

SYLLABUS OF GRADE XII

HISTORY

Rationale

Through a focus on a series of critical historical issues and debates (class XI) or on a range of important historical sources (class XII), the students would be introduced to a set of important historical events and processes. A discussion of these themes, it is hoped, would allow students not only to know about these events and processes, but also to discover the excitement of reading history.

However, practical way of assessing whether the learning objectives have been actualized or not, can be ensured by the way of having stated outcomes. These outcomes have been enumerated against the learning objectives so that the concerned teachers and their students can adopt different kinds of constructive strategies and competency-based assessment techniques. It is also to be understood that the learning objectives and their outcomes are organically linked and complementary to each other.

Objectives:

- Effort in these senior secondary classes would be to emphasize to students that history is a critical discipline, a process of enquiry, a way of knowing about the past, rather than just a collection of facts. The syllabus would help them to understand the process through which historians write history, by choosing and assembling different types of evidence, and by reading their sources critically. They will appreciate how historians follow the trails that lead to the past, and how historical knowledge develops.
- The syllabus would also enable students store/relate/compare developments in different situations, analyze connections between similar processes located in different time periods, and discover the relationship between different methods of enquiry within history and the allied disciplines.
- The syllabus in class XI is organized around some major themes in the world history. The themes have been selected so as to (i) focus on some important developments in different spheres-political, social, cultural and economic, (ii) study not only the grand narratives of development-urbanization, industrialization and modernization-but also to know about the processes of displacements and marginalization. Through the study of these themes' students will acquire a sense of the wider historical processes as well as an idea of the specific debates around them.
- The treatment of each theme in class XI would include
 - o an overview of the theme under discussion
 - o a more detailed focus on one region of study
 - o an introduction to a critical debate associated with the issue.

In class XII the focus will shift to a detailed study of some themes in ancient, medieval and modern Indian history although the attempt is to soften the distinction between what is conventionally termed as ancient, medieval and modern. The object would be to study a set of these themes in some detail and depth rather than survey the entire chronological span of Indian history. In this sense the course will be built on the knowledge that the students have acquired in the earlier classes.

- Each theme in class XII will also introduce the students to one type of source for the study of history. Through such a study, students would begin to see what different types of sources can reveal and what they cannot tell. They would come to know how historians analyze these sources, the problems and difficulties of interpreting each type of source, and the way a larger picture of an event, a historical process, or a historical figure, is built by looking at different types of sources.

- Each theme for class XII will be organized around four sub heads: o a detailed overview of the events, issues and processes under discussion

- o a summary of the present state of research on the theme

- o an account of how knowledge about the theme has been acquired

- o an excerpt from a primary source related to the theme, explaining how it has been used by historians.

- While the themes in both these classes (XI and XII) are arranged in a broad chronological sequence, there are overlaps between them. This is intended to convey a sense that chronological divides and periodization do not always operate in a neat fashion.

- In the text books each theme would be located in a specific time and place. But these discussions would be situated within a wider context by

- plotting the specific event within time-lines

- discussing the particular event or process in relation to developments in other places and other times.

**COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XII**

Time: 3 Hours		M. Marks: 80
Units	Periods	Marks
Themes in Indian History Part-I (Units 1 – 4)	55	24
Unit 1 The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology	13	
Unit 2: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story	14	
Unit 3: Social Histories: using the Mahabharata	14	
Unit 4: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa	14	
Themes in Indian History Part-II (Units 5 – 9)	65	25
Unit 5: Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts	13	
Unit 6: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition	13	
Unit 7: New Architecture: Hampi	13	
Unit 8: Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari	13	
Unit 9: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles	13	
Themes in Indian History Part-III (Units 10 – 15)	80	26
Unit 10: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports	13	
Unit 11: Representations of 1857	13	
Unit 12: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports	13	
Unit 13: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes	13	
Unit 14: Partition through Oral Sources	14	
Unit 15: The Making of the Constitution	14	
Map Work	10	05
Total	210	80
Project work (Internal Assessment)	10	20
Total	220	100

COURSE CONTENT

Class XII: Themes in Indian History		
Themes	NOTE- <i>This is not an exhaustive list. For reflective teaching-learning process, explicit Learning Objectives and Outcomes can be added by teachers during the course-delivery for student's real learning.</i>	
	Learning Objective	Learning Outcomes
<p>Part-I 1. The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology Broad overview: Early urban centers Story of discovery: Harappan civilization Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site Discussion: How it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with early urban centers as economic and social institution. • Introduce the ways in which new data can lead to a revision of existing notions of history. • Illustrate steps of making archaeologists/ historians 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and deduce the multi-lateral aspects of Harappan civilization in order to understand the first civilization of the world. • Develop an ability to use and analyze socio- economic, political aspects of Harappa • Investigate and interpret multiple historical and contemporary sources and viewpoints of ASI and historians on Harappa.
<p>2. Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story. Broad overview: Political and economic History from the Mauryan to the Gupta period Story of discovery: Inscriptions and the Decipherment of the script. Shifts in the Understanding of political and economic history. Excerpt: Ashokan inscription and Gupta period land grant Discussion: Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with major trends in the political and economic history of the subcontinent. • Introduce inscripational analysis and the ways in which these have shaped the understanding of political and economic processes. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain major trends in the 6th century BCE in order to understand the political and economic history of the subcontinent. • Analyze inscripational evidences and the ways in which these have shaped the understanding of political and economic processes.

<p>3. Social Histories: Using the Mahabharata</p> <p>Broad overview: Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and gender</p> <p>Story of discovery: Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata</p> <p>Excerpt: from the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.</p> <p>Discussion: Other sources for reconstructing social history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learners with issues in social history. • Introduce the strategies of textual analysis and their use in reconstructing social history. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze social norms in order to understand the perspectives of society given in the scriptures of ancient India. • Examine the varied dimensions explored by historians in order to understand dynamic approach of Mahabharata.
<p>4. A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa Broad overview:</p> <p>a) A brief review of religious histories of Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism (Puranic Hinduism)</p> <p>b) Focus on Buddhism.</p> <p>Story of discovery: Sanchi stupa.</p> <p>Excerpt: Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi.</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, other sources for reconstructing the history of Buddhism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the major religious developments in early India. • Introduce strategies of visual analysis and their use in reconstructing the theories of religion. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the distinct religious facets in order to understand the religious developments in ancient India • Elucidate the rich religious sculpture and infer the stories hidden in it.
<p>Part-II</p> <p>5. Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts Broad Overview: outlines of social and cultural life as they appear in traveller's account.</p> <p>Story of their writings: A discussion of where they travelled, what they wrote and for whom they wrote.</p> <p>Excerpts: from Al Biruni, Ibn Battuta, Francois Bernier.</p> <p>Discussion: What these travel accounts can tell us and how</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with the salient features of social histories described by the travellers. • Discuss how traveller's accounts can be used as sources of social history. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the accounts of foreign travelers in order to understand the social political and economic life during the tenure of different rulers in the medieval period. • Compare the distinct religious facets in order to understand the religious developments in ancient India

<p>they have been interpreted by historians.</p>		
<p>6. Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition Broad overview: a. Outline of religious developments during this period saints. b. Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi Story of Transmission: How Bhakti-Sufi compositions have been preserved. Excerpt: Extracts from selected Bhakti-Sufi works. Discussion: Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with the religious developments. • Discuss ways of analyzing devotional literature as sources of history. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the philosophies of different Bhakti and Sufi saints to understand the religious developments during medieval period. • Comprehend the religious movement in order to establish unity, peace, harmony and brotherhood in society.
<p>7. New Architecture: Hampi broad over view: a. Outline of new buildings during Vijayanagar period- temples, forts, irrigation facilities. b. Relationship between architecture and the political system Story of Discovery: Account of how Hampi was found. Excerpt: Visuals of buildings at Hampi Discussion: Ways in which historians have analyzed and interpreted these structures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with the new buildings that were built during the time. • Discuss the ways in which architecture can be analyzed to reconstruct history. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify the distinctive architectural contributions of the Vijayanagar Empire to comprehend the richness of mingled cultures of Deccan India. • Analyze accounts of foreign travelers on Vijayanagar in order to interpret political, social and culture life of the city.
<p>8. Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari Broad overview: a. Structure of agrarian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries. b. Patterns of change over the period. Story of Discovery: Account of the compilation and translation of Ain I Akbari Excerpt: from the Ain-i-Akbari.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the developments in agrarian relations. • Discuss how to supplement official documents with other sources. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehend the facets of agrarian developments in order to understand the relationship between the state and the agriculture during Mughal period. • Compare and contract the agrarian changes occurred during sixteenth and

<p>Discussion: Ways in which historians have used texts to reconstruct history.</p>		<p>seventeenth centuries.</p>
<p>9. The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles Broad overview: a. Outline of political history 15th to 17th centuries Discussion of the Mughal court and politics. Story of Discovery: Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission. Excerpts: from the Akbarnama and Badshahnama Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the text to reconstruct political histories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with the major landmarks in the political history. • Show how chronicles and other sources are used to reconstruct the histories of political institutions. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the political and social practices of Mughal empire in order to understand their administrative dynamics. • Examine the account given in the chronicles to reconstruct the social, religious and culture history of Mughals.
<p>Part-III 10. Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports Broad overview: a. Life of zamindars, peasants and artisans in the late 18th century b. East India Company, revenue settlements in various regions of India and surveys Changes over the nineteenth century Story of official records: An account of why official investigations in rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced. Excerpts: From Fifth Report, Accounts of Frances Buchanan - Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report. Discussion: What the official records tell and do not tell, and how</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how colonialism affected zamindars, peasants and artisans. • Comprehend the problems and limits of using official sources for understanding the lives of the people 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the revenue systems introduced by the British in order to understand the economic aspects of colonization in India. • Analyze the colonial officials records and reports in order to understand the divergent interest of British and Indians.
<p>11. Representations of 1857 Broad overview: a. The events of 1857-58.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how the events of 1857 are being interpreted. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlate the planning

<p>b. Vision of Unity c. How these events were recorded and narrated.</p> <p>Focus: Lucknow Excerpts: Pictures of 1857.Extracts from contemporary accounts. Discussion: How the pictures of 1857 shaped British opinion of what had happened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how visual material can be used by historians 	<p>and coordination of the rebels of 1857 to infer its domains and nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the momentum of the revolt in order to understand its spread. • Analyze how revolt created vision of unity amongst Indians. • Identify and interpret visual images to understand the emotions portrayed by the nationalist and British.
<p>12. Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports. Broad overview: History of towns in India, colonization and cities, hill stations, town planning of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Excerpts: Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract from town plan reports. Focus on Calcutta town planning Discussion: How the above sources can be used to reconstruct the history of towns. What these sources do not reveal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with the history of modern urban centres. • Discuss how urban histories can be written drawing on different sources. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the different patterns of urban culture during different phases. • Analyze the rationale of British in the planning of the colonial prime cities: Calcutta. • Illustrate and examine different architectural styles adopted by British in India.
<p>13. Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes Broad overview: a. The Nationalist Movement 1918 -48. b. The nature of Gandhi an politics and leadership. Focus: Mahatma Gandhi and the three movements and his last days as “finest hours”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with significant elements of the Nationalist movement and the nature of Gandhian leadership. • Discuss how Gandhi was perceived by different groups. Discuss how historians need to read and interpret newspapers diaries 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlate the significant elements of the nationalist movement and the nature of ideas, individuals and institutions under the Gandhain leadership. • Analyze the significant contributions of different communities towards the

<p>Excerpts: Reports from English and Indian language newspapers and other contemporary writings. Discussion: How newspapers can be a source of history</p>	<p>and letters as a historical source</p>	<p>Gandhain movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the perceptions and contributions of different communities towards the Gandhain movement. Analyze the ways of interpreting historical source such as newspaper, biographies diaries and letters.
<p>14. Partition through Oral Sources Broad overview: a. The history of the 1940s. b. Nationalism, Communalism and Partition.</p> <p>Focus: Punjab and Bengal Excerpts: Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition Discussion: Ways in which these have been analyzed to reconstruct the history of the event</p>	<p>Discuss the last decade of the national movement, the growth of communalism and the story of partition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the events through the experience of those who lived through the years of communal violence. Show the possibilities and limits of oral sources. 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the developments that helped in culmination of communal politics in the earlier decades of in twentieth century in order to understand the causes, events, and consequences of partition of India. Summarized and contextualize the events and opinions surrounding the partition of India. Infer and interpret the experiences of people in order to understand the differential aspects of partition. Examine the nature, relevance and limitations of oral testimonies in reconstruction of history as a source.
<p>15. The Making of the Constitution an overview: a. Independence and then new nation state. b. The making of the Constitution</p> <p>Focus: The Constituent Assembly Debates Excerpts: from the debates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how the founding ideals of the new nation state were debated and formulated. Understand how such debates and discussions can be read by historians 	<p>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight the role of Constituent Assembly in order to understand functionalities in framing the constitution of India. Analyze how debates and discussions around

Discussion: What such debates reveal and how they can be analyzed.		important issues in the Constituent Assembly shaped our Constitution.
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PROJECT WORK CLASS - XII

INTRODUCTION:

History is one of the most important disciplines in school education. It is the study of the past, which helps us to understand our present and shape our future. It promotes the acquisition and understanding of historical knowledge in breadth and in depth across cultures.

The course of history in senior secondary classes is to enable students to know that history is a critical discipline, a process of enquiry, a way of knowing about the past rather than just a collection of facts. The syllabus helps them to understand the process, through which a historian collects, chooses, scrutinizes and assembles different types of evidences to write history.

The syllabus in class-XI is organized around some major themes in world history. In class XII the focus shifts to a detailed study of some themes in ancient, medieval and modern Indian history.

CBSE has decided to introduce project work in history for classes XI and XII in 2013-14 as a part of regular studies in classroom, as project work gives students an opportunity to develop higher cognitive skills. It takes students to a life beyond text books and provides them a platform to refer materials, gather information, analyze it further to obtain relevant information and decide what matter to keep and hence understand how history is constructed.

OBJECTIVES:

Project work will help students:

- To develop skill to gather data from a variety of sources, investigate diverse viewpoints and arrive at logical deductions.
- To develop skill to comprehend, analyze, interpret, evaluate historical evidence and understand the limitation of historical evidence.
- To develop 21st century managerial skills of co-ordination, self-direction and time management.
- To learn to work on diverse cultures, races, religions and lifestyles.
- To learn through constructivism-a theory based on observation and scientific study.
- To inculcate a spirit of inquiry and research.
- To communicate data in the most appropriate form using a variety of techniques.
- To provide greater opportunity for interaction and exploration.
- To understand contemporary issues in context to our past.
- To develop a global perspective and an international outlook.
- To grow into caring, sensitive individuals capable of making informed, intelligent and independent choices.
- To develop lasting interest in history discipline.

GUIDELINES TO TEACHERS:

This section provides some basic guidelines for the teachers to take up projects in History. It is very necessary to interact, support, guide, facilitate and encourage students while assigning projects to them.

- The teachers must ensure that the project work assigned to the students individually/ In-groups and discussed at different stages right from assigning topic, draft review to finalization.
- Students should be facilitated in terms of providing relevant materials, suggesting websites, obtaining of required permission for archives, historical sites, etc.
- The 20 periods assigned to the Project Work should be suitably spaced from April to September in classes XI and XII so that students can prepare for theory part in term -II.
- One Project should be given to the students in the month of April/May before the summer vacation and assessment of the project to be completed by September.
- The teachers must ensure that the students submit original work.
- Project report should be hand written only.
- (Eco-friendly materials can be used by students)

The following steps are suggested:

1. Teacher should design and prepare a list of 15-20 projects and should give an option to a student to choose a project as per his/her interest.
2. The project must be done individually/In-groups.
3. The topic should be assigned after discussion with the students in the class to avoid repetition and should then be discussed at every stage of submission of the draft/final project work.
4. The teacher should play the role of a facilitator and should closely supervise the process of project completion, and should guide the children by providing necessary inputs, resources etc. so as to enrich the subject content.
5. The project work (one per year) can culminate in the form of Power Point Presentation/ Exhibition/ Skit/ albums/ files/ song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.
6. Students can use primary sources available in city archives, Primary sources can also include newspaper cuttings, photographs, film footage and recorded written/speeches. Secondary sources may also be used after proper authentication.
7. Evaluation will be done by external examiner appointed by the Board in class XII and internal in class XI.

ASSESSMENT

Allocation of Marks (20)

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

1	Project Synopsis	2 Marks
2	Data/Statistical analysis/Map work	3 Marks
3	Visual/overall presentation	5 Marks
4	Analysis/explanation and interpretation	5 Marks
5	Bibliography	1 Mark
6	Viva	4 Marks
Total		20 Marks

FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR PROJECTS:

1. The mysteries behind the mound of dead –Mohenjo-Daro
2. An In-depth study to understand Spiritual Archaeology in the Sub-Continent
3. Buddha's Path to Enlightenment
4. Insight and Reflection of Bernier's notions of The Mughal Empire
5. An exploratory study to know the women who created history
6. "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul

7. To reconstruct the History of Vijayanagar through the Archaeology of Hampi
8. The emerald city of Colonial Era –BOMBAY
9. Vision of unity behind the first war of Independence
10. Divine Apostle of Guru Nanak Dev
11. Help, Humanity and Sacrifices during Partition
12. Glimpses inside Mughals Imperials Household
13. The process behind the framing of the Indian Constitution
14. The 'Brahm Nirupam' of Kabir – A journey to Ultimate Reality

HISTORY– CLASS XII

TIME: 3 Hrs

M. Marks: 80

S. No.	Competencies	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. Understanding: Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions and stating main ideas	24	30%
2	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	24	30%
3	High Order Thinking Skills- (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, Apply, solve, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources) Evaluation- (Appraise, Argue, judge, support, critique, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes)	27	33.75%
4	Map skill based question- Identification, location, significance	5	6.25%
Total Questions		80	100%

LIST OF MAPS**Book 1**

1	Page 2	Mature Harappan sites: • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	Page 30	Mahajanapada and cities : • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	Page 33	Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Puhar, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions - Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	Page 43	Important kingdoms and towns: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Braghukachchha, Shravasti, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi, Vidisha
5	Page 95	Major Buddhist Sites: • Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, Bodh Gaya, Shravasti, Ajanta.

Book 2

1	Page 174	Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar, Tirunelveli, Quilon
2	Page 214	Territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb: • Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.

Book 3

1	Page 297	Territories/cities under British Control in 1857: • Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, Madras Fort St. David, Masulipatam, Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Avadh, Surat, Calcutta, Daccan, Patna, Benaras, Allahabad and Lucknow.
2	Page 305	Main centres of the Revolt of 1857: • Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh.

Important centres of the National Movement:

- Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.