattern, with main streets running north-south and east-

west, crossing at right angles and dividing the city into rectangular blocks — an unusually planned layout for the Bronze Age.

Step 2: Citadel and Lower Town division: Most major cities (Mohenjodaro, Harappa) had a distinct division into a raised, walled 'Citadel' (housing large public/administrative buildings) and a larger 'Lower Town' (residential and craft areas), suggesting deliberate zoning by function.

Step 3: Drainage system: Perhaps the most striking feature was the elaborate covered drainage system — nearly every house had its own well and bathing area connected to covered street drains, with inspection holes for cleaning, reflecting a sophisticated concern for public sanitation rarely matched by other contemporary civilizations.

Step 4: Public and private structures: Standardized fired mud-bricks (in a fixed ratio) were used throughout; notable public structures include the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro (probably for ritual bathing) and large granaries for grain storage; houses varied from single-room dwellings to large multi-roomed courtyard houses, indicating some social stratification, though without any single dominating palace structure.

Final Answer: Harappan town planning featured a grid layout, Citadel-Lower Town zoning, standardized brick construction, and an advanced covered drainage/sanitation system unmatched elsewhere in the Bronze Age world.

Quick Tip: Focus on the grid layout, Citadel vs Lower Town, and especially the drainage system.

OR

Describe the social life and religious life of the Vedic Period.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Social organization: Early Vedic society was organized around the family and tribe (jana), initially without rigid caste divisions; the varna system (Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) crystallized more firmly by the Later Vedic period, increasingly based on birth.

Step 2: Position of women: In the Early Vedic period, women enjoyed relatively higher status — some, like Gargi and Maitreyi, participated in philosophical debate and composed hymns; this status gradually declined in the Later Vedic period, with rising restrictions and the practice of child marriage emerging over time.

Step 3: Family and economy: Society was patriarchal and patrilineal, centered on cattle-rearing and, increasingly in the Later Vedic period, settled agriculture; the 'gotra' system and rituals like marriage and the sixteen samskaras structured life stages.

Step 4: Religious life: Religion centered on the worship of nature-deities (Indra, Agni, Varuna, Surya) through yajnas (sacrifices) involving Vedic hymns; by the Later Vedic period, rituals grew more elaborate and priest-dependent (e.g. Rajasuya, Ashvamedha), eventually provoking the philosophical questioning found in the Upanishads.

Final Answer: Vedic society moved from a relatively fluid tribal structure with higher status for women toward a more rigid, ritual-

heavy varna-based order, while religion evolved from simple nature-worship through hymns to elaborate sacrificial ritualism and, later, Upanishadic philosophical inquiry.

Quick Tip: Contrast the Early Vedic and Later Vedic periods for both social structure and religious ritual.

23. Who were the Alvar and Nayanar Saints? Describe about the Alvar and Nayanar Saints of Tamil Nadu.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define the two groups: The Alvars and Nayanars were groups of Tamil poet-saints (roughly 6th–9th century CE) who were the earliest wave of the Bhakti movement in India, spreading intense personal devotion in the Tamil-speaking south.

Step 2: Alvars: The Alvars (meaning 'those immersed in devotion') were devotees of Vishnu; there were traditionally twelve Alvars, including Andal (the only woman among them) and Nammalvar, whose hymns were later compiled into the Divya Prabandham.

Step 3: Nayanars: The Nayanars were devotees of Shiva; traditionally counted as sixty-three, including figures like Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar, and Manikkavachakar, whose hymns form the Tevaram and Tiruvachakam.

Step 4: Their significance: Both groups composed devotional poetry

in Tamil (not Sanskrit), making bhakti accessible to common people regardless of caste or gender; they travelled between temple towns singing hymns, directly challenging Brahmanical ritual exclusivity, and their compositions were later canonized as sacred texts recited in Tamil temples — laying the foundation for the wider pan-Indian Bhakti movement that followed.

Final Answer: The Alvars (Vishnu bhaktas) and Nayanars (Shiva bhaktas) were Tamil poet-saints who popularized vernacular, caste-inclusive devotional worship, founding the Bhakti tradition later canonized in the Divya Prabandham and Tevaram/Tiruvachakam.

Quick Tip: Alvars = Vishnu devotees; Nayanars = Shiva devotees; both composed in Tamil, not Sanskrit.

OR

Describe the administrative system and water wealth of Vijayanagar.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Central administration: The Vijayanagara Empire (founded 1336) was headed by a king with substantial centralized authority, assisted by ministers; the empire was divided into provinces (nayankara/rajya) administered by military chiefs called 'nayakas,' who collected revenue and maintained troops in return for their assignments.

Step 2: The Nayaka system: Nayakas held considerable local autonomy in practice, controlling land revenue and local militias,

somewhat similar in structure to the later Mughal jagir/mansab arrangement, which sometimes created tension between central and local power.

Step 3: Water management: importance: Since the Vijayanagara region receives relatively low and seasonal rainfall, effective water management was essential to sustain its large urban population and agriculture.

Step 4: Water systems built: The rulers and elite built an extensive network of tanks (reservoirs), canals, and wells; notable structures include the Kamalapuram tank (which supplied water to the royal centre via a channel) and the Hiriya canal, drawing water from the Tungabhadra river to irrigate agricultural tracts around the capital.

Final Answer: Vijayanagara combined centralized kingship with a semi-autonomous nayaka provincial system, and sustained its dry-zone capital through an advanced network of tanks and canals (like the Kamalapuram tank and Hiriya canal) drawing on the Tungabhadra.

Quick Tip: Administration: king + nayaka provincial chiefs. Water: tanks and canals fed by the Tungabhadra river.

24. Describe Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the Indian National Movement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Early mobilization campaigns: After returning from South Africa, Gandhi first tested Satyagraha in India through the Champaran Satyagraha (1917, against indigo planters), the Kheda Satyagraha (1918, peasant tax relief), and the Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918), establishing his method of non-violent resistance.

Step 2: Mass movements: He then led three major nationwide movements: the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22, boycotting British goods, institutions and titles), the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34, beginning with the Dandi Salt March), and the Quit India Movement (1942, demanding immediate British withdrawal).

Step 3: Constructive programme and social reform: Beyond political agitation, Gandhi promoted a 'constructive programme' — khadi and village industries, Hindu-Muslim unity, and an active campaign against untouchability (renaming 'untouchables' as Harijans and working for their temple entry and social upliftment).

Step 4: Method and legacy: His central contribution was transforming the freedom struggle into a genuine mass movement by mobilizing peasants, workers, and women (not just the educated elite), using non-violent civil disobedience (Satyagraha) as a moral and political weapon that gained international recognition and directly shaped the final phase of India's independence struggle.

Final Answer: Gandhi contributed through early local Satyagrahas, three nationwide mass movements (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India), a constructive social reform programme,

and by turning the freedom struggle into a genuinely mass-based, non-violent movement.

Quick Tip: List his movements in order: Champaran/Kheda, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India.

OR

Describe the characteristics of the Indian Constitution.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Longest written constitution: The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, originally containing 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules (now expanded further through amendments).

Step 2: Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic: As declared in its Preamble, India is a sovereign (independent in decision-making), socialist (committed to social and economic equality), secular (no state religion, equal treatment of all faiths), democratic (government elected by the people) republic (head of state is elected, not hereditary).

Step 3: Blend of rigidity and flexibility: It is partly rigid and partly flexible — some provisions can be amended by a simple parliamentary majority, while others (like federal provisions) need a special majority plus ratification by half the state legislatures.

Step 4: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and federal

structure with a unitary bias: It guarantees Fundamental Rights (justiciable, enforceable in court) alongside non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy (guiding governance); it establishes a federal structure dividing powers between Centre and States, but leans unitary in emergencies, giving the Centre stronger powers when needed.

Final Answer: The Indian Constitution is the world's lengthiest written constitution, establishing a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic with a Centre-leaning federal structure, a blend of rigid/flexible amendment procedures, and both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Quick Tip: Recall the Preamble's words (sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic) as the core characteristics.



25(a). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1921 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: **Recall what happened in 1921 A.D.:** Rabindranath Tagore founded Vishwa-Bharati University at Santiniketan in 1921, envisioned as a centre for the confluence of Eastern and Western learning.

Final Answer: Rabindranath Tagore founded Vishwa-Bharati

University at Santiniketan in 1921, envisioned as a centre for the confluence of Eastern and Western learning.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1921 A.D..



25(b). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 320 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 320 A.D.: Chandragupta I ascended the throne and founded the Gupta Empire in 320 AD, an event so significant that it marks the start of the Gupta Era (Gupta Samvat).

Final Answer: Chandragupta I ascended the throne and founded the Gupta Empire in 320 AD, an event so significant that it marks the start of the Gupta Era (Gupta Samvat).

Quick Tip: Key event of 320 A.D..



25(c). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1814 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1814 A.D.: The Anglo-Nepal (Anglo-Gorkha) War began in 1814 between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Nepal, eventually ending with the Treaty of Sugauli (1816).

Final Answer: The Anglo-Nepal (Anglo-Gorkha) War began in 1814 between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Nepal, eventually ending with the Treaty of Sugauli (1816).

Quick Tip: Key event of 1814 A.D..

25(d). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1818 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1818 A.D.: The Third Anglo-Maratha War ended in 1818 with the defeat of Peshwa Bajji Rao II, effectively ending the Maratha Confederacy and establishing British paramountcy over most of India.

Final Answer: The Third Anglo-Maratha War ended in 1818 with the defeat of Peshwa Bajji Rao II, effectively ending the Maratha Confederacy and establishing British paramountcy over most of India.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1818 A.D..

25(e). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1510 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1510 A.D.: The Portuguese, led by Afonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate in 1510, making it the centre of Portuguese power in India.

Final Answer: The Portuguese, led by Afonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate in 1510, making it the centre of Portuguese power in India.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1510 A.D..

25(f). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1604 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1604 A.D.: Guru Arjan Dev compiled the Adi Granth (the original compilation later forming the Guru Granth Sahib) and installed it at the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) in 1604.

Final Answer: Guru Arjan Dev compiled the Adi Granth (the

original compilation later forming the Guru Granth Sahib) and installed it at the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) in 1604.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1604 A.D..



25(g). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1793 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1793 A.D.: Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, fixing land revenue rates permanently and creating a class of zamindars as revenue collectors/landowners.

Final Answer: Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, fixing land revenue rates permanently and creating a class of zamindars as revenue collectors/landowners.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1793 A.D..



25(h). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 10 May, 1857 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 10 May, 1857 A.D.: The Revolt of 1857 broke out at Meerut on 10 May 1857, when sepoys of the Bengal Army rebelled, marking the start of the Great Revolt (India's First War of Independence).

Final Answer: The Revolt of 1857 broke out at Meerut on 10 May 1857, when sepoys of the Bengal Army rebelled, marking the start of the Great Revolt (India's First War of Independence).

Quick Tip: Key event of 10 May, 1857 A.D..

25(i). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 1918 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 1918 A.D.: World War I ended with the Armistice on 11 November 1918; in India, this year also saw the Rowlatt (Sedition) Committee submit its report, paving the way for the repressive Rowlatt Act of 1919.

Final Answer: World War I ended with the Armistice on 11 November 1918; in India, this year also saw the Rowlatt (Sedition) Committee submit its report, paving the way for the repressive Rowlatt Act of 1919.

Quick Tip: Key event of 1918 A.D..

25(j). Mention the event related to the following historical date – 16 August, 1946 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Recall what happened in 16 August, 1946 A.D.: The Muslim League observed 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946 to press its demand for a separate Pakistan, which led to widespread communal violence, most severely in Calcutta ('The Great Calcutta Killings').

Final Answer: The Muslim League observed 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946 to press its demand for a separate Pakistan, which led to widespread communal violence, most severely in Calcutta ('The Great Calcutta Killings').

Quick Tip: Key event of 16 August, 1946 A.D..

26(i). On the given outline map of India, mark with a ● symbol and name: the place from where the first site of the Harappan civilization was discovered

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the place: Harappa (on the Ravi river, in present-day Punjab, Pakistan). Discovered in 1921 by Daya Ram Sahni, this was the first Harappan site identified, which is why the entire civilization is named after it. Note: Harappa lies in present-day Pakistan, outside

the political boundary of the given India outline map — it is usually indicated near the north-western border region as the nearest markable point.

Final Answer: Harappa (on the Ravi river, in present-day Punjab, Pakistan)

Quick Tip: Mark Harappa (on the Ravi river, in present-day Punjab, Pakistan) on the map.



26(ii). On the given outline map of India, mark with a ● symbol and name: the place where Sudarshan Lake is located

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the place: Girnar, near Junagadh (Gujarat).

Sudarshan Lake is known from the Junagadh rock inscription of the Western Kshatrapa ruler Rudradaman I (2nd century CE), which describes its construction and repair.

Final Answer: Girnar, near Junagadh (Gujarat)

Quick Tip: Mark Girnar, near Junagadh (Gujarat) on the map.



26(iii). On the given outline map of India, mark with a ● symbol and name: the place where Begum Hazrat Mahal took command of the revolt on 4 June, 1857

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the place: Lucknow (Awadh). Begum Hazrat Mahal led the resistance at Lucknow after the annexation of Awadh, declaring her son Birjis Qadr as the ruler and directing the rebel forces there.

Final Answer: Lucknow (Awadh)

Quick Tip: Mark Lucknow (Awadh) on the map.

26(iv). On the given outline map of India, mark with a ● symbol and name: the place where Mahatma Gandhi launched his first Satyagraha movement

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the place: Champaran (Bihar). The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, on behalf of indigo cultivators against exploitative planters, was Gandhi's first Satyagraha movement within India (his earlier Satyagraha campaigns were in South Africa).

Final Answer: Champaran (Bihar)

Quick Tip: Mark Champaran (Bihar) on the map.

26(v). On the given outline map of India, mark with a ● symbol and name: the place where Gautam Buddha was born

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the place: Lumbini (in present-day Nepal, near the India-Nepal border). Buddha was born in 563 BCE at Lumbini, in the Shakya kingdom's territory. Note: Lumbini lies in present-day Nepal, just outside the India outline map's boundary — it is conventionally marked near the northern border closest to its actual location.

Final Answer: Lumbini (in present-day Nepal, near the India-Nepal border)

Quick Tip: Mark Lumbini (in present-day Nepal, near the India-Nepal border) on the map.