

CBSE Class 12 History 2022 - Set 61/3/2

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 10 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Attempt one alternative where internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions and word limits within each question.
- (iii) Attach the map with the answer-book.

Section A

1. Explain the ideas of R.V. Dhulekar on the issue of National language in the Constituent Assembly.

2. Describe the importance of writings and speeches of Gandhiji and his contemporaries as important sources to know about the Indian National Movement.

3. Explain the circumstances under which the rebels of 1857 acquired legitimacy from Bahadur Shah Zafar.

4(a). Analyse the impact of the 'policy of pacification' on the Paharias, proposed by Augustus Cleveland in 1780.

OR

4(b). Examine the economic conditions of the Paharias after the settlement of Santhals in the periphery of Raj Mahal hills.

Section B

5. Describe how the British Raj was shaken to its foundation as a consequence of Non-Cooperation Movement.

6(a). “The process of manuscript production in the Mughal Court involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks.” Support the statement with examples.

OR

6(b). “Chronicles commissioned by Mughal Emperors are the important sources for studying the empire and its court.” Explain the statement with examples.

7(a). “Chain of grievances of taluqdars, and peasants led them to join the revolt of 1857.” Elucidate the statement.

OR

7(b). “There were not only rumours but sound bases which led the people to revolt in 1857.” Explain the statement.

8. Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow :

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Gobind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self :

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

CAD. Vol. II.

8.1. Examine the concern of Gobind Ballabh Pant for a Unified Nation.

8.2. Why was loyalty considered as an important attribute of social pyramid ?

8.3. Analyse the aspects considered significant for the success of democracy.

9. Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The accessible emperor

In the account of his experiences, Monserrate, who was a member of the first Jesuit Mission, says :

It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him; and he endeavours to show himself pleasant – spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

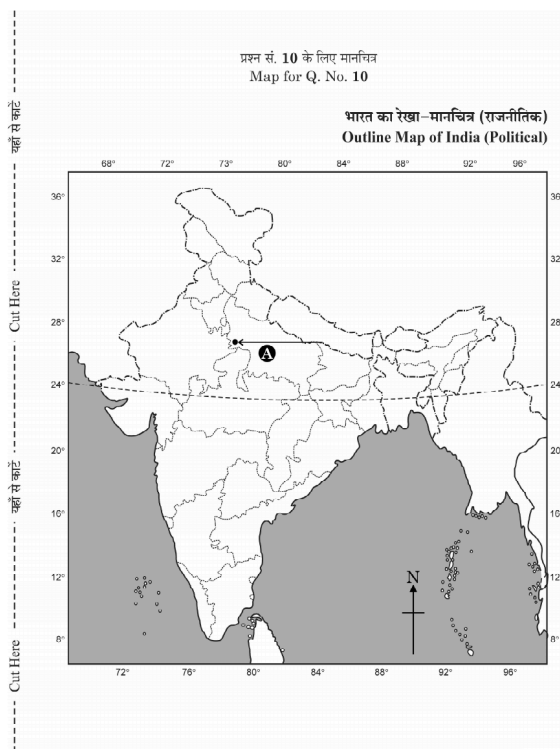
9.1. Examine the impact of Akbar’s accessibility on the minds of his subjects.

9.2. Why did Akbar invite Jesuit Mission to his court ?

9.3. How did Akbar use to facilitate meetings for those who wanted to call on him ?

Section D

10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **one** of the following with appropriate symbol :



10(I)(a). The place where mutiny started in 1857.

OR

10(I)(b). The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt law.

10(II). On the same outline map of India, a place related to Capital city of the Mughal Empire has been marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near it.

- End of Question Paper -