

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS FOR PRACTICE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—1

HISTORY

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instruction :

1. Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part 'A'-Question No. 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answers to questions carrying 4 marks (Part 'B'-Section I-Question No. 4 to 9) should not exceed 100 words each. Attempt any five of them.
4. Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question. **It is a compulsory question.**
5. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Part 'C'- Question No. 11 to 13) should not exceed 350 words each.
6. Questions 14–16 are sources based questions and have no internal choice.
7. Question 17 is a map question include identification and location test items.

PART—A (2 × 3 = 6)

1. Write any two characteristics of Pre-Harappan settlements. 2
2. State any two reasons for the decline of Vijayanagara empire. 2
3. Write any two problems faced by the historians while studying biography. 2

PART—B

SECTION—I (4 × 5 = 20)

Answer any five of the following questions :

4. Write a brief note on the Harappan Script. 4
5. What are Buddhist monasteries? Discuss their main features. 4
6. Write an essay on Kitab-ul-Hind. 4
7. How did the commercial agriculture affect the life of the forest-dwellers? 4
8. What steps were taken by the Company to control the *Zamindars* and limit their autonomy? 4
9. Assess the impact of partition of India on Indian women. 4

SECTION—II

10. Value Based Question (Compulsory)
Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats, or separate electorates.
We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice,

and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between a man and a woman.

Answer the following questions :

(2 + 2 = 4)

- 10.1. What was demanded by Hansa Mehta?
- 10.2. What was the meaning of social, economic and political justice as demanded by Hansa Mehta?

PART—C (8 × 3 = 24)

Answer all the questions:

11. Explain how the fortification and roads in the city of Vijayanagara were unique and impressive. 8

Or

Explain the problems faced by *Zamindars* under Permanent Settlement.

12. How did the American Civil War affect Ryot community in India? 8

Or

What was Rowlatt Act? Describe the *Satyagraha* launched against it. What steps were taken by the British to repress it?

13. Examine the problems faced by archaeologists in the interpretation of religious practices of Harappa. 8

Or

Highlight the contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire.

PART—D

Passage based questions

(7 × 3 = 21)

14. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Most Ancient System Yet Discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared."

From Ernest Mackay, *Early Indus Civilisation*, 1948.

Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

Questions

- (i) Explain the ancient drainage system of the Harappans. 3
- (ii) Explain the domestic architecture of the houses of Mohenjodaro. 2
- (iii) What are the advantages of covered drains? Explain. 2
15. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Music in the Market

Read Ibn Battuta's description of Daulatabad: In Daulatabad there is a market place for male

and female singers, which is known as Tarababad. It is one of the greatest and most beautiful *bazaars*. It has numerous shops and every shop has a door which leads into the house of the owner The shops are decorated with carpets and at the centre of a shop there is a swing on which sits the female singer. She is decked with all kinds of finery and her female attendants swing her. In the middle of the market place there stands a large cupola, which is carpeted and decorated and in which the chief of the musicians takes his place every Thursday after the dawn prayers, accompanied by his servants and slaves. The female singers come in successive crowds, sing before him and dance until dusk after which he withdraws. In this *bazaar* there are mosques for offering prayers One of the Hindu rulers alighted at the cupola every time he passed by this market place, and the female singers would sing before him. Even some Muslim rulers did the same.

Questions

- (i) From where has this excerpt been taken? 1
- (ii) What was Tarababad? Discuss its three features. 1 + 3 = 4
- (iii) After the prayers, what programme was carried out on Thursday in a large cupola which existed in the middle of the market place? 2

16. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

What the Sepoys Thought

This is one of the *arzis* (petition or application) of rebel sepoys that have survived:

A century ago the British arrived in Hindostan and gradually entertained troops in their service, and became masters of every state. Our forefathers have always served them, and we also entered their service....By the mercy of God and with our assistance the British also conquered every place they liked, in which thousands of us, Hindostani men were sacrificed, but we never made any excuses or pretences nor revolted...

But in the year eighteen fifty seven, the British issued an order that new cartridges and muskets which had arrived from England were to be issued; in the former of which the fats of cows and pigs were mixed; and also that *attah* of wheat mixed with powdered bones was to be eaten; and even distributed them in every Regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery.... They gave these cartridges to the *sowars* (mounted soldiers) of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and

ordered them to bite them; the troopers objected to it, and said that they would never bite them, for if they did, their religion and faith would be destroyed...upon this the British officers paraded the men of the 3 Regiments and having prepared 1,400 English soldiers, and other Battalions of European troops and Horse Artillery, surrounded them, and placing six guns before each of the infantry regiments, loaded the guns with grape and made 84 new troopers prisoners, and put them in jail with irons on them.... The reason that the *sowars* of the Cantonment were put into jail was that we should be frightened into biting the new cartridges. On this account we and all our country-men having united together, have fought the British for the preservation of our faith.... we have been compelled to make war for two years and the *Rajahs* and Chiefs who are with us in faith and religion, are still so,

and have undergone all sorts of trouble; we have fought for two years in order that our faith and religion may not be polluted. If the religion of a Hindoo or Mussalman is lost, what remains in the world?

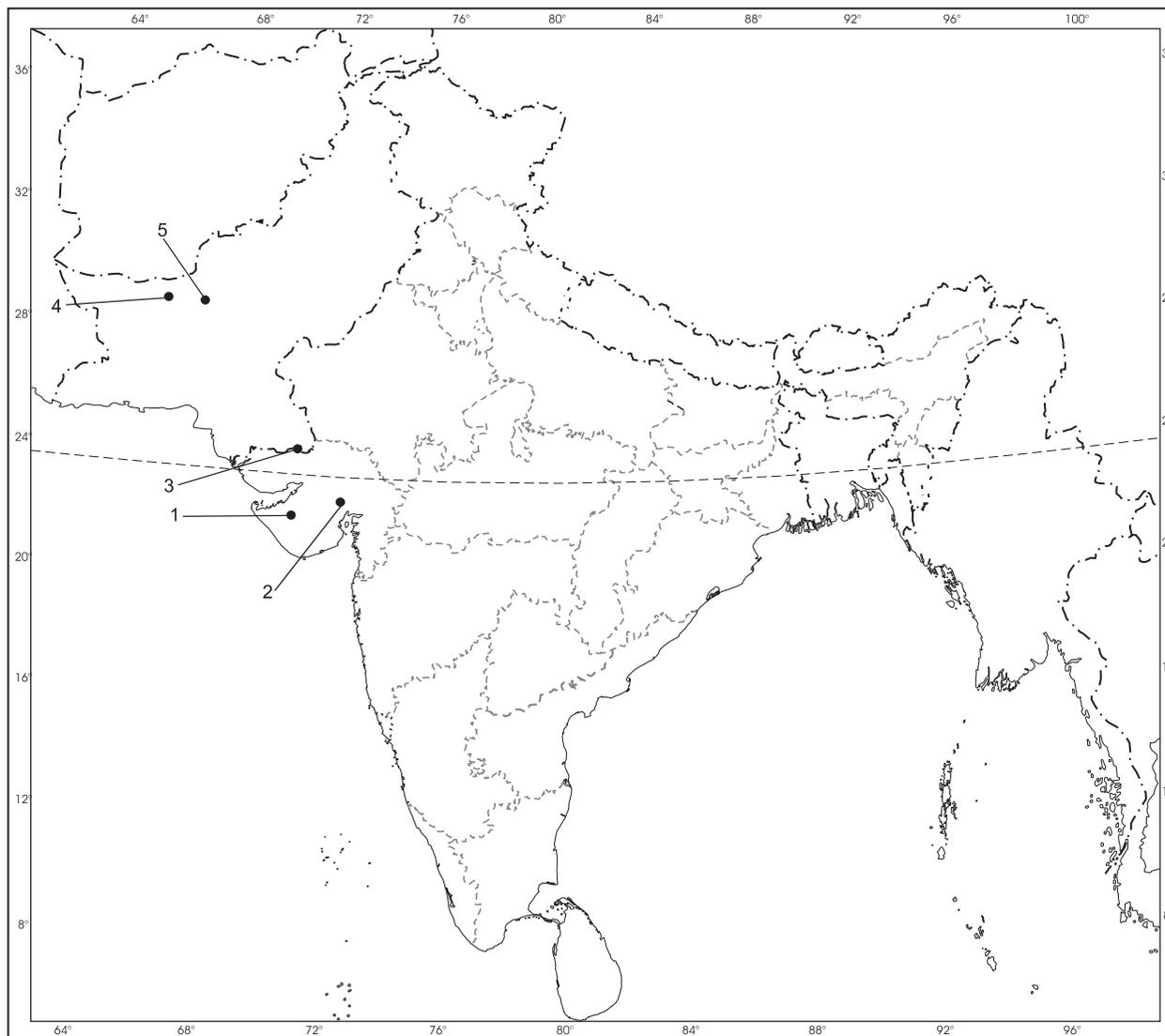
Questions

- (i) How did the Indian youth help the British? 2
- (ii) Which order of the British led to the Revolt of 1857? 2
- (iii) How were the sepoys treated when they refused to use the new cartridges? 3

PART—E (5 × 1 = 5)

17. On given outline map of India, from point no. 1 to 5, five places have been shown which were the sites of Harrappan civilisation. Identify them and write their names on the lines marked near them.

5



MODEL QUESTION PAPER—2

HISTORY

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions: Same as Model Question Paper-1.

PART—A (2 × 3 = 6)

1. Where is Sanchi Stupa situated? Explain its any one feature. 2
2. What was the Jajmani System that prevailed in the villages during the Mughal Period? 2
3. Why were the records preserved in the colonial cities? 2

PART—B

SECTION—I (4 × 5 = 20)

Answer any five of the following questions:

4. Discuss main features of the burials in the Harappan Civilisation. 4
5. Discuss the role of the Begums of Bhopal in the preservation of Sanchi Stupa. 4
6. Discuss the main features of a Mosque. 4
7. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor? 4
8. What were Mahatma Gandhi's arguments against partition? 4
9. Why did the British fortify the cities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay? How did the White Town and Black Town develop because of it? 4

SECTION—II

10. Value Based Question (Compulsory)
Dakshayani Velayudhan from Madras, argued: What we want is not all kinds of safeguards. It is the moral safeguard which gives protection to the underdogs of this country ... I refuse to believe that seventy million Harijans are to be considered as a minority... what we want is the... immediate removal of our social disabilities.'

Answer the following questions: 2 + 2 = 4

- 10.1. For whom Dakshayani Velayudhan demanded protection?
- 10.2. Why did Dakshayani Velayudhan refuse to believe that Harijans are to be considered as a minority?

PART—C (8 × 3 = 24)

Answer any three of the following questions

11. Why *Zamindars* were central to agrarian relation in Mughal period? Explain. 8

Or

Throw light on the different aspects of the prosperous trade of Vijayanagara empire.

12. What were the new kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? What functions did they serve? 8

Or

Discuss five arguments each for and against the provision of Separate Electorates in the Constituent Assembly.

13. Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author. 8

Or

"Buddhist literature needs to be studied to understand the scripture at Sanchi and other places." Justify the statement with examples.

PART—D

Passage based questions

(7 × 3 = 21)

14. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Capturing Elephants for the Army

The *Arthashastra* lays down minute details of administrative and military organisation. This

is what it says about how to capture elephants: Guards of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who enchain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests, as well as by those who nurse elephants, shall with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.

According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 600,000 foot-soldiers, 30,000 cavalry and 9,000 elephants. Some historians consider these accounts to be exaggerated.

Questions

- (i) Why were the elephants captured? 1
(ii) How were the elephants captured? 3
(iii) According to Greek sources, how much army did the Maurayan emperor have? Are all the historians unanimous about it? 3

15. **Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government". By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day".

Questions

- (i) Who was Colin Mackenzie? 1
(ii) When did he become the Surveyor General of India and held this office? 1 + 2 = 3

- (iii) What did he do to comprehend the past of India and to facilitate the colonia rule? 3

16. **Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :**

Deeds of Hire

When debts mounted, the peasant was unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. He had no option but to give over all his possessions – land, carts, and animals – to the moneylender. But without animals he could not continue to cultivate. So he took land on rent and animals on hire. He now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to him. He had to sign a deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to him. In cases of conflict, these deeds could be enforced through the court.

The following is the text of a deed that a peasant signed in November 1873, from the records of the Deccan Riots Commission:

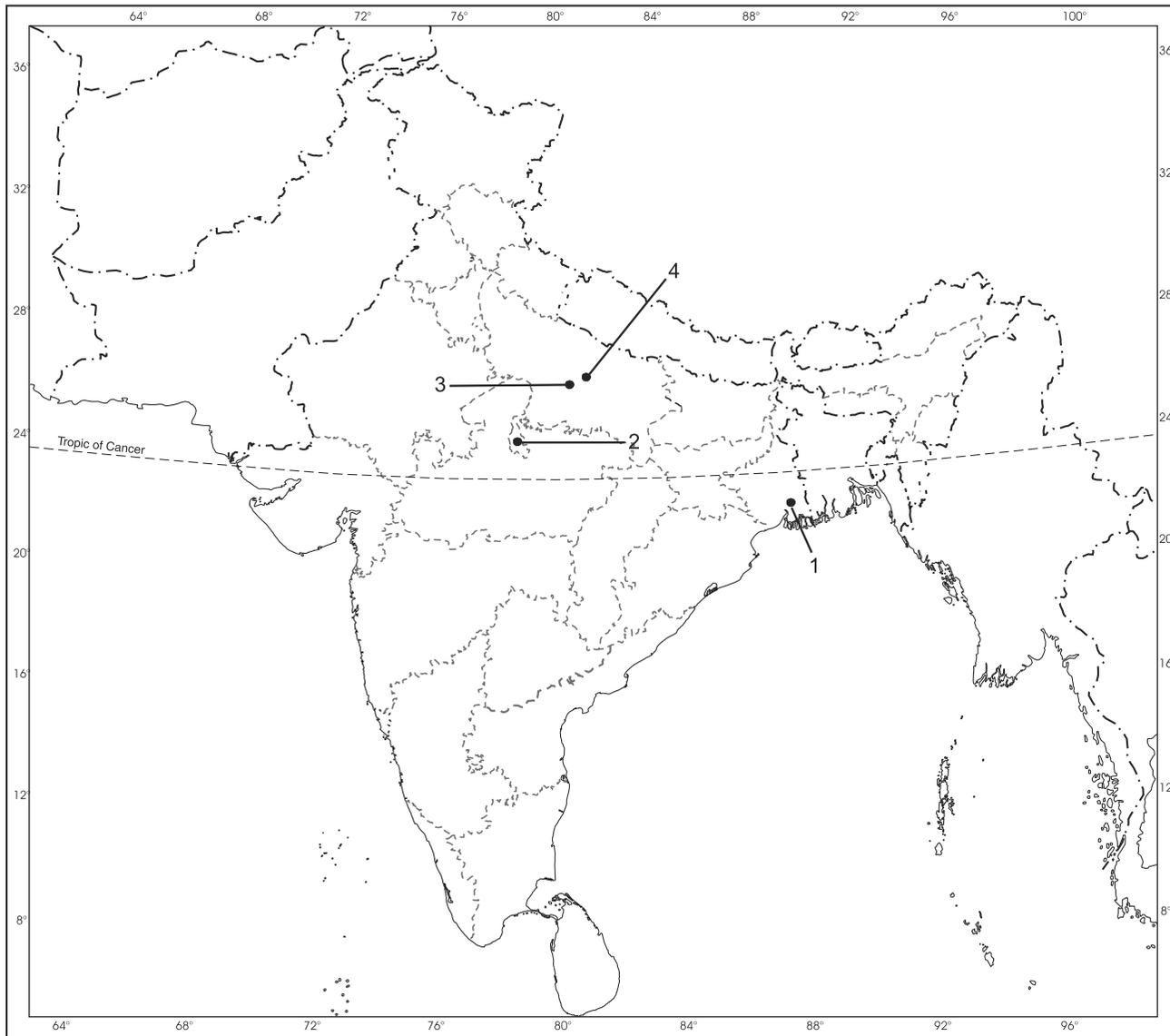
I have sold to you, on account of the debt due to you, my two carriages having iron axles, with their appurtenances and four bullocks... I have taken from you on hire under (this) deed the very same two carriages and four bullocks. I shall pay every month the hire thereof at Rupees four a month, and obtain a receipt in your own handwriting. In the absence of a receipt, I shall not contend that the hire had been paid.

Questions

- (i) Why had he to hire land and animals? What was the irony in this regard? 3
(ii) Who had signed the given document? From where has it been taken? 1 + 1 = 2
(iii) What kind of relationship between the moneylender and farmer does this document indicate? 2

PART—E (5 × 1 = 5)

17. **On the given political outline map of India, five sites of the revolt of 1857 have been marked as 1 to 5. Identify them and write the names on the lines marked near them. [Hints: Barrackpore, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gwalior]. 5**



MODEL QUESTION PAPER—3

HISTORY

CLASS—XII

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions: Same as Model Question Paper-1.

PART—A (2 × 3 = 6)

1. Mention two strategies adopted to identify social differences among the Harappans. 2
2. Who were Amara-Nayakas? Identify any two works done by them. 2
3. Explain any two characteristics of the cities of South India during the medieval period. 2

PART—B

SECTION—I (4 × 5 = 20)

Answer any five of the following questions:

4. Would you agree that the drainage system in the Harrapan cities indicated town planning? Give reasons for your answer. 4
5. What was the position of those communities in society which did not adhere to Brahmanical norms? 4
6. “Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishna Deva Raya’s death in 1529.” Critically examine the statement. 4
7. Discuss the major features of Mughal provincial administration. How did the centre control the provinces? 4
8. Why did the Zamindars default on the payment of revenues under the British Government? Give reasons. 4
9. The hiatus between the relations of India and Pakistan has so far not been bridged. Why? 4

SECTION—II

10. Value Based Question (Compulsory)
Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service (from 1794 to 1815). For a few years he was surgeon to the Governor-General of India, Lord Wellesley. During his stay in Calcutta (present-day Kolkata), he organised a zoo that became the Calcutta Alipore Zoo; he was also in

charge of the Botanical Gardens for a short period. On the request of the Government of Bengal, he undertook detailed surveys of the areas under the jurisdiction of the British East India Company. In 1815 he fell ill and returned to England. Upon his mother’s death, he inherited her property and assumed her family name Hamilton. So he is often called Buchanan-Hamilton.

Answer the following questions: (2 + 2 = 4)

- 10.1. Who was Francis Buchanan?
- 10.2. Why is he also called as Buchanan-Hamilton?

PART—C (8 × 3 = 24)

Answer any three of the following questions:

11. Describe the stages by which the Vijayanagara empire was built. 8

Or

Discuss the land revenue system during the reign of Akbar.

12. What do visual representations tell us about the Revolt of 1857? How do historians analyse these representations? 8

Or

The years before the making of the Indian Constitution were tumultuous. Give arguments in support of this statement.

13. Describe the structure of the Stupa and give any two examples of important stupas. 8

Or

“Jainism has left its mark on the Indian thinking as a whole.” Support is with the messages of Mahavira.

PART—D

Passage based questions

(7 × 3 = 21)

14. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A Prayer to Agni

Here are two verses from the *Rigveda* invoking Agni, the god of fire, often identified with the sacrificial fire, into which offerings were made so as to reach the other deities:

Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us. O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us.

Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who prays to you (the gift of) nourishment, the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line.....

Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

Questions

- (i) What has the god of Agni been prayed for? 3
 (ii) What is Rigveda? What was Vedic culture? 2
 (iii) With the passage of time, what changes came in the tradition of *Yajna* (sacrifice)? 2

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Bird leaves its Nest

This is an excerpt from the *Rihla*:

My departure from Tangier, my birthplace, took place on Thursday.... I set out alone, having neither fellow-traveller..... nor caravan whose party I might join, but swayed by an overmastering impulse with me and a desire long-cherished in my bosom to visit these illustrious sanctuaries. So I braced my resolution to quit all my dear ones—female and male, and forsook my home as birds forsake their nests..... My age at that time was twenty-two years.

Ibn Battuta returned home in 1354, about 30 years after he had set out.

Questions

- (i) Why did Ibn Battuta set out of his house all alone? How old was he at that time? 3
 (ii) Why did he compare himself with the birds? 2
 (iii) When did he return to his home? How old was he at the time of his return? 2

16. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of *zamindars* and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:

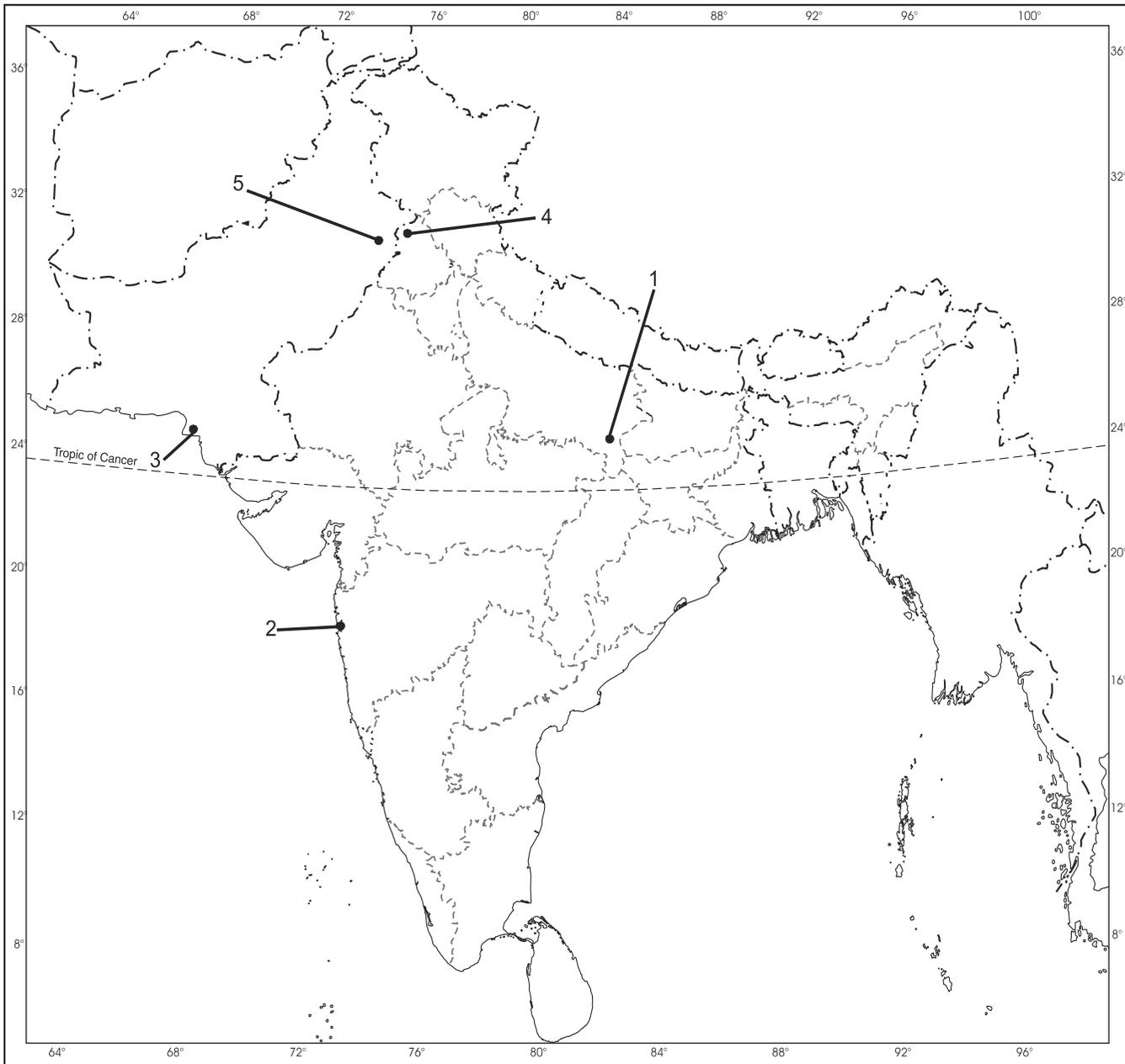
The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a *jumma* or assessment of *sicca* rupees 28,70,061 the extent of land actually sold bore a *jumma* or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money *sicca* rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for *sicca* rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for *sicca* rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money *sicca* rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Questions

- (i) What was the Fifth Report? 2
 (ii) What did it say about the auction of land? 2
 (iii) According to the Report, what was the condition of the *zamindars*? 3

PART-E

17. On the outline map of India, five centres of National Movement (from 1 to 5) have been marked. Identify them and write their names on the lines given. [Hints: Banaras (now Varanasi), Bombay (now Mumbai), Karachi, Amritsar, Lahore]. 5



C.B.S.E. QUESTION PAPER 2018

Class–XII HISTORY

SET – I

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper comprises two sections, **A** and **B**. You are to attempt both the sections.
- (ii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) There is no choice in any of the questions.
- (iv) All questions of Section A and all questions of Section B are to be attempted separately.
- (v) Question numbers 1 to 3 in Section A are one-mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- (vi) Question numbers 4 to 6 in Section A are two-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 7 to 18 in Section A are three-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- (viii) Question numbers 19 to 24 in Section A are five-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- (ix) Question numbers 25 to 33 in Section B are multiple choice questions based on practical skills. Each question is a one-mark question. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.
- (x) Question numbers 34 to 36 in Section B are two-marks questions based on practical skills. These are to be answered on brief.

PART – A

- Q.1. Describe the basis on which archaeologists identified the centres of craft production in the Harappan culture.
- Q.2. Explain the sources of revenue of Village Panchayats during the Mughal rule in India.
- Q.3. Examine the impact of 'Limitation Laws' passed by the British in 1859.

PART – B

SECTION – I

- Q.4. "There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in the Harappan society." In light of this statement explain whether there may have been rulers to rule over the Harappan society.
- Q.5. Describe the economic and social conditions of the people living in rural areas from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q.6. "Ibn Battuta found cities in the Indian subcontinent full of exciting opportunities." Explain the statement with reference to the city of Delhi.
- Q.7. "Sufism evolved as a reaction to the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution" Elucidate.
- Q.8. Examine the participation of the Taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.
- Q.9. Explain why some hill stations were developed during the colonial period in India.

SECTION – II**VALUE BASED QUESTION (COMPULSORY)**

Q.10. “By 1922 Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism thereby redeeming the promise he made in his BHU speech of February 1916. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their Mahatma’. They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them and spoke their language, unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised and even identified with them.”

In light of the above passage, highlight any four values upheld by Mahatma Gandhi.

PART – C**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q.11. Trace out the growth of Buddhism. Explain the main teachings of Buddha.

Or

Trace out how stupas were built. Explain why the stupa at Sanchi survived, but not at Amravati.

Q.12. Explain why the nobility was recruited from different races and religious groups by the Mughal rulers in India.

Or

Explain the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

Q.13. “The communal politics that started during the early decades of the 20th century was largely responsible for the partition of the country.” Examine the statement.

Or

“Partition of India had made nationalists fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates.” Examine the statement.

PART – D**SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

Q.14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“Proper” Social Roles”

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling *nishada* (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the *dharma*, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark *nishada* wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his

fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word : no one was better than Arjuna.

(14.1) Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil ?

(14.2) How had Drona kept his word given to Arjuna ?

(14.3) Do you think Drona's behaviour with Ekalavya was justified ? If so, give reason.

Q.15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government." By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

(15.1) Who was Colin Mackenzie ?

(15.2) How did Mackenzie try to rediscover the Vijayanagara Empire ?

(15.3) How was the study of the Vijayanagara Empire useful to the East India Company ?

Q.16. "Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi :

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi. I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence : that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party.

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested ? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

(16.1) What were the apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March ?

(16.2) Why did Gandhiji say that the Government deserved to be congratulated ?

(16.3) Why was the 'Salt March' very significant ?

PART – E
MAP QUESTION

Q.17. (17.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15), locate and label the following appropriately :

- (a) Amritsar – an important centre of National Movement.
- (b) Agra – a territory under Babur.

(17.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, three places which are major Buddhist sites have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 17:

- (17.1) Name any one centre of National Movement.
- (17.2) Name any one territory under Babur.
- (1.3) Name any three Buddhist sites.