

HISTORY (Code: 027)
Sample Paper 1 — Class XII

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. This question paper has five Sections — A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in all; all are compulsory.
2. Section A: Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B: Question 22 to 27 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C: Question 28 to 30 are Long Answer type questions of 8 marks each. Answers should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. Section D: Question 31 to 33 are Source-based questions, each with three sub-questions, of 4 marks each.
6. Section E: Question 34 is a Map-based question of 5 marks, including identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been given in a few questions. Only one option is to be attempted in such questions.
8. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever needed.

SECTION A

Objective Type Questions

[1 × 21 = 21 Marks]

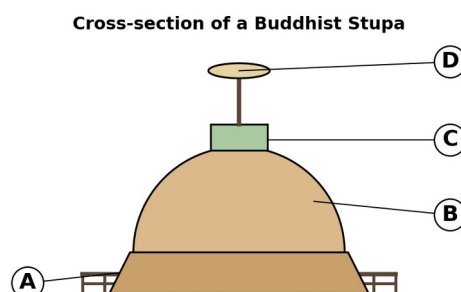
1. The Great Bath, one of the best-known public structures of the Harappan civilisation, has been found at which of the following sites?
 - A. Harappa
 - B. Mohenjodaro
 - C. Lothal
 - D. Kalibangan
2. Scholars who study animal bones recovered from archaeological excavations to understand ancient dietary and pastoral practices are known as _____.
 - A. Epigraphists
 - B. Archaeo-zoologists
 - C. Numismatists
 - D. Palaeobotanists
3. Which one of the following is NOT a correct statement about the mahajanapadas?
 - A. Most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings.
 - B. Those known as ganas or sanghas were oligarchies in which power was shared among several men.
 - C. Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified.
 - D. Vajji had become the most powerful mahajanapada by the fourth century BCE.

4. Match List I with List II and choose the correct option:

List I	List II
1. Brahmana	a. Warrior and ruling group
2. Kshatriya	b. Priest and teacher
3. Vaishya	c. Trader, agriculturist and cattle-keeper
4. Shudra	d. Provider of services to the other three groups

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

5. Study the diagram below, which shows the cross-section of a Buddhist stupa, and answer the question that follows.



Identify the part labelled C in the diagram.

- A. Vedika (railing)

- B. Medhi (drum-shaped base)
- C. Harmika (square railing on top of the dome)
- D. Anda (hemispherical dome)

NOTE: The following question is only for Visually Impaired candidates, in lieu of Q.5

Which part of a Buddhist stupa is the small square railing built directly on top of the dome, believed to represent the abode of the gods?

- A. Vedika
- B. Medhi
- C. Harmika
- D. Torana

6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The account of the Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang is valuable for the study of Buddhist institutions in seventh-century India. Reason (R): Xuan Zang travelled through the subcontinent in the seventh century CE and recorded detailed observations on monasteries, relics and centres of learning.

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

7. Which of the following is the most direct epigraphic source used by historians to reconstruct Mauryan administration and Ashoka's policies?

- A. The Arthashastra
- B. Ashokan edicts inscribed on rocks and pillars
- C. The Indica of Megasthenes
- D. The Puranas

8. Which foreign traveller has left a detailed eyewitness account of the markets, fortifications and water-management system of Vijayanagara in the fifteenth century?

- A. Ibn Battuta
- B. Abdur Razzaq
- C. Marco Polo
- D. Al-Biruni

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Kabir's compositions are found preserved in more than one religious tradition. Reason (R): His verses were included in the Adi Granth Sahib, the Kabir Bijak and in Sufi compilations of the Punjab region.

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

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes the amara-nayaka system of the Vijayanagara Empire?

- A. Amara-nayakas were hereditary rulers who were independent of the king.
- B. Amara-nayakas were military commanders given territories to govern and collect revenue from, in return for military service to the raya.
- C. The system was directly borrowed from the Mughal mansabdari system.
- D. Amara-nayakas paid no tribute of any kind to the central treasury.

11. Match List I (categories of land under Akbar) with List II (their description) and choose the correct option:

List I	List II
1. Polaj	a. Land cultivated every season and never left fallow
2. Parauti	b. Land left fallow for some time to recover its fertility
3. Chachar	c. Land left uncultivated for three to four years
4. Banjar	d. Land uncultivated for five years or more

- A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

- B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
- C. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
- D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

12. The Mughal revenue assessment system that relied on data of average produce and prices over the previous ten years for a given crop was known as:

- A. Nasaq
- B. Zabt
- C. Kankut
- D. Batai

13. Which term describes Mughal peasants who were permanent, resident cultivators of the village in which they lived?

- A. Khud-kashta
- B. Pahi-kashta
- C. Muzarian
- D. Riyaya

14. In the city planning of Vijayanagara, which zone occupied the well-fortified elevated ground and contained the palaces and royal structures?

- A. The urban core
- B. The sacred centre
- C. The royal centre
- D. The suburban zone

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

1. Rowlatt Satyagraha is launched.
 2. Mahatma Gandhi returns to India from South Africa.
 3. The Non-Cooperation Movement is launched.
 4. The Champaran movement takes place.
- A. 2, 4, 1, 3
 - B. 4, 2, 3, 1
 - C. 1, 2, 4, 3
 - D. 2, 1, 4, 3

16. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Many zamindars in Bengal defaulted on revenue payments soon after the Permanent Settlement of 1793.
Reason (R): The revenue demand was fixed permanently at a low rate that was reduced further whenever harvests or prices fell.

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

17. Which political organisation largely stayed away from the Constituent Assembly in 1946, viewing it as a creation of the colonial government?

- A. The Indian National Congress
- B. The Muslim League
- C. The Communist Party of India
- D. The Hindu Mahasabha

18. Who moved the resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947 for the adoption of the national flag in its final tricolour form with the Ashoka Chakra at the centre?

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Dr B. R. Ambedkar

19. Historians studying colonial agrarian policy in Bengal have relied heavily on which of the following, despite recognising that it reflects an official viewpoint?

- A. Temple inscriptions

- B. Board of Revenue and district-level colonial records
- C. Sufi malfuzat literature
- D. Court chronicles of regional kingdoms

20. Which coastal town in Gujarat became the destination of the 1930 salt march and gave the satyagraha its name?

- A. Bardoli
- B. Dandi
- C. Chauri Chaura
- D. Kheda

21. Who was appointed Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- C. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SECTION B

Short Answer Type Questions

[3 × 6 = 18 Marks]

22.A. Describe any three features of Harappan town planning that suggest the presence of central planning or authority.

OR

22.B. Give any three pieces of evidence that suggest the Harappans were in contact with distant regions.

23. Describe briefly how the Mahabharata came to acquire its present form over several centuries, and explain why historians treat it as a dynamic, changing text rather than a single fixed composition.

24. Describe any three barriers that Al-Biruni felt obstructed his understanding of Indian society.

25. Describe the condition of an average peasant in Mughal India during the seventeenth century.

26. Explain the policies adopted by the colonial state towards the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills in the late eighteenth century.

27.A. Examine the role that rumours and prophecies played in mobilising people during the Revolt of 1857.

OR

27.B. Explain how the grievances of the taluqdars, peasants and sepoys converged in Awadh during the Revolt of 1857.

SECTION C

Long Answer Type Questions

[8 × 3 = 24 Marks]

28.A. Describe the salient features of Mauryan administration as reconstructed by historians.

OR

28.B. How do modern historians explain the rise of Magadha as the most powerful mahajanapada? Explain briefly.

29.A. "Krishnadeva Raya's reign was marked by both territorial expansion and internal consolidation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.

OR

29.B. Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador who visited Calicut and later Vijayanagara in the fifteenth century, was deeply impressed by the city's fortifications and markets. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.

30.A. Discuss how private letters and autobiographies serve as sources of history. In what ways do they differ from official records?

OR

30.B. Explain why many historians regard the months following Independence as Gandhiji's "finest hour."

SECTION D

Source-Based Questions

[4 × 3 = 12 Marks]

31. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Seals and sealings recovered from Harappan sites carry short inscriptions along with animal motifs — most commonly the "unicorn" — yet scholars have not been able to read this script with confidence. Some believe the seals were used to identify the owner or sender of goods travelling between distant settlements, since identical seals have turned up hundreds of kilometres apart. Others suggest the motifs held ritual or clan significance beyond mere trade administration.

(Adapted for illustrative use)

31.1 Why have historians found it difficult to fully interpret Harappan seals?

31.2 Name one animal motif commonly found on Harappan seals.

31.3 Suggest two possible purposes that these seals may have served.

32. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Many Bhakti and Sufi teachers composed their verses in the language spoken by ordinary people rather than in Sanskrit or Persian, the languages of the learned elite. This allowed their ideas about devotion, equality before God, and the futility of external ritual to travel easily among peasants, artisans and traders, and to be remembered orally long before they were ever written down.

(Adapted for illustrative use)

32.1 Why did Bhakti and Sufi teachers prefer to compose in everyday spoken languages?

32.2 Name any one idea that was common to both Bhakti and Sufi teachings.

32.3 How did the use of spoken language help these ideas survive before being written down?

33. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

When Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution before the Constituent Assembly in December 1946, he described it as a pledge, not merely a resolution — a promise that the future Constitution would guarantee justice, equality and freedom to every citizen, while also protecting the identity of minorities and backward communities. Members debated at length how such broad ideals could be translated into specific, enforceable provisions.

(Adapted for illustrative use)

33.1 What did Nehru mean by calling the Objectives Resolution a "pledge"?

33.2 Name two ideals that the Resolution promised to guarantee to citizens.

33.3 Why do you think members debated how to translate these ideals into enforceable provisions?

SECTION E

Map-Based Question

[5 Marks]

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

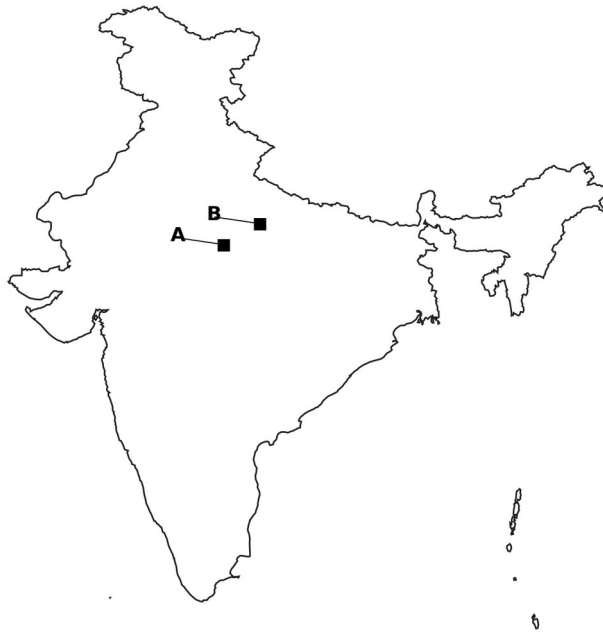
- Dholavira — a Harappan site
- Vaishali — a Mahajanapada / early city
- Amaravati — a Buddhist site

[1 + 1 + 1]

34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', being important centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[2]

Political Outline Map of India



NOTE: The following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.34

34.1 Name the modern Indian state in which the Harappan site of Dholavira is located, and state one feature that makes this site distinctive.

[3]

34.2 Name any two important centres of the Revolt of 1857 in North India.

[2]

HISTORY (Code: 027)
Sample Paper 1 — Marking Scheme / Solutions

SECTION A — Answer Key with Justification

Q.No	Ans	Answer	Justification
1	B	Mohenjodaro	The Great Bath, a carefully built and waterproofed tank, was found at Mohenjodaro and is one of the best-known Harappan public structures.
2	B	Archaeo-zoologists	Archaeo-zoologists (faunal specialists) study animal bone remains to reconstruct diet and pastoral practices, distinct from archaeo-botanists who study plant remains.
3	D	Statement D is incorrect	By the fourth century BCE, Magadha — not Vajji — had emerged as the most powerful mahajanapada.
4	A	1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d	Brahmana = priest/teacher (b); Kshatriya = warrior/ruler (a); Vaishya = trader/agriculturist (c); Shudra = service provider (d).
5	C	Harmika	In the diagram, part C sits directly on top of the dome as a small square railing — this is the harmika.
5 (VI)	C	Harmika	The harmika is the small square railing on top of the dome, said to represent the abode of the gods.
6	A	Both correct, R explains A	Xuan Zang did travel through the subcontinent in the seventh century CE and his detailed records of monasteries and relics make his account valuable.
7	B	Ashokan edicts	Edicts inscribed on rocks and pillars are direct, contemporary epigraphic evidence, unlike the Arthashastra or Megasthenes' account, which are textual and less directly Mauryan-official in origin.
8	B	Abdur Razzaq	The Persian envoy Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagara in the fifteenth century and left a detailed description of its markets and fortifications.
9	A	Both correct, R explains A	Kabir's verses are indeed preserved across the Adi Granth Sahib, the Kabir Bijak, and Sufi compilations, which explains why he is claimed by more than one tradition.
10	B	Military commanders granted revenue rights	Amara-nayakas were Vijayanagara military commanders who governed territories and collected revenue in return for maintaining troops for the raya.
11	A	1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d	Polaj = always cultivated (a); Parauti = left fallow briefly (b); Chachar = fallow 3-4 years (c); Banjar = fallow 5+ years (d).
12	B	Zabt	The zabt system assessed revenue using data on average produce and prices collected over the previous decade.
13	A	Khud-kashta	Khud-kashta peasants were residents of the village who owned the land they cultivated there; pahikashtha were non-resident cultivators.
14	C	The royal centre	Vijayanagara's royal centre occupied elevated,

Q.No	Ans	Answer	Justification
			fortified ground and contained the palaces and administrative structures.
15	A	2, 4, 1, 3	Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915, the Champaran movement followed in 1917, the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919, and the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920.
16	C	A correct, R incorrect	Zamindars did default, but the revenue demand under the Permanent Settlement was fixed permanently at a high, invariable rate — it was never reduced, even when harvests or prices fell.
17	B	The Muslim League	The Muslim League largely boycotted the Constituent Assembly, viewing it as a body created under British auspices.
18	B	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	Nehru moved the resolution for adopting the final tricolour flag with the Ashoka Chakra on 22 July 1947.
19	B	Board of Revenue / district records	Despite reflecting the colonial official viewpoint, these archival records remain a major source for reconstructing agrarian policy in Bengal.
20	B	Dandi	Gandhi's salt march in 1930 ended at the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat, giving the movement its name.
21	B	Dr B. R. Ambedkar	Dr Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

SECTION B — Short Answer Type (3 marks each)

22.A. Three features of Harappan town planning showing central authority/planning (1 mark each):

- The grid pattern of streets crossing at right angles suggests towns were laid out according to a plan before houses were built along them.
- The standardised size of baked bricks (in a fixed ratio) across widely separated sites points to shared building norms.
- A carefully constructed civic drainage system, with covered drains running along streets and connected to individual houses, required coordinated planning and upkeep.

OR

22.B. Three pieces of evidence of Harappan contact with distant regions:

- Harappan seals and a weight have been found at sites in Mesopotamia, indicating exchange links with West Asia.
- Raw materials such as copper (from Oman/Rajasthan), lapis lazuli (Afghanistan) and carnelian (Gujarat) were sourced from distant regions and worked at Harappan sites.
- Mesopotamian texts mention contact with a seafaring land called "Meluhha", widely identified with the Harappan region.

23. The Mahabharata (3 marks):

- The core narrative is believed to have developed around the tenth century BCE, transmitted orally among bards.
- Between the fifth century BCE and the fourth century CE, the story expanded considerably as didactic and normative material on social codes and duties was added.
- From about the fourth century CE, it was gradually written down, with further additions and revisions layered onto the earlier core, making it a composite text shaped over more than a thousand years — hence historians treat it as a dynamic, evolving text rather than a single, fixed composition.

24. Barriers Al-Biruni felt hindered his understanding (any three, 1 mark each):

- A difference of language, since Sanskrit was structurally very different from Arabic and Persian, making accurate translation difficult.
- Differences in religious beliefs and practices, which made Indian traditions appear entirely alien to an outsider.
- A sense of self-absorption and insularity that Al-Biruni attributed to local scholars, whom he felt were reluctant to share knowledge with those seen as outsiders.

25. Condition of the average peasant in Mughal India, seventeenth century (any three, 1 mark each):

- Most peasants held very small plots and produced primarily for subsistence, with limited surplus for the market.
- They paid a substantial share of their produce or its cash equivalent as land revenue, which could leave little after meeting the demand.
- Peasants were often at the mercy of harvest failures, and many had to borrow from moneylenders to pay revenue during lean years, gradually deepening rural debt.

26. Colonial policies towards the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills (any three, 1 mark each):

- The British initially tried repressive military campaigns to subdue Paharia resistance to the extension of settled cultivation into their forest tracts.
- When this failed to pacify the region, the colonial government shifted to a policy of conciliation, offering annual allowances to Paharia chiefs in return for maintaining peace.
- Paharias were discouraged from practising shifting cultivation and encouraged to settle and take up plough agriculture, though many resisted this change in lifestyle.

27.A. Role of rumours in the Revolt of 1857 (any three points, 1 mark each):

- A widespread rumour that cartridges for the new Enfield rifles were greased with cow and pig fat deeply offended both Hindu and Muslim sepoys, and became an immediate trigger for the mutiny.
- Rumours spread that the British were mixing bone dust in flour to defile people's religion and pave the way for conversion, heightening popular anxiety.
- Prophecies, such as one that British rule would end a hundred years after the Battle of Plassey (1757), fed a sense that colonial rule was destined to collapse, encouraging people to join the uprising.

OR

27.B. Convergence of grievances in Awadh (any three points, 1 mark each):

- Taluqdars resented the loss of their estates and authority after the annexation of Awadh in 1856 and the subsequent land settlement.
- Peasants, many of whom were also sepoys' kin, suffered from high revenue demands and the erosion of traditional ties with local taluqdars who had earlier offered them some protection.
- Sepoys recruited heavily from Awadh shared these grievances and were also angered by immediate service-related issues, so that resentment among taluqdars, peasants and sepoys reinforced one another and fed a broad-based revolt.

SECTION C — Long Answer Type (8 marks each)

28.A. Features of Mauryan administration:

- A hierarchical bureaucracy was maintained, with officials such as the amatyas and mahamatras posted to oversee taxation, justice and public works.
- The empire was divided into provinces, each headed by a prince or trusted governor, with capitals such as Taxila, Ujjayini and Suvarnagiri serving as regional administrative centres.
- A network of roads and messengers linked the capital, Pataliputra, with distant provinces, aiding both administration and defence.
- Ashokan edicts inscribed on rocks and pillars conveyed royal policy directly to subjects across the empire, functioning as an early instrument of governance and communication.
- Special officers such as the dhamma mahamattas were appointed to spread and oversee moral policy (dhamma) after Ashoka's adoption of Buddhism.
- Despite this administrative reach, historians note that Mauryan control was not uniform — some regions remained loosely integrated, with local chiefs retaining considerable autonomy.

OR

28.B. Historians' explanations for the rise of Magadha:

- Magadha's fertile, well-watered land supported intensive agriculture, generating a large agricultural surplus that could fund armies and administration.
- Access to iron ore deposits in the neighbouring region gave Magadhan rulers superior weapons and tools compared to rival mahajanapadas.
- The Ganga and its tributaries provided cheap and effective means of transport and communication, aiding both trade and military movement.
- Ambitious and long-reigning rulers, along with the use of elephants in warfare (drawn from nearby forests), gave Magadha a further military edge.
- Its rulers followed no rigid code of political ethics and used both alliance and conquest pragmatically, allowing steady territorial expansion.

29.A. Krishnadeva Raya — expansion and consolidation:

- He decisively defeated the Gajapati rulers of Orissa and extended Vijayanagara's control over the eastern coastal region.
- He successfully contained the pressure of the Deccan Sultanates on the northern frontier of the empire.
- Internally, he strengthened the amara-nayaka system, ensuring military commanders remained loyal while contributing troops and revenue to the centre.
- He patronised temple building and irrigation works, notably tank and canal construction, strengthening the agrarian base that sustained the empire.
- His reign also saw active engagement with foreign traders and envoys, reflecting confident and stable governance alongside military success.

OR

29.B. Abdur Razzaq's impressions of Vijayanagara:

- He described multiple concentric lines of fortification protecting the city, remarking on their strength and the care taken in their construction.
- He was struck by the well-stocked bazaars, filled with a wide variety of goods including precious stones sold openly in the market.
- He noted the presence of extensive irrigation works, including canals and reservoirs, that sustained agriculture around the city.
- His account, along with those of other travellers, offers historians an external, comparative perspective on Vijayanagara's urban planning and prosperity, complementing indigenous inscriptional evidence.

30.A. Private letters and autobiographies as sources:

- They offer a personal, first-hand perspective on events, revealing the writer's emotions, doubts and motivations, which official records rarely capture.
- Autobiographies allow historians to trace how an individual's ideas developed over time, in the person's own words, rather than through later reconstruction.
- Unlike official records, which are usually written to justify policy or serve institutional purposes, private letters are often more candid, though they may also be selective or written with an eye to how the writer wished to be remembered.
- Historians must therefore use such sources critically — cross-checking claims against other evidence — since personal accounts, while rich in detail, are not free of bias.

OR

30.B. Gandhiji's "finest hour":

- In the months following Independence, amid widespread communal violence during Partition, Gandhi worked tirelessly — often alone — to restore peace in riot-torn areas such as Calcutta and Delhi.
- He undertook fasts to compel warring communities to stop the violence, placing his own life at risk to appeal to their conscience.
- He insisted on fair treatment for Muslims who chose to remain in India, and worked to ensure Pakistan received its due share of assets, even when this was unpopular with many of his own followers.
- His actions during this period are seen by many historians as demonstrating moral courage and a personal commitment to communal harmony that went beyond ordinary politics — hence the description of this period as his "finest hour."

SECTION D — Source-Based Questions (4 marks each)

31.1 Historians have been unable to read the Harappan script with confidence, since it has not been deciphered and no bilingual inscription (like a Rosetta Stone) has been found to aid translation. [2]

31.2 The "unicorn" is the most common animal motif found on Harappan seals. [1]

31.3 The seals may have been used to identify traders/owners of goods moving between distant settlements, and/or may have carried ritual or clan significance. [1]

32.1 Composing in everyday spoken languages allowed Bhakti and Sufi teachers to reach ordinary peasants, artisans and traders who did not know Sanskrit or Persian, the languages of the learned elite. [2]

32.2 Both traditions emphasised personal devotion to God and questioned the value of external ritual and social hierarchy (any one). [1]

32.3 Because these verses were composed in the language people spoke daily, they could be easily remembered, recited and passed on orally across generations before ever being written down. [1]

33.1 Nehru called it a "pledge" because it was meant to be a firm moral commitment to the values the future Constitution would uphold, not just a formal legislative motion. [2]

33.2 Justice and equality (also acceptable: freedom, protection of minorities — any two). [1]

33.3 Because broad ideals needed to be worked into precise, workable legal language that could be implemented and enforced fairly across a vast and diverse country — a task requiring careful debate. [1]

SECTION E — Map Answer Key (5 marks)

34.1 Dholavira, Vaishali and Amaravati should be correctly located and labelled as shown on the answer-key map below (1 mark each).

34.2 A = Jhansi, B = Kanpur (1 mark each).

Political Outline Map of India — Answer Key



Visually Impaired candidates (in lieu of Q.34):

34.1 Dholavira is located in the state of Gujarat (Kutch district). It is distinctive for its sophisticated water-conservation system of reservoirs and channels, and for a unique signboard with large Harappan script letters found at one of its gates. [3]

34.2 Any two of: Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Delhi. [2]