

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- (i) Why was the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' of March 1930, withdrawn?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.

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