

## ***History Question Paper***

### **2003**

#### **General Instructions**

1. Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory). A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **one** from Section **A**, **one** from Section **B**, **one** from Section **C**, and **two** other questions from any of the Section **A**, **B**, and **C**.
2. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.

#### **PART I (30 Marks)**

Attempt all questions from this Part.

##### **Question 1**

- (a) What is meant by the Directive Principles of State Policy? [1]
- (b) How does a citizen stand to benefit by the Right to Constitutional Remedies? [1]
- (c) Certain fundamental rights can be suspended during the period of Emergency. Who has the authority to suspend these fundamental rights? [1]
- (d) The Headmaster of a school denies admission to a student who is from a weaker section of society. Which fundamental right is violated in this case? [1]
- (e) Why were the Fundamental Duties introduced in the Constitution? [1]
- (f) Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India? [1]
- (g) When is a political party recognized as a 'National Party'? [1]
- (h) How can a party in opposition in the Parliament play a constructive role? [1]
- (i) Name the Local Self-Government which is built around a military establishment. [1]
- (j) Mention any one function of the Zila Parishad. [1]

##### **Question 2**

- (a) What was the main grievance of Nana Saheb against the British? [1]
- (b) Under what pretext was Oudh annexed to the Company's Dominions? [1]
- (c) The Act of 1858, ended the East India Company's rule and the Government of India was transferred to the British Queen. Who became her first Viceroy under this Act? [1]
- (d) Name the Act of Lord Lytton's regime which aimed at limiting the freedom of the Press. [1]
- (e) Who wrote 'VandeMataram'? [1]
- (f) Mention one important anti-India policy adopted by Lord Curzon which brought about aggressive nationalism in India. [1]
- (g) Who started the paper 'The Young India'? [1]
- (h) Who founded the 'East India Association'? [1]
- (i) Why was the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' of March 1930, withdrawn? [1]
- (j) Why was Sir Stafford Cripps sent to India in 1942? [1]

#### **United Nation and the Regional Organization**

##### **Question 3**

- (a) Who appoints the Secretary General of the United Nations? [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term 'Veto Power' which is enjoyed by the Permanent Members of UN? [1]
- (c) State the importance of 'Uniting for Peace Resolution' of 1950. [1]
- (d) What is meant by 'Apartheid'? [1]
- (e) State one important function of the International Labour Organization. [1]
- (f) What is meant by 'Policy of Containment'? [1]
- (g) Give the meaning of 'Disarmament'. [1]
- (h) When and where was the European Economic Community established? [1]

- (i) Mention the most important role of the European Union. [1]  
(j) *Why is the 'Dhaka Declaration' significant for the SAARC countries?* [1]

## **PART II (50 Marks)**

**A total of five questions are to be attempted from this Part.**

### **Section-A**

#### **Civics**

##### **Question 4**

With reference to the Constitution of India, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the importance of the Preamble to the Constitution. [3]  
(b) In what way is India a 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'? [3]  
(c) Why did the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 insert the words 'socialist' and 'secular' in the preamble? [4]

##### **Question 5**

The Constitution of India ensures that the Election Commission is an independent body. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Enumerate the functions of the Election Commission. [3]  
(b) How does the Election Commission ensure free and fair elections? [3]  
(c) Why is the Election Commission an independent body and how is its independence guaranteed? [4]

##### **Question 6**

With reference to Local Self-Government, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain the need for a Local Self-Government. [3]  
(b) Differentiate between a Municipality and a Municipal Corporation. [3]  
(c) How is the General Council of the Municipal Corporation formed? Enumerate the functions of the General Council. [4]

### **Section - B**

#### **Modern Indian History**

##### **Question 7**

The First War of Independence, 1857, led to several changes. With reference to this, explain:

- (a) The rights granted to the Indian Princes and Chiefs. [3]  
(b) The reorganization of the Army. [3]  
(c) The changes introduced in the administrative set-up of the British territories in India. [4]

##### **Question 8**

The All India Muslim League was founded on 30th December 1906. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (a) Briefly mention the factors which led to the formation of the League. [3]  
(b) What were the aims of the League? [3]  
(c) Explain the reasons for the League's acceptance and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]

##### **Question 9**

The Home Rule League was founded in India in 1915-1916. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by 'Home Rule'? Why did the leaders of this movement avoid revolutionary and aggressive methods? [3]  
(b) Explain the role played by Tilak. [3]  
(c) Describe the impact of the movement. [4]

##### **Question 10**

Various circumstances were responsible for the Non-co-operation Movement started by Gandhiji. In this context, write short notes on the following:

- (a) Rowlatt Act, 1919. [3]
- (b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy. [3]
- (c) *Khilafat Movement*. [4]

**Question 11**

Briefly mention the contribution of the following in the freedom movement:

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale. [5]
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose. [5]

**Question 12**

The Mountbatten plan was the final proposal put forward by the British to solve the deadlock between the main political parties in India. In this context, give:

- (a) Three reasons for the Cabinet Mission's rejection of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan. [3]
- (b) Three reasons for the acceptance of the Plan by the Congress. [3]
- (c) Any four clauses of the Plan. [4]

**Section - C**

The United Nations and the Regional Organization

**Question 13**

With reference to the United Nations, answer the following questions:

- (a) What does the WHO do to achieve its objective of ensuring 'Health for All'? [3]
- (b) State the composition of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (c) State any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]

**Question 14**

In order to maintain international peace and security, explain the importance of the following:

- (a) Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963. [3]
- (b) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. [3]
- (c) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. [4]

**Question 15**

- (a) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru want India to follow the Non-aligned Policy? [3]
- (b) A turn of events brought the South East Asian Nations closer and ASEAN was formed. In this context, describe: [3]
  - i. The structure of the ASEAN.
  - ii. Any four objectives of the ASEAN.