
HISTORY, CIVICS & GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 (History & Civics)

(Two hours)

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will NOT be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

*The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed
for writing the answers.*

Attempt all questions from Part I and from Part II, at least one question from Section A, one from Section B, one from Section C and two other questions from any of the Sections A, B and C.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

Civics

Attempt all questions.

Question 1

- (a) Name the body that framed the Constitution of India. [1]
- (b) Since the Directive Principles are non-justiciable, why were they incorporated into the Constitution of India? [2]
- (c) Mention two Fundamental Rights to show that India is a Secular State. [2]
- (d) The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 inserted certain Fundamental duties, which must be carried out by every citizen of India. State any two such duties. [2]
- (e) Name the authority that recognizes and allots symbols to the political parties and individual candidates for election purposes. [1]

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

- (f) What is meant by the term 'Local self-Government? [1]
- (g) Mention any two defects in the working of the Gram Panchayat system in India. [1]

Modern Indian History

Question 2

- (a) Name the policy used by Lord Dalhousie for the extension of British territories in India. [1]
- (b) Why was the "War of 1857" hailed as the first war of national independence? [1]
- (c) Name the first President of the Indian National Congress. [1]
- (d) Mention any two achievements of the Moderates. [2]
- (e) Mention one reason for the rise of militant nationalism in India. [1]
- (f) Name the party founded by Subhash Chandra Bose. What was its main objective? [2]
- (g) Name the two important methods adopted by Gandhiji in the Freedom Struggle. [2]

The United Nations and the Regional Organizations

Question 3

- (a) When did the United Nations officially come into existence? [1]
- (b) Give the expanded form of WHO and UNDP. [2]
- (c) Mention two ways by which the Security Council maintains international peace. [2]
- (d) What did the Declaration of Human Rights affirm? [1]
- (e) What is meant by the term 'Cold War'? [1]

- [1] (f) Where and in which year was the first summit of NAM held? [1]
- [1] (g) Name any two founder members of the European Economic Community. [1]
- (h) Where is the Central Secretariat of the ASEAN located? [1]

PART II

Attempt at least one question from Section A, one from Section B, one from Section C and two other questions from any of the Sections A, B and C.

SECTION A

Civics

Question 4

The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy are both equally important. In this context, answer the following:-

- [2] (a) State any four differences between the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights. [4]
- [2] (b) Explain the importance of the right against exploitation. [4]
- (c) Under what circumstances can the right to move courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights be suspended? [2]

Question 5

Political parties play a major role in the working of a Democracy. With reference to this, answer the following:-

- [2] (a) Mention three functions of the Election Commission of India. [6]
- [1] (b) Explain how political parties are differentiated as national or regional parties. [4]

Question 6

The Zila Parishad is given the status of the highest local body in the rural Local Self-Government. In this context state:-

- (a) The composition of the Zila Parishad. [5]
- (b) Its important functions. [5]

SECTION B

Modern Indian History

Question 7

The First War of Independence of 1857, was the culmination of peoples' dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context, enumerate the following causes:-

- (a) the Economic causes. [5]
- (b) the military causes. [5]

Question 8

With reference to the role of the Moderates in arousing national awakening in India, answer the following questions:-

- (a) Name the Moderate leaders. Why were they called so? [3]
- (b) Who was known as "India's unofficial Ambassador in England"? What were his views on the cause of poverty in India? Mention his achievements in strengthening Indian nationalism. [7]

Question 9

The partition of Bengal in 1905 was intended to check the rising tide of Indian nationalism and to break the Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal. In this context state the following:-

- (a) Reaction of the nationalists to the partition of Bengal. [6]
- (b) Reaction of the British against the agitators. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the Lucknow Pact of 1916, answer the following questions:-

- (a) What were the terms of the Lucknow Pact? [6]
- (b) Why was this Pact important? [4]

Question 11

Trace the programme and progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the following:-

- (a) The Dandi March of 1930. [4]
- (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931. [4]
- (c) The Second Round Table Conference of 1931. [2]

Question 12

'The Cabinet Mission Plan made earnest efforts to resolve the constitutional deadlock'. In this context, answer the following:-

- (a) What were the main proposals under the Cabinet Mission Plan? [6]
- (b) Why did the Cabinet Mission Plan fail? [4]

SECTION C

The United Nations and Regional Organizations

Question 13

The opening words of the UNESCO constitution states that 'Since war begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men defences of peace must be constructed.' With reference to this, answer the following questions:-

- (a) What were the objectives of the setting up of UNESCO? [3]
- (b) State the functions of the UNESCO in the field of Education and Scientific activities. [7]

Question 14

With the liberation of nations from colonial rule, the idea of non-alignment gained large scale acceptance. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) What is the meaning of the Non-Aligned Movement? [3]
- (b) Mention the founders of NAM. [2]
- (c) Explain briefly the objectives of NAM. [5]

Question 15

With reference to the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, state:-

- (a) Six of its major objectives. [6]
- (b) Four of its major achievements. [4]



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