

UP Board Class 12 History - 321(AD) 2023 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 100
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. There are five sections in this question paper. Section A consists of 10 Multiple Choice Type questions. Section B consists of 5 Very Short Answer Type questions. Section C consists of 6 Short Answer Type questions. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer Type Questions and Section E consists of historical dates and map related questions.
3. Marks allotted to the questions are indicated against them.

1. From which of the Harappan sites has the evidence of "Great Granary" been found?

- (A) Mohenjodaro
- (B) Dholavira
- (C) Ropar
- (D) Kalibangan

Correct Answer: (A) Mohenjodaro

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, was known for its advanced urban planning and architecture. One of the most significant structures found at its major sites are granaries, which were used for storing surplus food grains. The "Great Granary" is the largest and most well-known of these structures.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The evidence of the "Great Granary" has been found at Mohenjo-daro. This massive structure is a testament to the organized and surplus-producing agricultural economy of the Harappan people. It was built on a raised platform to protect the stored grains from floods. While granaries were also found at Harappa (a series of six smaller granaries), the term "Great Granary" specifically refers to the single largest building discovered at Mohenjo-daro. Dholavira is famous for its water management system, and Kalibangan is known for its ploughed field surface and fire altars. Ropar is another important Harappan site, but it is not associated with a "Great

Granary”.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on archaeological findings, the ”Great Granary” is a prominent feature of the Mohenjo-daro site. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For history exams, create a table of major Harappan sites and list their unique archaeological findings (e.g., Mohenjo-daro - Great Bath, Great Granary; Lothal - Dockyard; Kalibangan - Ploughed Field). This will help in quick revision and answering such specific questions.

2. When did Madho Swaroop Vatsa begin excavations at Harappa ?

- (A) 1920 A.D.
- (B) 1922 A.D.
- (C) 1923 A.D.
- (D) 1921 A.D.

Correct Answer: (D) 1921 A.D.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The excavation of the Harappan site is a landmark event in the history of Indian archaeology. It was a collaborative effort involving several archaeologists over many years. The question asks for the starting year of excavation by Madho Swaroop Vatsa.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The initial excavations at the Harappa site were started in 1921 under the supervision of archaeologist Daya Ram Sahni. Madho Swaroop Vatsa was a key archaeologist who worked alongside Daya Ram Sahni from the beginning of the major excavation campaign in 1921. He later continued the excavation work at Harappa in the following years, notably in 1926. However, his involvement began with the first major season of work in 1921. Therefore, 1921 A.D. is the most appropriate answer marking the beginning of his work at the site.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Madho Swaroop Vatsa began his excavation work at Harappa in 1921 A.D. along with Daya Ram Sahni. Thus, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember the names of key archaeologists associated with major discoveries. For the Indus Valley Civilization, Daya Ram Sahni (Harappa, 1921) and R.D. Banerji (Mohenjo-daro, 1922) are the most prominent names to remember, along with their key associates like M.S. Vatsa.

3. 78 CE is related to

- (A) Beginning of Gupta rule
- (B) Reign of Kanishka
- (C) End of the Mauryan Empire
- (D) Reign of Ashoka

Correct Answer: (B) Reign of Kanishka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The year 78 CE marks the beginning of a significant era in Indian history, known as the Saka Era. This era is associated with the accession of a major ruler from the Kushan dynasty.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The year 78 CE is widely accepted by historians as the year of accession of the Kushan emperor Kanishka the Great. This year marks the beginning of the Saka Era, which was adopted as the basis for the Indian national calendar in 1957. Let's analyze the other options:

(A) Beginning of Gupta rule: The Gupta Empire was founded by Sri Gupta, but the era of Gupta dominance began with Chandragupta I in c. 320 CE.

(C) End of the Mauryan Empire: The Mauryan Empire ended around 185 BCE with the assassination of the last emperor, Brihadratha.

(D) Reign of Ashoka: Ashoka the Great, a Mauryan emperor, reigned in the 3rd century BCE (c. 268–232 BCE).

Thus, 78 CE is directly related to the reign of Kanishka.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The year 78 CE corresponds to the beginning of Kanishka's reign and the start of the Saka Era. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Memorizing key historical dates and the eras they signify (e.g., 78 CE - Saka Era/Kanishka, 320 CE - Gupta Era/Chandragupta I, 57 BCE - Vikrama Samvat) is crucial for competitive exams as they are frequently asked.

4. Which Sufi saint's dargah is located at Ajmer ?

- (A) Baba Fareed
- (B) Moinuddin Chisti
- (C) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (D) Khwaja Bahauddin

Correct Answer: (B) Moinuddin Chisti

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A Dargah is a shrine or tomb built over the grave of a revered religious figure, often a Sufi saint. These are important pilgrimage sites in Islam. The question asks to identify the Sufi saint whose famous dargah is in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The city of Ajmer in Rajasthan is home to the world-renowned Dargah Sharif, which is the tomb of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. He was a Persian Sufi saint who established the Chishti Order of Sufism in the Indian subcontinent. His dargah is one of the most sacred Muslim shrines in India and is visited by people of all faiths. The dargahs of the other saints listed are located elsewhere: Baba Farid's is in Pakpattan, Pakistan; Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki's is in Mehrauli, Delhi.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The dargah located at Ajmer belongs to Moinuddin Chisti. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Major Sufi saints and the locations of their dargahs are a common topic in history exams. Create a list matching saints (like Moinuddin Chisti, Nizamuddin Auliya, Bakhtiyar Kaki) with their respective cities (Ajmer, Delhi, Delhi) to easily remember them.

5. 'Hunuj Delhi dur ast' is the statement of

- (A) Saleem Chisti
- (B) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (C) Baba Fareed
- (D) Balban

Correct Answer: (B) Nizamuddin Auliya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The phrase 'Hunuj Delhi dur ast' is a famous Persian saying which translates to "Delhi is still far away." This statement has a specific historical context related to a confrontation between a Sufi saint and a Sultan of Delhi.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The statement 'Hunuj Delhi dur ast' is famously attributed to the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya. The context is that the Sultan of Delhi, Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, was returning from a victorious campaign in Bengal. He had a strained relationship with Nizamuddin Auliya and sent a message ahead, ordering the saint to leave Delhi before he arrived. In response, the calm and unperturbed saint uttered the phrase "Hunuj Delhi dur ast." As fate would have it, the Sultan never reached Delhi; he was killed when a pavilion built for his reception collapsed. The saying has since become a proverb, meaning that the final goal is still distant.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement was made by Nizamuddin Auliya. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Famous historical quotes and the stories behind them are often asked in exams. Pay attention to such anecdotes as they provide a deeper understanding of the relationships between historical figures, such as rulers and saints.

6. Vijayanagara Empire was founded by

- (A) Krishnadeva Raya
- (B) Rama Raya
- (C) Deva Raya II
- (D) Harihara and Bukka

Correct Answer: (D) Harihara and Bukka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Vijayanagara Empire was one of the most powerful empires in Southern India. The question asks to identify its founders.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 CE by two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka Raya I. They belonged to the Sangama dynasty. They established their capital at Vijayanagara (modern-day Hampi) on the banks of the Tungabhadra River. The other options are incorrect:

(A) Krishnadeva Raya: He was the most famous and powerful ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, belonging to the Tuluva dynasty, but he was not the founder.

(B) Rama Raya: He was an influential regent and the de facto ruler during the final phase

of the empire, who led the army in the fateful Battle of Talikota in 1565.

(C) Deva Raya II: He was a powerful emperor from the Sangama dynasty who ruled in the 15th century, but he was not a founder.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The founders of the Vijayanagara Empire were Harihara and Bukka. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

It's important to differentiate between the founder of a dynasty or empire and its most prominent ruler. Exams often use the names of famous rulers as distractors in questions about founders.

7. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty ?

- (A) Babar
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: (A) Babar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mughal Dynasty ruled the Indian subcontinent for several centuries. The question asks to identify the person who established this dynasty.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Mughal dynasty was founded by Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur in 1526. He was a descendant of Timur on his father's side and Genghis Khan on his mother's side. Babur invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of Delhi, at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, thereby laying the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India. The other rulers mentioned—Akbar, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb—were his descendants and subsequent powerful emperors of the dynasty.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The founder of the Mughal dynasty was Babur. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For the Mughal Empire, create a chronological list of the first six major emperors (Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb). Knowing this sequence is fundamental for answering many questions related to medieval Indian history.

8. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' is associated with

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Canning
- (C) Lord Hastings
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

Correct Answer: (D) Lord Dalhousie

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was an annexation policy followed by the British East India Company in India. It stated that if the ruler of a princely state under the paramountcy of the Company died without a natural male heir, his state would be annexed into the British territories.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Doctrine of Lapse is most famously associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. Although the policy was articulated by the Court of Directors of the East India Company before his tenure, Lord Dalhousie implemented it vigorously and on a large scale to expand British dominion in India. Several states were annexed under this policy, including Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur (1854), and Jhansi (1854). This policy was one of the major causes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 'Doctrine of Lapse' is associated with Lord Dalhousie. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Key policies and the Governor-Generals who implemented them are a very important topic for history exams. Make a list of Governor-Generals and match them with their significant policies (e.g., Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse, Wellesley - Subsidiary Alliance, Bentinck - Abolition of Sati).

9. Who is the author of the book "My Experiments with Truth" ?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) B. G. Tilak
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) J. L. Nehru

Correct Answer: (A) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The book "My Experiments with Truth" is a famous autobiography of a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement. The question asks to identify this author.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

"The Story of My Experiments with Truth" is the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi. The book covers his life from early childhood up to the year 1921. It was originally written in Gujarati and was published in weekly installments in his journal 'Navjivan' from 1925 to 1929. It is a detailed account of his personal life, moral and spiritual journey, and the development of his philosophy of Satyagraha (non-violent resistance).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The author of "My Experiments with Truth" is Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Autobiographies and important books written by leaders of the Indian freedom struggle are a recurring theme in exams. Be familiar with works like Gandhi's "My Experiments with Truth," Nehru's "The Discovery of India," and Tilak's "Gita Rahasya."

10. The ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha is

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) The Vice-President

Correct Answer: (D) The Vice-President

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the Indian parliamentary system. The Rajya Sabha, or the Council of States, is the upper house of the Parliament of India. An "ex-officio" chairman is a person who

holds the position by virtue of holding another office.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Article 64 and Article 89(1) of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This means that whoever holds the office of the Vice-President automatically presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha. The Chairman's role is to maintain order and decorum in the house. The other roles are:

(A) **The President:** is the Head of State.

(B) **The Prime Minister:** is the Head of Government.

(C) **The Speaker of Lok Sabha:** is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha, the lower house.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Questions on the key constitutional posts and their functions are fundamental to Indian Polity. Clearly understand the distinct roles and responsibilities of the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, and Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

11. Who was the writer of 'Ashtadhyayi'?

Answer:

The writer of 'Ashtadhyayi' was **Panini**.

Panini was an ancient Indian philologist, grammarian, and a revered scholar who lived around the 5th or 4th century BCE.

His work, the 'Ashtadhyayi' (meaning 'eight chapters'), is a foundational text of Sanskrit grammar. It is considered one of the most comprehensive and scientific grammars ever written for any language. The text lays down the rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax, and semantics in a highly systematic and technical manner using about 4,000 sutras (aphorisms). It is the earliest known work on descriptive linguistics and remains a model for grammarians even today.

Quick Tip

For exams, make a list of important ancient texts (like Arthashastra, Indica, Ashtadhyayi) and their authors. Knowing the subject matter of each text (e.g., grammar, statecraft) can fetch you extra marks.

12. Who wrote "Humayunnama"?

Answer:

The "Humayunnama" was written by **Gulbadan Begum**.

Gulbadan Begum (c. 1523 – 1603) was a Mughal princess and the daughter of the first Mughal Emperor, Babur. She was the half-sister of the second Mughal Emperor, Humayun.

At the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar, she wrote a biographical account of her brother's life and reign, titled "Ahval-i Humayun Padshah" (Account of Emperor Humayun), which is popularly known as the Humayunnama. It is a unique historical document as it provides a woman's perspective on the affairs of the Mughal court and the personal lives of the imperial family.

Quick Tip

Remembering the authors of Mughal-era biographies is crucial. Note down key works like Baburnama (by Babur himself), Akbarnama (by Abul Fazl), and Humayunnama (by Gulbadan Begum) as they are frequently asked.

13. Who translated Akbarnama in English?

Answer:

The Akbarnama was translated into English by **Henry Beveridge**.

The Akbarnama, which translates to "Book of Akbar", is the official chronicle of the reign of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor. It was written in Persian by Akbar's court historian and biographer, Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak.

Henry Beveridge (1837–1929), a British orientalist and a member of the Indian Civil Service, undertook the monumental task of translating the complete Akbarnama into English. His translation was published in three volumes by the Asiatic Society between 1902 and 1939 and remains the most widely used and respected English version of this historical text.

Quick Tip

For famous historical chronicles, it's useful to know both the original author and the prominent English translator. This level of detail can help you answer more specific and challenging questions in competitive exams.

14. Write any two reasons of Revolt of 1857.

Answer:

Two major reasons for the Revolt of 1857 were:

1. The Doctrine of Lapse: This was an annexation policy implemented extensively by the Governor-General Lord Dalhousie. According to this doctrine, any princely state under the

direct paramountcy of the British would be annexed if the ruler died without a natural male heir. This policy was seen as illegitimate and unjust by many Indian rulers and their subjects. The annexation of states like Satara, Nagpur, and Jhansi created widespread resentment and insecurity among the Indian princely class, contributing significantly to the revolt.

2. The Enfield Rifle Cartridge Issue (Immediate Cause): The immediate trigger for the revolt was the introduction of the new Enfield P-53 rifle. A rumour spread among the sepoy (Indian soldiers in the British army) that the cartridges for this rifle were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. To load the rifle, the sepoy had to bite off the end of the cartridge. This was deeply offensive to both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, as cows are sacred to Hindus and pigs are considered unclean by Muslims. This act was perceived as a deliberate attempt by the British to defile their religions, sparking the mutiny that began in Meerut in May 1857.

Quick Tip

When asked for reasons for historical events like the 1857 Revolt, it's good practice to mention both a long-term political/social cause (like Doctrine of Lapse) and the immediate trigger (like the greased cartridges) to show a comprehensive understanding.

15. When and where did Kakori case happen?

Answer:

The Kakori case (or Kakori Train Robbery) happened on **August 9, 1925**, in the town of **Kakori**, which is located near Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

The incident was a train robbery planned and executed by revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), including prominent figures like Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Roshan Singh. The target was the No. 8 Down train carrying money belonging to the British government treasury. The objective of the robbery was to obtain funds for the revolutionary activities of the HRA, which aimed to achieve independence from British rule through armed struggle. The subsequent trial and the harsh sentences, including death penalties for the key planners, became a significant event in the Indian freedom struggle.

Quick Tip

For the Indian freedom struggle, create a timeline of major revolutionary activities, noting the date, place, organization involved (e.g., HRA), and key personalities. This helps in quick recall of facts.

16. Throw light on the sources of the information about the Mauryan dynasty.

Answer:

The sources of information about the Mauryan dynasty (c. 322–185 BCE) are rich and varied,

and can be broadly classified into literary and archaeological sources.

I. Literary Sources:

- **Arthashastra:** Written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya), the prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya. It is a comprehensive treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy. It provides invaluable information about Mauryan administration, governance, and society.
- **Indica:** Written by Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador of Seleucus Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Although the original work is lost, extensive fragments survive in the writings of later Greek and Roman authors like Arrian, Strabo, and Diodorus Siculus. Indica describes the Mauryan capital Pataliputra, the administration, and the social life of the people.
- **Puranas:** Texts like the Vishnu Purana provide a chronology and list of the Mauryan kings.
- **Buddhist Literature:** Works like the *Jatakas*, the Sri Lankan chronicles *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa*, and the *Divyavadana* provide information about the Mauryan kings, especially Ashoka, and the role of Buddhism during the period.
- **Jain Literature:** The *Kalpasutra* by Bhadrabahu and Hemachandra's *Parishishtaparvan* mention Chandragupta Maurya's conversion to Jainism in his later life.

II. Archaeological Sources:

- **Ashokan Edicts:** These are the most important and reliable sources for the reign of Ashoka. Inscriptions on rocks (Major and Minor Rock Edicts) and pillars (Pillar Edicts) are found across the subcontinent. Written in Prakrit language using Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts (and in Greek and Aramaic in the northwest), they provide details about Ashoka's policy of Dhamma, his administrative reforms, and the extent of his empire.
- **Material Remains:** Archaeological excavations have unearthed artifacts such as Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) pottery, which is associated with the Mauryan period. The remains of the grand Mauryan palace at Kumrahar (Pataliputra) have also been excavated.
- **Coins:** Punch-marked silver coins, which were in circulation during the Mauryan period, give us an idea of the economy and the extent of the empire's trade networks.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about historical sources, always structure your answer by categorizing them into 'Literary' and 'Archaeological' sources. This provides a clear and comprehensive framework and is highly valued by examiners.

17. Describe the main features of the town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer:

The town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE) was one of its most impressive achievements, showcasing a high degree of sophistication and standardization. The main features are as follows:

- **Grid Layout:** The cities were planned on a grid pattern. The main streets ran from north to south and east to west, intersecting at right angles. This divided the city into rectangular blocks, ensuring organized and systematic development.
- **Citadel and Lower Town:** Most major cities, like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, were divided into two distinct parts. The western part was a smaller, raised area known as the 'Citadel,' built on a mud-brick platform. It housed important public buildings such as the Great Bath, the Great Granary, and assembly halls. The eastern part was the larger 'Lower Town,' which was the main residential area for the common people.
- **Advanced Drainage System:** The Harappans had a highly advanced and well-maintained drainage system, which was a unique feature for its time. Drains from individual houses were connected to covered drains running along the streets. These main drains were made of burnt bricks and were equipped with manholes at regular intervals for inspection and cleaning.
- **Use of Standardized Bricks:** They used fire-baked bricks of a uniform size and standard ratio (1:2:4) for almost all construction activities, including houses, city walls, and drains. This ensured durability and uniformity across different settlements.
- **Residential Buildings:** The houses in the Lower Town were typically built around a central courtyard, which was the focus of activities like cooking and weaving. Houses had private bathrooms and, in some cases, private wells. The focus on privacy is evident as the main entrance often did not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.
- **Public Buildings:** The discovery of large structures on the Citadel suggests the existence of an organized civil authority. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro was a large rectangular tank, possibly used for ritual bathing. The Granaries found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were massive structures used for storing surplus grain.

Quick Tip

For questions on IVC town planning, always mention these three keywords: Grid Pattern, Citadel Lower Town, and Advanced Drainage System. These are the most distinctive features and are essential for a complete answer.

18. Throw light on the features of Subsidiary Alliance.

Answer:

The Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by the British, most effectively used by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. It was a treaty between the British East India Company and Indian princely states, which made these states subordinate to the British without being directly annexed. It was a major tool for the expansion of British political power in India.

The main features of the Subsidiary Alliance were:

1. **Stationing of British Troops:** An Indian ruler who entered into the alliance had to accept the permanent stationing of a British military contingent within his territory. The ruler was responsible for paying a "subsidy" for the maintenance of these troops.
2. **British Resident in Court:** A British official, called the Resident, would be posted at the court of the Indian ruler. While the Resident's official role was advisory, in practice, he interfered in the internal affairs of the state.
3. **Loss of Sovereignty in Foreign Affairs:** The Indian state was not allowed to enter into any alliance with another power or declare war against any other state without the permission of the British. The state lost control over its defence and foreign policy.
4. **Expulsion of Other Europeans:** The Indian ruler was forbidden from employing any Europeans (other than the British) in his service without the prior approval of the Company. This was done to curb the influence of rival European powers, particularly the French.
5. **British Protection:** In return for accepting these conditions, the British East India Company promised to protect the Indian state from external attacks and to help the ruler in suppressing internal rebellions.
6. **Annexation on Failure to Pay:** If the Indian ruler failed to make the required subsidy payments, a part of his territory was ceded to the Company as a penalty. This was a common outcome, leading to the gradual expansion of British territories.

The policy effectively disarmed the Indian states and made them dependent on the British, leading to the loss of their independence.

Quick Tip

To remember the Subsidiary Alliance, think of it as a "protection racket". The Indian ruler paid for British troops, gave up foreign policy control, and hosted a British Resident in exchange for "protection," which ultimately led to a loss of independence.

19. Briefly describe the provincial administration of the Mughal period.**Answer:**

The Mughal provincial administration was a well-organized and systematic structure designed

to maintain control over the vast empire. The empire was divided into provinces, known as *subas*. The system was largely standardized during the reign of Akbar. The key officials and features of the provincial administration were:

- **Subadar (Governor):** The head of the provincial administration was the Subadar, also known as the Nizam or Sipah Salar. He was appointed directly by the emperor and was responsible for maintaining law and order, controlling the local army, and overseeing the general administration of the suba.
- **Diwan (Revenue Head):** The Diwan was the head of the provincial revenue department. He was also appointed directly by the emperor and was responsible for collecting revenue, managing finances, and overseeing all matters related to land grants and taxation. The Diwan was not subordinate to the Subadar; this division of power between the two highest provincial officials created a system of checks and balances, preventing either from becoming too powerful.
- **Bakhshi (Military Paymaster):** The Bakhshi was responsible for the military administration at the provincial level. His duties included the recruitment and inspection of troops, maintaining a record of mansabdars (military commanders), and disbursing their salaries.
- **Sadr and Qazi:** These two offices were often held by the same person. The Sadr was responsible for managing religious and charitable grants (*madad-i-ma'ash*), while the Qazi was the head of the judiciary in the province, responsible for administering Islamic law.
- **Kotwal (Town Administrator):** In the major towns and cities, the Kotwal was in charge of maintaining law and order, regulating markets, and performing various municipal duties.
- **Waqia-Navis (News Reporter):** These were a network of news writers and spies who kept the central government informed about the events and happenings in the province, acting as a crucial link between the center and the provinces.

The provinces (*subas*) were further divided into districts (*sarkars*), which were in turn divided into sub-districts (*parganas*). This hierarchical structure ensured effective administrative control throughout the empire.

Quick Tip

A key feature of Mughal provincial administration was the 'system of checks and balances'. Remember that the Subadar (executive head) and Diwan (revenue head) were independent of each other and directly accountable to the emperor. This prevented the concentration of power.

20. Write a short note on 'Non-Cooperation Movement'.

Answer:

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a pivotal phase in the Indian freedom struggle, launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress on 1st August 1920. It marked the beginning of the Gandhian era of mass movements based on the principles of non-violence (*ahimsa*) and non-cooperation.

Causes: The movement was launched in the backdrop of several events:

- Resentment against the repressive Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- The brutal Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar (1919).
- The Khilafat issue, where Indian Muslims were angered by the treatment of the Ottoman Caliph by the British after World War I. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims for a common cause.
- Economic hardships faced by the Indian population due to the First World War.

Programme and Methods: The movement involved a two-fold programme:

1. **Boycott:** This included the boycott of government-run schools, colleges, and law courts; boycott of legislative council elections; boycott of foreign goods; and the surrender of titles and honours conferred by the British.
2. **Constructive Programme:** This focused on promoting Swadeshi (indigenous) goods, particularly spinning and weaving of Khadi; setting up national schools and colleges; establishing local arbitration courts (*panchayats*); and working for Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability.

Withdrawal: The movement was a great success in mobilizing people from all walks of life. However, it was abruptly called off by Mahatma Gandhi in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident in Uttar Pradesh, where a mob of protestors clashed with the police and set a police station on fire, killing 22 policemen. As the incident violated the movement's core principle of non-violence, Gandhi withdrew the movement, stating that the country was not yet ready for a non-violent struggle.

Quick Tip

To structure answers about major national movements, always follow this pattern: Causes (why it started), Programme (what they did), and Withdrawal/Outcome (how it ended and its impact). This ensures a complete and logical answer.

21. Describe the main features of the Constitution of India.**Answer:**

The Constitution of India, adopted on 26th November 1949 and enacted on 26th January 1950, is a comprehensive document that lays down the framework for the governance of the country.

Its main features are:

- **Longest Written Constitution:** It is the most detailed and longest written constitution in the world, originally containing 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. This is due to the vast diversity of India, the incorporation of administrative details, and provisions for both the Centre and the states.
- **Drawn from Various Sources:** The framers of the Constitution borrowed several features from the constitutions of other countries. Key examples include the parliamentary form of government from the UK, Fundamental Rights from the USA, Directive Principles of State Policy from Ireland, and the ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity from France.
- **Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility:** The Constitution is neither entirely rigid nor entirely flexible. Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of the Parliament, while others require a special majority. Certain federal provisions require a special majority plus ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
- **Federal System with Unitary Bias:** It establishes a federal structure with a constitutional division of powers between the Union and the States. However, it is often described as 'quasi-federal' because it contains strong unitary features, such as a strong Centre, a single constitution, single citizenship, and the provision for Emergency powers for the President.
- **Parliamentary Form of Government:** India has adopted the British parliamentary system, where the executive is responsible to the legislature. The President is the constitutional head of the state, but the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister.
- **Fundamental Rights:** Part III of the Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to all citizens, which are justifiable in nature. These include the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):** Part IV of the Constitution outlines the ideals that the State should aim for while making policies. These are non-justiciable but are fundamental in the governance of the country, aiming to establish a welfare state.
- **Independent Judiciary:** The Constitution provides for an integrated and independent judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex. The judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution and the protector of the fundamental rights of the citizens.
- **Universal Adult Franchise:** It provides for universal adult suffrage, granting the right to vote to every citizen above the age of 18 without any discrimination based on caste, race, religion, sex, or literacy.
- **Secular State:** The Constitution establishes India as a secular state. The term 'Secular' was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment. It means that the state protects all religions equally and does not uphold any particular religion as the official state religion.

Quick Tip

For a question on the features of the Indian Constitution, try to mention a mix of structural features (e.g., Parliamentary System, Federalism), philosophical features (e.g., Secularism, Fundamental Rights), and unique characteristics (e.g., Longest Constitution, Blend of Rigidity Flexibility).

22. Describe the main features of the central administration of Mauryan period.

Answer:

The Mauryan Empire (c. 322–185 BCE) was the first major empire in Indian history, and its administration was highly centralized and efficient, as detailed in sources like Kautilya's Arthashastra and Megasthenes' Indica. The central administration was organized around the king, who was the supreme authority.

The main features were as follows:

1. The King (Raja):

- The king was the pivot of the administration. He held supreme executive, legislative, and judicial power.
- Kautilya portrays the ideal king as one who is always active and works for the welfare of his subjects (*praja*). The king's primary duty was to maintain law and order (*dharma*).
- He was the commander-in-chief of the army and the final court of appeal for justice.

2. The Council of Ministers (Mantriparishad):

- The king was assisted by a council of ministers called the *Mantriparishad*. The members were chosen for their wisdom and loyalty.
- There was an inner, smaller council known as the *Mantrina*, which included the most important ministers like the Prime Minister (*Mahamantri*), the Commander-in-Chief (*Senapati*), the Crown Prince (*Yuvraja*), and the Royal Priest (*Purohita*). This body acted as the king's closest advisory group.
- The advice of the Mantriparishad was not legally binding on the king, but it held significant influence.

3. The Central Administrative Machinery (Tirthas):

- The administration was divided into several departments, each headed by a superintendent called an *Adhyaksha*. The Arthashastra mentions around 27 such departments.
- The highest-ranking officials, apart from the ministers, were called the *Tirthas* or *Mahamatras*. There were 18 Tirthas who managed various key portfolios.

- **Some important officials included:**

[label=•]

- **Samaharta (Collector-General):** He was in charge of the assessment and collection of revenue for the entire empire.
- **Sannidhata (Treasurer):** He was responsible for the royal treasury, storehouses, and granaries.
- **Senapati (Commander-in-Chief):** He was the head of the military, responsible for planning and conducting warfare.
- **Pradeshtri (Divisional Commissioner):** He was in charge of district administration and also supervised revenue collection and law and order.

4. Espionage System:

- The Mauryans had a vast and efficient network of spies (*gudhapurushas*) who kept the king informed about the happenings within the empire and the activities of his officials. This was crucial for maintaining control over a large territory.

This highly organized and bureaucratic central administration enabled the Mauryan rulers to govern their vast empire effectively.

Quick Tip

When discussing Mauryan administration, always mention Kautilya's Arthashastra as the primary source. Highlighting key officials like the *Samaharta* (Collector) and *Sannidhata* (Treasurer) will make your answer more specific and impressive.

(OR)

What do you understand by 'Stupa'? Write a note on the structure of Stupa.

Answer:

Understanding a 'Stupa':

A Stupa is a dome-shaped or hemispherical structure that serves as a Buddhist monument. Originally, stupas were burial mounds containing the relics (*sarira*) of the Buddha or other revered Buddhist monks. Over time, they evolved into important sites of worship and pilgrimage, symbolizing the Buddha's presence and his attainment of *parinirvana* (final enlightenment). They are found throughout the Buddhist world and are central to Buddhist art and architecture.

Structure of a Stupa:

A stupa has a distinct and symbolic architectural form, with several key components. While designs can vary regionally, a typical stupa, like the Great Stupa at Sanchi, includes the following parts:

1. Anda (Hemispherical Dome):

- This is the main body of the stupa, a solid hemispherical dome built on a circular base. It symbolizes the infinite dome of the sky and the universe. The sacred relics are buried at the core of the Anda.

2. Harmika:

- This is a square railing or a balcony-like structure that surmounts the Anda. It is considered the abode of the gods and symbolizes the sacred precinct.

3. Chhatra (Parasol or Umbrella):

- A central pillar or mast (*yashti*) rises from the Harmika, supporting a three-tiered stone umbrella or parasol called the Chhatra. The three discs of the Chhatra represent the Three Jewels of Buddhism: the Buddha, the Dharma (his teachings), and the Sangha (the monastic community). They also symbolize royalty and protection.

4. Medhi (Terrace):

- The Anda often rests on a circular or square terrace called the Medhi. This platform is used as an upper circumambulatory path (*pradakshina patha*) for devotees.

5. Vedika (Railing):

- The entire stupa is enclosed by a stone railing or fence called the Vedika. This railing separates the sacred space from the secular world. It often has entrances at the four cardinal directions.

6. Torana (Gateway):

- At the cardinal points, the Vedika is punctuated by ornate ceremonial gateways known as Toranas. These gateways are elaborately carved with sculptures depicting scenes from the life of the Buddha (Jataka tales) and other Buddhist symbols. They serve as the formal entrance to the sacred precinct.

Devotees worship the stupa by circumambulating it in a clockwise direction, a practice known as *pradakshina*.

Quick Tip

A simple diagram of a stupa can greatly enhance your answer. If you can't draw, make sure to describe the structure from the base upwards: Vedika and Torana, Medhi, Anda, Harmika, and finally the Chhatra. This logical flow shows a clear understanding.

23. What is Sufism? Describe its basic principles.

Answer:

What is Sufism?

Sufism, or *Tasawwuf* in Arabic, is a mystical and ascetic dimension of Islam. It is not a separate sect but rather a devotional path or tradition within Islam that emphasizes introspection, spiritual closeness, and the direct personal experience of God. Sufis seek to find the ultimate truth of divine love and knowledge through personal devotion and spiritual practices. The goal of a Sufi is to purify the heart, overcome the ego (*nafs*), and attain a state of union with the divine (*fana*).

Basic Principles of Sufism:

The core philosophy of Sufism is based on several fundamental principles:

1. **Tawhid (Oneness of God):** Like all Muslims, Sufis believe in the absolute oneness of God (Allah). However, they interpret this in a mystical sense, believing that all of creation is a manifestation of the single divine reality. The ultimate goal is to realize this unity within oneself.
2. **Love (*Ishq* or *Mahabba*):** The central theme of Sufism is divine love. Sufis believe that love is the primary means of approaching God. They advocate for selfless, unconditional love for God, which extends to love for all of His creation, including humanity, regardless of their faith or background.
3. **The Master-Disciple Relationship (Pir-Murid):** The Sufi path is typically guided by a spiritual master, known as a *Pir* or *Murshid*. The disciple, or *Murid*, surrenders his ego to the Pir, who has already traversed the spiritual path and can guide the disciple through its various stages (*maqamat*) and states (*ahwal*).
4. **Purification of the Self (*Tazkiyat-al-Nafs*):** A major focus is on internal purification. This involves a continuous struggle against the lower self or ego (*nafs*), which is seen as the source of negative traits like pride, greed, and anger. Through practices like prayer, fasting, meditation (*muraqaba*), and remembrance of God (*dhikr*), the Sufi aims to purify the heart.
5. **Service to Humanity (*Khidmat-e-Khalq*):** Sufi saints emphasized that serving humanity is one of the highest forms of worship. They believed that the best way to show love for God is to love and serve His creatures. Many Sufi shrines (*dargahs*) traditionally run community kitchens (*langars*) to feed the poor.
6. **Use of Music (*Sama*):** Many Sufi orders, particularly the Chishti order in India, use music and devotional singing (*qawwali*) as a means of inducing a spiritual trance and achieving a state of ecstasy (*wajd*), believing it helps in the remembrance of God.

In essence, Sufism is a path of the heart that seeks to go beyond religious rituals to attain a direct and intimate experience of the divine.

Quick Tip

To explain Sufism effectively, focus on the core concept of 'mystical love for God'. Emphasize principles like the importance of a spiritual guide (*Pir*), service to humanity, and the goal of uniting with the divine. Mentioning practices like *Sama* (music) makes the answer more specific to the Indian context.

(OR)

Describe the main features of central Mughal administration.

Answer:

The central administration of the Mughal Empire was a highly organized and efficient system, a blend of Persian and Indian traditions, which was largely given its definitive form by Emperor Akbar. The Emperor was the supreme head of the state, and all authority flowed from him.

The main features of the central administration were as follows:

1. The Emperor (Badshah):

- The Emperor was the absolute sovereign. He was the head of the state, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and the supreme judge. His authority was considered to be divinely ordained.
- He was responsible for the welfare of his subjects and was the final authority in all matters of governance.

2. The Central Ministers (Vakils and Wazirs):

The Emperor was assisted by a council of key ministers who headed specific departments.

- **Wakil:** In the early years of Akbar's reign, the Wakil was the prime minister with extensive powers over both civil and military affairs. However, his powers were later reduced to an advisory role to prevent him from becoming a rival power center.
- **Wazir or Diwan-i-Ala (Prime Minister/Finance Minister):** The Wazir became the most important minister. He was the head of the revenue and finance department. His responsibilities included managing the state treasury, supervising revenue collection, and approving all major expenditures.
- **Mir Bakhshi (Head of the Military Department):** The Mir Bakhshi was the head of the military and intelligence departments. He was responsible for the functioning of the *mansabdari system*, which was the backbone of the Mughal military and civil service. His duties included recruitment, posting, and salary disbursement for all mansabdars, as well as gathering intelligence.
- **Mir Saman (Head of the Imperial Household):** He was in charge of the imperial household, including the royal palaces, workshops (*karkhanas*), and the supply of all provisions and articles for the royalty. The karkhanas produced luxury goods for the court.
- **Sadr-us-Sudur (Head of the Ecclesiastical Department):** He was the chief religious advisor to the emperor. He was responsible for upholding Islamic law (*sharia*), managing religious endowments and charitable grants (*madad-i-ma'ash*), and appointing local judges (*qazis*).

3. Other Important Officials:

- **Qazi-ul-Quzat:** He was the chief justice of the empire, responsible for the administration of justice. This post was often held by the Sadr-us-Sudur.
- **Muhtasib:** He was the censor of public morals, ensuring that people lived according to the sharia.

This departmentalized structure with a clear division of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances ensured the smooth functioning of the vast empire.

Quick Tip

When describing Mughal central administration, focus on the 'four pillars': the Diwan (finance), Mir Bakhshi (military), Mir Saman (household), and Sadr-us-Sudur (religious affairs). Explaining the role of each of these four key ministers provides a solid foundation for your answer.

24. Throw light on the consequence of the Revolt of 1857.

Answer:

The Revolt of 1857 was a watershed moment in the history of modern India. Although it was ultimately suppressed, it had far-reaching consequences that fundamentally changed the nature of British rule in the subcontinent.

The major consequences were:

1. End of Company Rule and Beginning of Crown Rule:

- The most significant consequence was the end of the British East India Company's rule. The British Parliament passed the **Government of India Act of 1858**, which transferred all powers of governance from the Company to the British Crown.
- India was now to be governed directly by and in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen.

2. Changes in Administration:

- The office of the Governor-General was replaced by that of the **Viceroy**, who would be the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning became the first Viceroy.
- A new cabinet post, the **Secretary of State for India**, was created in the British government to handle all matters related to India. He was to be assisted by a 15-member council.

3. Reorganization of the Army:

- The British became deeply distrustful of the Indian sepoys. The army was thoroughly reorganized to prevent another revolt.
- The proportion of British soldiers to Indian soldiers was increased. It was fixed at 1:2 in the Bengal army and 2:5 in the Madras and Bombay armies.
- The crucial branches of the army, like artillery, were placed exclusively in European hands.
- The policy of 'divide and rule' was deliberately practiced, with regiments being created on the basis of caste, community, and region (e.g., Sikh, Gurkha, and Pathan regiments), to prevent the growth of nationalist sentiment among soldiers.

4. New Policy towards Princely States:

- The era of annexation ended. The British Crown promised to respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the native princes.
- The infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse' was abolished. Rulers were permitted to adopt heirs, and their states were guaranteed against annexation. In return, they had to accept the paramountcy of the British Crown.

5. Widened Gulf between Rulers and Ruled:

- The revolt left a legacy of bitterness and racial animosity. The British adopted an attitude of racial superiority and became more socially distant from the Indians.
- A policy of deliberate discrimination against Muslims was pursued for some time, as they were seen as the main instigators of the revolt.

6. Rise of Nationalism:

- Although the revolt was crushed, the heroism of figures like Rani Lakshmibai, Nana Saheb, and Mangal Pandey served as a source of inspiration for future generations of freedom fighters.
- The revolt marked the first major collective effort to oust the British and is often regarded as the 'First War of Indian Independence', which sowed the seeds of modern Indian nationalism.

Quick Tip

For 'consequences' questions, structure your answer into clear categories like 'Political/Administrative Changes', 'Military Changes', and 'Social/Long-term Impact'. The single most important consequence to remember is the Government of India Act of 1858, which transferred power from the Company to the Crown.

(OR)

When was 'Quit India' movement launched? What were its main causes?

Answer:

Launch of the Movement:

The 'Quit India' Movement, also known as the *Bharat Chhodo Andolan*, was officially launched by Mahatma Gandhi at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay on **August 8, 1942**. At the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Gandhi gave his famous "Do or Die" call, urging the Indian people to act as a free nation and not to rest until they had achieved independence. The movement formally began on August 9, 1942, but the British government responded swiftly by arresting Gandhi and all major Congress leaders on the same day, leaving the movement leaderless.

Main Causes of the Movement:

The Quit India Movement was the culmination of growing frustration with British rule. The main causes that led to its launch were:

1. Failure of the Cripps Mission (March 1942):

- The British government sent the Cripps Mission to India to secure Indian cooperation in World War II. The mission proposed 'Dominion Status' after the war and allowed provinces to secede, which was unacceptable to the Indian National Congress as it implicitly supported the idea of partition.
- Gandhi described the Cripps offer as a "post-dated cheque on a failing bank." The failure of the mission convinced the Indian leadership that the British were not sincere about granting independence, leading to the decision to launch a major mass movement.

2. Growing Threat of Japanese Invasion:

- During World War II, the Japanese army was advancing rapidly through Southeast Asia. After the fall of Burma, the threat of a Japanese invasion of India loomed large.
- Indian leaders, particularly Gandhi, felt that the presence of the British in India was an invitation for Japan to attack. They believed that if the British left, Japan would have no reason to invade India.

3. Economic Hardships and Popular Discontent:

- World War II had caused immense economic hardship for the Indian people. There were severe shortages of essential commodities like rice, and prices were soaring.
- The British policy of diverting resources for the war effort led to widespread discontent and anger among the masses, making them ready for a mass struggle.

4. Loss of Faith in British Power:

- The defeat of the British in Singapore and their chaotic withdrawal from Burma shattered the myth of British military superiority. This created a feeling among Indians that the British were incapable of defending India, and that Indians needed to take charge of their own defence and destiny.

These factors created a volatile situation where Gandhi felt that an immediate and decisive mass struggle was necessary to compel the British to leave India.

Quick Tip

The most crucial cause for the Quit India Movement was the **Failure of the Cripps Mission**. Always start with this point. Also, remember Gandhi's famous slogan for this movement: **"Do or Die"**, as it perfectly captures the determined spirit of the final phase of the freedom struggle.

25. Mention the events related to the following historical dates:

Answer:

a) 321 B.C.:

This year marks the **accession of Chandragupta Maurya** to the throne of Magadha. He overthrew the Nanda dynasty and established the Mauryan Empire, which became the first pan-Indian empire.

b) 78 A.D.:

This year is significant for the **accession of Kanishka**, the great Kushan emperor. It also marks the beginning of the **Saka Era**, which is used in the Indian national calendar.

c) 1336 A.D.:

This year saw the **founding of the Vijayanagara Empire** in the Deccan region of South India by the two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.

d) 1556 A.D.:

This year is marked by the **Second Battle of Panipat**. The Mughal forces, led by Bairam Khan, defeated the army of Hemu, the Hindu general of the Sur dynasty. This victory consolidated the Mughal empire for the young emperor Akbar.

e) 1773 A.D.:

The British Parliament passed the **Regulating Act of 1773**. This was the first major step taken by the British government to regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India and established the post of Governor-General of Bengal.

f) 1917 A.D.:

Mahatma Gandhi launched his first major satyagraha in India, the **Champaran Satyagraha**, in Bihar. He led the movement to support the indigo farmers against the oppressive policies of the British planters.

g) 1922 A.D.:

The **Chauri Chaura incident** occurred in Uttar Pradesh, where a violent mob set fire to a

police station. Following this, Mahatma Gandhi, a firm believer in non-violence, **withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement**.

h) 1928 A.D.:

The **Simon Commission**, a group of British MPs, arrived in India to study constitutional reforms. It was boycotted by Indians because it had no Indian members, leading to widespread protests with the slogan "Simon Go Back". The **Nehru Report**, a plan for a new dominion status constitution for India, was also drafted this year.

i) 1931 A.D.:

The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy, Lord Irwin. This pact led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the agreement for Gandhi to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London.

j) 1942 A.D.:

The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, launched the **Quit India Movement** (*Bharat Chhodo Andolan*), demanding an end to British rule in India. Gandhi gave the famous call of "Do or Die".

Quick Tip

Creating a chronological timeline of major events in Indian history (Ancient, Medieval, and Modern) is the best way to master date-based questions. Focus on landmark events like the founding of empires, major battles, key British acts, and phases of the freedom struggle.

26. Question related with Map: Show the following places on the outline map of India supplied to you by the symbol ☉ and also write their names. For correct name and location 1+1 marks are allotted.

Answer:

The following places are identified as follows:

i) The place where Gautam Buddha was born.

Place: Lumbini

Location: Lumbini is located in present-day **Nepal**, very close to the India-Nepal border. On a map of India, it would be marked just north of the border of the Siddharthnagar district in **Uttar Pradesh**.

ii) The place where the tomb of Akbar is situated.

Place: Sikandra (Agra)

Location: Akbar's tomb is in Sikandra, a suburb of **Agra** city in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**. It is located in the western part of the state.

iii) **The place where Anand Bhawan is situated.**

Place: Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad)

Location: Anand Bhawan, the ancestral home of the Nehru family, is situated in the city of **Prayagraj** in **Uttar Pradesh**. Prayagraj is located in the southeastern part of the state, at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati rivers.

iv) **The place where the capital of Uttar Pradesh is situated.**

Place: Lucknow

Location: **Lucknow** is the capital city of **Uttar Pradesh**. It is located in the central part of the state.

v) **The place from where the Struggle of 1857 started in Uttar Pradesh.**

Place: Meerut

Location: The Revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, began with a sepoy mutiny in the city of **Meerut** in **Uttar Pradesh** on May 10, 1857. Meerut is located in the western part of Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

For map-based questions, it's essential to have a strong mental map of India's states and major historical cities. Associate historical events and figures with their geographical locations (e.g., Buddha with Lumbini/Bodh Gaya/Sarnath, Akbar with Agra/Fatehpur Sikri, Gandhi with Porbandar/Champaran/Dandi).