

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XII<sup>th</sup>)**  
**SUBJECT NAME : History (Q.P. CODE : 027/61-2-1)**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
<b>2</b>	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
<b>3</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>4</b>	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In <b>Class-XII</b>, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>5</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>6</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>7</b>	Evaluators will mark ( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>8</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
<b>9</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the <b>“Guidelines for Spot Evaluation”</b> before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	<b>If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.</b>
18	<b>In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.</b>

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**History (Subject Code-027)**  
**(PAPER CODE: 61/2/1) (12-02-27N)**

**Note: Page Nos. mentioned in the marking scheme are taken from the latest NCERT e-book.**

Q.No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Pg. No.	Marks
	<b>SECTION – A</b> <b>(Multiple Choice Type Questions)</b>		<b>21x1=</b> <b>21</b>
1.	(D) Kushana rulers	44	1
2.	(B) He ensured no intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas.	63	1
3.	(A) Both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	89	1
4.	(A) (I) (II) (III) are correct.	91	1
5.	(C) (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)	32	1
6.	(C) Eklavya offered his right thumb to Drona As Guru Dakshina	62	1
7.	(B) A Sculpture from Mahabalipuram	109	1
	(C) (Tamil Nadu) for visually impaired	109	1
8.	(C) Ibn Batuta	118	1
9.	(D) I, III and IV are correct.	144	1
10.	(D) II,I,IV,III	173	1
11.	(D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	154	1
12.	(A) Ahoms	202	1
13.	(D) Marco Polo-Italy	137	1
14.	(D) Availability of tube-wells for irrigation	198	1
15.	(A) The Paharias were displaced and moved to the upper hills.	239	1
16.	(B) (I), (II), (IV), (III)	289	1
17.	(C) Wellesley – Western Education	265	1
18.	(B) Ho – Chi – Minh	286	1

19.	(D) Only (I) and (II) are correct	262	1
20.	(C) Sardar Patel	320	1
21.	(B) Francis Buchanan	236	1
	<b>SECTION – B</b> <b>(Short Answer Type Questions)</b>		<b>6 × 3 = 18</b>
22.	<p><b>(a) How did Buddha attain enlightenment? Explain.</b></p> <p>(I) Buddha's journey into the world outside was traumatic. He was deeply anguished when he saw an old man, a sick man and a corpse.</p> <p>(II) He realised in that moment that the decay and destruction of the human body was inevitable.</p> <p>(III) He also saw a homeless mendicant, who, it seemed to him, had come to terms with old age, disease and death, and found peace.</p> <p>(IV) Soon after, he left the palace and set out in search of his own truth. Siddhartha explored several paths including bodily mortification which led him to a situation of near death.</p> <p>(V) Abandoning these extreme methods, he meditated for several days and finally attained enlightenment. After this he came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened One.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) How has Buddhist literature helped in understanding the sculpture of Sanchi ? Explain.</b></p> <p>(I) Vessantara Jataka is a story about a generous prince who gave away everything to a Brahmana, and went to live in the forest with his wife and children.</p> <p>(II) According to hagiographies, the Buddha attained enlightenment while meditating under a tree.</p> <p>(III) The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha and the stupa was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana.</p> <p>(IV) The wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>	90	3x1=3
		99-101	3x1=3
23.	<p><b>Analyse the causes of conflict between Kauravas and Pandavas that resulted in the battle of Mahabharat.</b></p> <p>(I) There was a feud over land and power between two sets of cousins.</p> <p>(II) They belonged to a single ruling family.</p> <p>(III) People had the preference for Pandavas to rule</p> <p>(IV) This irritated Duryodhan, the Kuru prince.</p> <p>(V) This conflict ended in a war.</p>	55	3x1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>		
24.	<p><b>Why were regular hunting expeditions undertaken by the Mughal Emperors? Explain.</b></p> <p>(I) The hunt symbolised concern of the king to meet to all his subjects, even those who lived in forests.</p> <p>(II) Regular expeditions also helped the emperor understand and know his territory where he rules.</p> <p>(III) This is taken as a symbol of harmonious reign.</p> <p>(IV) The hunt symbolised the overwhelming concern of the state to relate to all its subjects, rich and poor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>	209	3x1=3
25.	<p><b>Examine the role of Guru Gobind Singhji in the Sikhism.</b></p> <p>(I) Guru Gobind Singh, included the compositions of the ninth guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, and this scripture was called the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>(II) Guru Gobind Singh wanted to organise his Sikhs into powerful force. Guru Gobind Singh also laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth (army of the pure).</p> <p>(III) He gave a unique appearance to his Sikhs. He defined its five symbols: uncut hair, a dagger, a pair of shorts, a comb and a steel bangle.</p> <p>(IV) Under him the community got consolidated as a socio-religious and military force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>	164	3x1=3
26.	<p><b>“Mahatma Gandhiji with the Charkha has become the most abiding image of Indian Nationalism.” Substantiate this statement with examples.</b></p> <p>(I) Gandhiji did not want the people to have craze for machinery.</p> <p>(II) The machines replace the labour force.</p> <p>(III) In that case poor people would be out of job and had to starve</p> <p>(IV) To save the poor from starvation Gandhi did not want technology.</p> <p>(V) He spent part of each day working on the charkha (spinning wheel), and encouraged other nationalists to do likewise.</p> <p>(VI) He believed the act of spinning would allow break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>	292	3x1=3

27.	<p><b>(a) Explain the events that took place on the very first day (10th May) of the rebellion of 1857 at Meerut.</b></p> <p>(I) On 10<sup>th</sup> May 1857, the sepoys in Meerut cantonment revolted.</p> <p>(II) The common men of the town and villages joined them.</p> <p>(III) The Sepoys captured the bell of arms and ammunition.</p> <p>(IV) They ransacked and burnt bungalows and other Govt. property</p> <p>(V) They attacked record office, jail court, post office and treasury etc.</p> <p>(VI) The telegraph line to Delhi was cut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the events that took place on 11th May of the rebellion of 1857 at Red Fort of Delhi.</b></p> <p>(I) On 11<sup>th</sup> May in the early morning a group of sepoys reached Red fort and gathered around the emperor.</p> <p>(II) They did not care for court etiquettes.</p> <p>(III) They told the emperor that they had killed large number of Europeans.</p> <p>(IV) They demanded to emperor to bless them for the struggle.</p> <p>(V) The emperor had no option but to comply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any three points to be assessed</li> </ul>	258	3x1=3
	<b>SECTION – C</b> <b>(Long Answer Type Questions)</b>		3 × 8 = 24
28.	<p><b>(a) Examine the characteristic features of architecture of urban centres of Mohenjodaro.</b></p> <p>(I) The most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres.</p> <p>(II) Mohenjo-daro was the most important urban centre of that time.</p> <p>(III) Although the first site to be discovered was Harappa.</p> <p>(IV) The Settlements were divided into two sections – the lower town and the citadel.</p> <p>(V) Lower town was walled with several buildings on the platform.</p> <p>(VI) The Citadel was the upper portion. Once the platforms were in place, all building activity within the city was restricted to a fixed area on the platforms. So it seems that the settlement was first planned and then implemented accordingly.</p> <p>(VII) These cities had carefully planned drainage system.</p> <p>(VIII) Roads and streets were laid down along the grid pattern.</p>	5-8	8x1=8

	<p>(IX) Every house had its own bathroom.</p> <p>(X) A large rectangular tank was also built perhaps for the public bath</p> <p>(XI) Other signs of planning include bricks, which, whether sun-dried or baked, were of a standardised ratio, where the length and breadth were four times and twice the height respectively.</p> <p>(XII) Residential buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.</p> <p>(XIII) They were concerned for privacy: there are no windows in the walls along the ground level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Examine the causes and the evidences of the collapse of the Harappan civilisation.</b></p> <p><b>Causes of the Collapse :</b></p> <p>(I) Several explanations have been put forward.</p> <p>(II) Climatic changes took place damaging the civilisation.</p> <p>(III) Deforestation was another cause.</p> <p>(IV) Excessive floods caused much harm to the civilisation.</p> <p>(V) shifting and/or drying up of rivers</p> <p>(VI) Overuse of the landscape.</p> <p>(VII) Combined impact of all the causes may have led to the collapse.</p> <p><b>Evidences :</b></p> <p>(VIII) Evidence shows that by 1800 BCE most of the mature Harappan sites were abandoned.</p> <p>(IX) Evidence of disappearance of distinct artefacts of the civilisation.</p> <p>(X)Weights, Seals, beads, trade all disappeared.</p> <p>(XI)House construction techniques deteriorated.</p> <p>(XII)Disappearance of script and pottery.</p> <p>(XIII)Decline and abandonment of cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul>	17	4+4=8
29.	<p><b>“Vijayanagara Kingdom flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity during the rule of Krishnadeva Raya but after his death Vijayanagara declined.”</b></p> <p><b>Substantiate the statement with examples.</b></p> <p>(I) Krishnadeva Raya was an able and a strong ruler.</p> <p>(II) His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. He captured the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (the</p>	173	8x1=8

	<p>Raichur doab) in 1512. the rulers of Orissa were subdued in 1514 and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur in 1520.</p> <p>(III) He is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples.</p> <p>(IV) He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother.</p> <p>(V) His descendants were not able and strong.</p> <p>(VI) His successors were troubled by rebellious nayaks.</p> <p>(VII) By 1542 control at the centre was shifted to the Aravidu.</p> <p>(VIII) Rama Raya was the chief minister of Vijayanagara. He led the army into the battle at Rakshasi Tangadi in 1565.</p> <p>(IX) He fought against the combined armies of the Sultans of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmednagar. The combined armies were victorious and they sacked the city of Vijayanagar.</p> <p>(X) Thus the city was totally abandoned within a few years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) “The fortification of Vijaynagara was impressive in the medieval India.” Substantiate the statement with examples.</b></p> <p>(I) Abdur Razak was impressed by the fortification of the city.</p> <p>(II) He mentioned seven lines of forts.</p> <p>(III) These walls encircled agricultural tracts and forests.</p> <p>(IV) It was a massive masonry construction. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.</p> <p>(V) The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble.</p> <p>(VI) The agricultural tracts where rice was grown was irrigated by the canal drawing water from Tungabhadra.</p> <p>(I) For fortification of agricultural land the objective was to save the people from starvation during medieval sieges.</p> <p>(VIII) The Second line of fortification was round the inner core of urban complex.</p> <p>(IX) The fort was entered through well guarded gates.</p> <p>(X) Roads generally wound around through the valleys, avoiding rocky terrain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul>	P177-78	<b>8x1=8</b>
<b>30.</b>	<p><b>(a) Describe the events that shaped the vision of the Constitution of India.</b></p> <p>(I) The years immediately preceding the making of the Constitution had been exceptionally tumultuous. On 15 August 1947, India had been made free, but it had also been divided.</p> <p>(II) The Calcutta Killings of August 1946 began a year of almost continuous rioting across northern and eastern India.</p>	317-318, 324	<b>8x1=8</b>

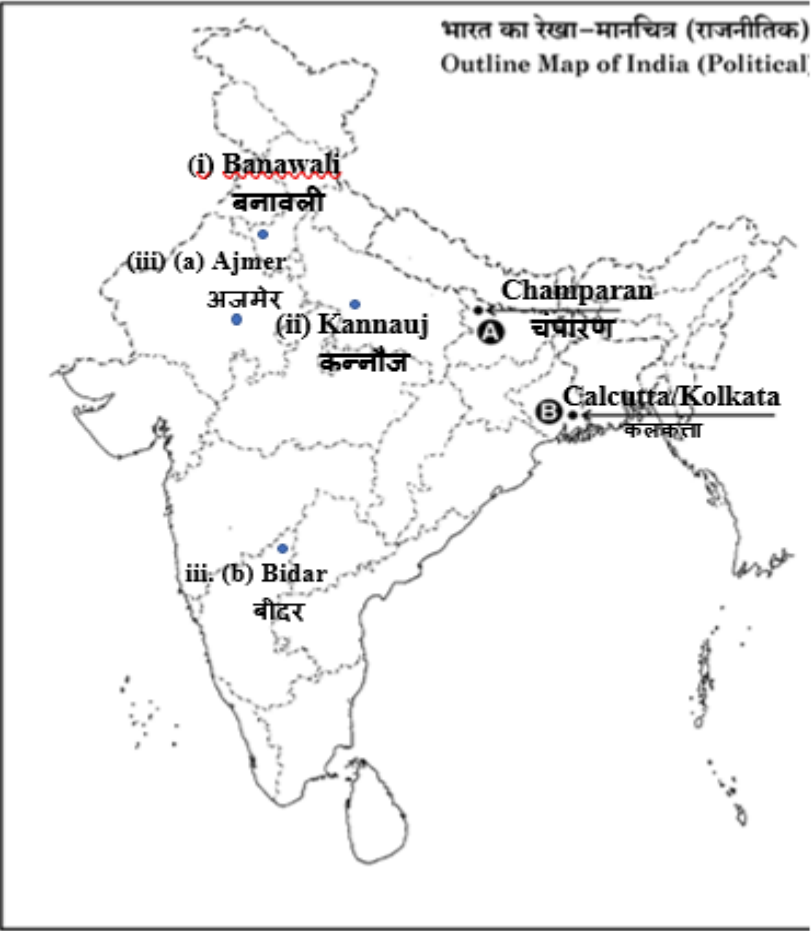


	<p>(III) The violence culminated in the massacres that accompanied the transfer of populations, when the Partition of India was announced.</p> <p>(IV) Millions of refugees were on the move, Muslims into East and West Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs into West Bengal and the eastern half of the Punjab. Many perished before they reached their destination.</p> <p>(V) Another problem faced by the new nation was that of the princely states.</p> <p>(VI) This was the background in which the Constituent Assembly met.</p> <p>(VII) J.L. Nehru presented the vision of the constitution that represented the ideal of constitution.</p> <p>(VIII) It proclaimed India to be an independent sovereign republic.</p> <p>(IX) It guaranteed the citizens of justices, equality and freedom.</p> <p>(X) It provided adequate safeguards for backward, minorities and tribals etc.</p> <p>(XI) Nehru referred to American and French revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> <li>• Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Describe the arguments given in the Constituent Assembly against the creation of separate electorates.</b></p> <p>(I) Pocker bahadur made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.</p> <p>(II) Many nationalist leaders opposed this idea of separate electorates.</p> <p>(III) Many nationalist saw separate electorates as a deliberate measure to divide the people.</p> <p>(IV) Dhulekar opposed the idea of separate electorate.</p> <p>(V) Patel declared that separate electorate was a poison for the minorities.</p> <p>(VI) They had seen the partition blood bath.</p> <p>(VII) Pant told that separate electorate was not only harmful to the nation but also to the minorities.</p> <p>(VIII) According to him, it was a suicidal demand that would permanently isolate the minorities, make them vulnerable, and deprive them of any effective say within the government.</p> <p>(IX) Not all Muslims supported the idea of separate electorates. Beghum Aizaas Rasul told that the idea of separate electorate was self-destructive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> <li>• Any eight points to be assessed</li> </ul>		
		P 327-330	<b>8x1=8</b>

	<b>SECTION – D</b> <b>(Source Based Questions)</b>		<b>3 × 4 = 12</b>
<b>31.</b>	<p align="center"><b>The Malabar Coast</b> <b>(Present-day Kerala)</b></p> <p><b>(31.1) Mention the role of rivers in the promotion of trade.</b></p> <p>(I) Natural transport routes            (II) Cheap and efficient transport            (III) Connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>(31.2) Why were large number of goods traded between India and other countries?</b></p> <p>(I) Large amount of goods were trade between India and other countries because India being a rich country provided many articles like pepper, cinnamon, crude, topaz minerals and many other articles for trade.            (II) Other countries needed these goods so the trade flourished.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>1</b>
	<p><b>(31.3) Give reasons for the development of bead-making industry at Kodumanal.</b></p> <p>(I) Archaeological evidence proves that precious and semi precious stones were found in Kodumanal in Tamil Nadu.            (II) Some precious stones were brought from many other sites along the coast.            (III) The availability of these stones gave rise to the setting of bead making industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>2</b>
<b>32</b>	<p align="center"><b>A warning for Europe</b></p> <p><b>(32.1) Why did Bernier warn their European kings against following Mughal model of kingship?</b></p> <p>(I) The Mughal Kingdom was far from being well cultivated and populated, so rich, so polite, so well built and flourishing.            (II) In Mughal Empire, the emperor was the King of Beggars and barbarians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>	<b>132</b>	<b>1</b>

	<p><b>(32.2) Mention any one difference between Mughal &amp; European land ownership.</b></p> <p>(I) One of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in land in the former.</p> <p>(II) In Mughal India crown was the owner of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>1</b>
	<p><b>(32.3) How did Bernier's description influence the western theorists from 18th century onwards? Explain.</b></p> <p>(I) Bernier's descriptions influenced Western theorists from the eighteenth century onwards.</p> <p>(II) The French philosopher Montesquieu used this account to develop the idea of oriental despotism. They believed that rules in the oriental world enjoy unlimited power and had absolute authority over the people. The subjects are kept in subjugation and poverty.</p> <p>(III) This idea was further developed as the concept of the Asiatic mode of production by Karl Marx in the nineteenth century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>2</b>
<b>33</b>	<p><b>On clearance and settled cultivation</b></p> <p><b>(33.1) How was the landscape described regarding cultivation?</b></p> <p>(I) Buchanan was of the view that villages of the Rajmahal area are fine for cultivation, especially the rice cultivation in the valleys.</p> <p>(II) The cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills were in perfection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>	<b>245</b>	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>(33.2) Which crops were recommended for expanding agriculture?</b></p> <p>(I) Tassar, Plamira, Mowa, Asan, Lac and Palas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>1</b>

	<p><b>(33.3) Explain the proposal given by Buchanan for utilizing the land for economic development.</b></p> <p>(I) Buchanan saw the commercial concerns of the company and modern western notions of what constituted progress.</p> <p>(II) He felt forests be turned into agricultural lands.</p> <p>(III) Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silk worms) and Lac, should occupy the place of woods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul>		<b>2</b>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION – E</b> <b>(Map Based Questions)</b></p>		<b>3+2=5</b>
<b>34.</b>	<p><b>34.1 On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following places with appropriate signs or symbols:</b></p> <p>(i) Banawali – a mature Harappan site</p> <p>(ii) Kannauj– An important town from early states</p> <p>(iii) (a) Ajmer – A city under Mughals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Bidar – A medieval town</p>		<b>3x1=3</b>
	<p><b>34.2 On the same political map of India, two places have been marked as A and B as the centres of Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</b></p>		<b>2x1=2</b>

34.	<p>प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 34</p> 		
34.	<p><b>Note :</b> The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 34 :</p> <p><b>34.1</b> Mention any one Harappan site from the present state of Haryana.</p> <p><b>34.2</b> Name any one town which was under the rule of Babur.</p> <p><b>34.3</b> Mention any one medieval town.</p> <p><b>34.4</b> Name any two centres of Indian National Movement.</p>		
(34.1)	Rakhigarhi, Banawali (Any other)	1	
(34.2)	Panipat, Agra, Delhi (Any other)	1	
(34.3)	Hampi, Agra, Surat (Any other)	1	
(34.4)	Champaran, Amritsar (Any other)	2	