CBSE Class 12 History 2022 - Set 61/6/1 - Compartment

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.

(ii) This question paper is divided into four sections Section A, B, C and D.

(iii) All questions are compulsory. Marks have been given against each question.

(iv) Section A Questions no. 1 to 4 are Short-Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

(v) Section B Questions no. 5 to 7 are Long-Answer Type Questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 200 words.

(vi) Section C Questions no. 8 and 9 are Case-based Questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.

(vii) Section D Question no. 10 is Map-based Question, carrying 2 marks.

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Section A

1. "Gandhiji appeared to Indian peasants as a saviour." Support the statement.

2(a). Critically analyse the 'Subsidiary Alliance System' devised by Lord Wellesley.

OR

2(b). Examine how the rebels of 1857 propagated their ideas.

3. Why did the 'Fifth Report' become the basis of intense Parliamentary debates in Britain in 1813 ? Explain.

4. Describe the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly of India.

Section B

5. "The British did not have an easy time in putting down the Revolt of 1857." Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

6(a). "There are different kinds of sources that historians use in reconstructing the career of Mahatma Gandhi and of the social movements that he associated with." Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

OR

6(b). "The Non-Cooperation Movement was a training for self-rule." Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

7(a). Describe the main features of the Mughal provincial administration.

OR

7(b). Describe the main features of the Mughal imperial household.

Section C

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

The jewelled throne

This is how Shah Jahan's jewelled throne (*takht-i murassa*) in the hall of public audience in the Agra palace is described in the *Badshah Nama* :

This gorgeous structure has a canopy supported by twelve-sided pillars and measures five cubits in height from the flight of steps to the overhanging dome. On His Majesty's coronation, he had commanded that 86 lakh worth of gems and precious stones, and one lakh tolas of gold worth another 14 lakh, should be used in decorating it. ... The throne was completed in the course of seven years, and among the precious stones used upon it was a ruby worth one lakh of rupees that Shah Abbas Safavi had sent to the late emperor Jahangir. And on this ruby were inscribed the names of the great emperors Timur Sahib-i qiran, Mirza Shahrukh, Mirza Ulugh Beg, and Shah Abbas as well as the names of the emperors Akbar, Jahangir, and that of His Majesty himself.

8.1. In which source did Abul Hamid Lahori highlight the jewelled throne ?

8.2. How were the names of contributors depicted on the throne ?

8.3. How was the jewelled throne an example of the matchless skill of the artisans ?

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

The beginning of a new era

The Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26th January, 1950, has the distinction of being the longest in the world. Its length and complexity are perhaps understandable when one considers the country's size and diversity. At Independence, India was not merely large and diverse, but also deeply divided. A Constitution designed to keep the country together, and to take it forward, had necessarily to be an elaborate, carefully-worked-out, and painstakingly drafted document. For one thing, it sought to heal wounds of the past and the present, to make Indians of different classes, castes and communities come together in a shared political experiment. For another, it sought to nurture democratic institutions in what had long been a culture of hierarchy and deference.

The Constitution of India was framed between December, 1946 and December, 1949. During this time its drafts were discussed clause by clause in the Constituent Assembly of India. In all, the Assembly held eleven sessions, with sittings spread over 165 days. In between the sessions, the work of revising and refining the drafts was carried out by various committees and sub-committees.

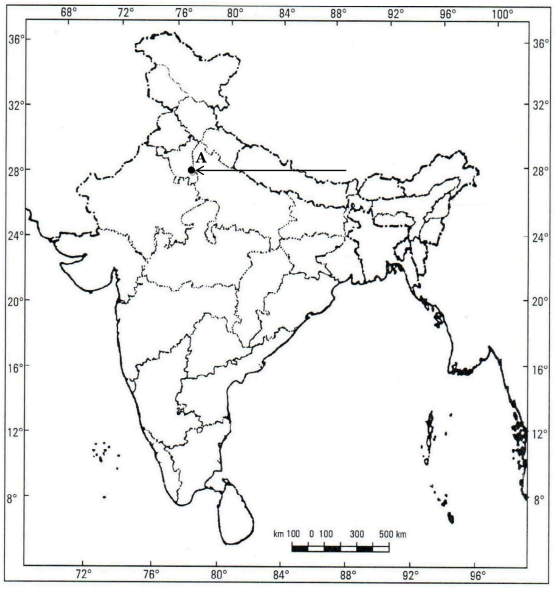
9.1. How was the Indian Constitution designed to keep the country together ?

9.2. Why was Centralisation considered necessary by the members of the Constituent Assembly ?

9.3. Which Assembly shaped the vision of the Indian Constitution ?

Section D

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



10.1(a). The State where Jallianwala Bagh event took place.

OR

10.1(b). The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for the indigo planters.

10.2. On the same political outline map of India, a place related to the capital city of the Mughals is marked as 'A'. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near it.

10-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(10.1) Name any one area under the control of the Mughal Empire. 1

(10.2) (a) Mention any one centre of the Revolt of 1857. 1

OR

(b) Name the State where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for the indigo planters. 1

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