
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**. From **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.

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

PART I (30 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this Part.

Civics

Question 1

- (a) What is meant by the term *sovereign* as mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India? [1]
 - (b) Mention two Directive Principles of State Policy which are based on the Gandhian Ideals. [1]
 - (c) Article 32 of the Indian Constitution confers upon the citizens the *Right to Constitutional Remedies*. What does it imply? [1]
 - (d) A contractor at a construction site refuses to pay for the work that a ten year old boy does. Which fundamental right is being violated in this case? [1]
 - (e) State the significance of the date 26th January in India's history. [1]
 - (f) Mention two defects in the working of a multiple party system. [1]
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This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

- (g) If a Chief Election Commissioner is appointed when he is 58 years old, for how many years can he serve in the post? [1]
- (h) State any two sources of income of a Zila Parishad. [1]
- (i) State one point of difference between a Mayor and a Municipal Commissioner. [1]
- (j) Mention any one *discretionary* function of the Municipal Corporation. [1]

Modern Indian History

Question 2

- (a) Mention one reason for the unhappiness of the Indian soldiers in the British Army before 1857. [1]
- (b) Name the last Mughal Emperor of India before the British crown declared India to be its colony. [1]
- (c) How did the English Language play a leading role in the growth of nationalism in India? [1]
- (d) Name the moderate leader who explained the *economic drain* theory during colonial times. [1]
- (e) Why was the signing of the Lucknow Pact an important event towards the growth of unity in India? [1]
- (f) Name the Act passed by the British Government in the year 1919 which gave them the authority to arrest and detain suspected Indians. [1]
- (g) Name the national leader who succumbed to the lathi-charge during the protest movement against the Simon Commission. [1]
- (h) When and by whom was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched? [1]
- (i) Name the military organization formed by Subhash Chandra Bose. [1]
- (j) Name the last British Viceroy of India. [1]

The United Nations and the Regional Organizations

Question 3

- (a) State the most important reason for the formation of UNO. [1]
- (b) Where is the permanent headquarters of the International Court of Justice located? [1]
- (c) State one important function of the UNDP. [1]
- (d) State one way in which the UNICEF raises funds. [1]
- (e) Name one military alliance formed during the cold war period in History. [1]
- (f) What is meant by the term 'Human Rights'? [1]
- (g) Name one agreement or treaty signed in favour of *disarmament*. [1]
- (h) Mention two leading countries on opposing sides of the Cold War. [1]
- (i) State one achievement of ASEAN. [1]
- (j) Where is the SAARC secretariat located? [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

Answer 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 Constitution is a body of laws and rules by which the State is governed. In this context answer the following questions:-

- (a) 'The Indian Constitution is a combination of rigidity and flexibility.' Discuss. [3]
- (b) State the role of the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution. [3]
- (c) Explain any four *fundamental duties* incorporated into the Constitution of India. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the election process:-

- (a) State the composition of the Election Commission and the method of appointment of its members. [3]
- (b) Explain the three kinds of elections conducted by the Election Commission. [3]
- (c) Give the meaning of 'Universal Adult Franchise'. Explain its significance. [4]

Question 6

With reference to the *three tier system of the Panchayati Raj*, explain:-

- (a) The three tier institutions of the Panchayati Raj system. [3]
- (b) The difference between traditional Panchayats and modern Panchayats. [3]
- (c) Four important functions of the Zila Parishad. [4]

SECTION B

Modern Indian History

Question 7

In the context of the rise of Nationalism, explain the following:-

- (a) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878. [3]
- (b) The economic exploitation of India. [3]
- (c) Rediscovery of India's past. [4]

Question 8

The period between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of aggressive nationalism (extremism) in the freedom struggle. In this context:-

- (a) Mention three prominent leaders advocating *aggressive nationalism*. State the contributions of any *one* of them. [5]
- (b) State the most important aim of the aggressive nationalists and explain how their methods were different from those of the moderates. [5]

Question 9

Bengal was partitioned in the year 1905 by Lord Curzon. In the light of this, describe briefly:-

- (a) The motives of Lord Curzon behind the partition. [3]
- (b) The reasons given by the British to justify the partition of Bengal. [3]
- (c) The measures taken by the British to crush the Anti-Partition Movement. [4]

Question 10

The Indian National Congress at its Nagpur session in 1920 decided to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement. In this context:-

- (a) Explain the meaning of the Non-Cooperation Movement. [3]
- (b) State the methods and programmes of the Movement. [4]
- (c) Give the reasons for the withdrawal of the Movement. [3]

Question 11

In the context of the Civil Disobedience Movement, explain the importance of the following:-

- (a) The Simon Commission (1927) [3]
- (b) Nehru Report (1928). [3]
- (c) The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929). [4]

Question 12

The last nine years of the Indian freedom struggle were marked by widespread agitations. In this context, discuss:-

- (a) The rift between Gandhiji and Subhash Chandra Bose. [3]
- (b) The Quit India Movement of 1942. [3]
- (c) The impact of the Quit India movement on the National Movement. [4]

SECTION C

The United Nations and Regional Organizations

Question 13

With reference to the organs of the United Nations Organization, answer the following questions:-

- (a) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (b) Explain briefly any one important peace-keeping operation of the UN Security Council. [3]
- (c) Mention any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]

Question 14

With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, explain the following:-

- (a) The meaning of the Non-Aligned Movement. [3]
- (b) Its objectives. [3]
- (c) The role of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Movement. [4]

Question 15

In the context of the regional organisations:-

- (a) Explain the structure of the European Economic Community. [3]
- (b) Mention three most important aims of the European Economic Community. [3]
- (c) Discuss the similarities between the objectives of SAARC and EEC. [4]



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