

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

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

Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).

A total of **five questions** are to be attempted from **Part II**, **two** out of **three questions** from Section **A** and **three** out of **five questions** from Section **B**.

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

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, Write the correct answers only.)

- (i) Who among the following was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (d) Debendranath Tagore
- (ii) Which of the following was a major objective of the Arya Samaj?
(a) To promote Western education
(b) To eradicate social evils like child marriage
(c) To promote the study of ancient Indian texts
(d) To convert Indians to Christianity
- (iii) Read the two statements given below about the Indian National Congress and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)
Assertion (A) : The Indian National Congress was founded in 1882.
Reason (R) : The Indian National Congress was founded to promote Indian participation in the British government.
(a) (R) Contradicts (A) (b) (R) is the Reason for (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false
(d) (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
- (iv) Which of the following countries will NOT be a part of this cartoon?



- (a) Japan (b) China (c) Russia (d) Britain

- (v) Identify the *ODD ONE* out of the following objectives of the Muslim League :
- (a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British
 - (b) To Promote socio - economic and cultural cooperation among the Muslims
 - (c) To protect and advance the interests and rights of Muslims
 - (d) To present the needs and demands of Muslims to the government
- (vi) Gandhiji launched the famous Quit India Movement in August
- (a) 1942 (b) 1932 (c) 1945 (d) 1935
- (vii) was a staunch advocate of Hindu - Muslim unity.
- (a) Maulana Azad (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (viii) What was the main purpose of the Government of India Act, 1935?
- (a) To grant complete independence to India
 - (b) To establish a centralised government in India
 - (c) To create an All India Federation of Provinces and States
 - (d) To extend British colonial rule in India
- (ix) Read the two statements given below about the Widow Remarriage Act and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)
- Assertion (A):** The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 was a significant achievement of the socio-religious reform movements.
- Reason (R):** It was passed due to the efforts of reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, who advocated for women's rights.
- (a) (R) Contradicts (A) (b) (R) is the Reason for (A)
 - (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (d) (A) and (R), are independent of each other.
- (x) Who was the President of the Theosophical Society.
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Pandita Ramabai (c) Tarabai Shinde (d) Kadambani Basu
- (xi) Which of the following are NOT the functions of the World Health Organisation?
- (a) Eradicating epidemics like small pox and organising campaigns to fight various diseases.
 - (b) Improve Nutrition, housing, sanitation and living conditions.
 - (c) Looking after the welfare of the vulnerable children.
 - (d) Does not regulate the use of pharmaceuticals.
- (xii) is issued to lower courts or persons to perform public or statutory duty.
- (a) Quo-Warranto (b) Mandamus
 - (c) Habeas Corpus (d) Certiorari

- (xiii) What was the main strategy of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (a) To use violence and armed resistance against British rule
 - (b) To boycott British goods and institutions
 - (c) To seek support from other countries to overthrow British rule
 - (d) To negotiate with the British government for concessions
- (xiv) What was the main demand of the Quit India Movement?
- (a) To grant dominion status to India
 - (b) To establish a socialist government in India
 - (c) To immediately end British rule in India
 - (d) To promote Hindu-Muslim unity
- (xv) What was the main reason for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?
- (a) Lack of unity among Indian leaders
 - (b) Superiority of British arms and ammunition
 - (c) Internal conflicts among Indian princes
 - (d) All of the above
- (xvi) The ----- is called the Executive Wing of the United Nations.
- (a) The Security Council (b) Secretariat
 - (c) Trusteeship Council (d) International Court of Justice

Question 2

- (i) How is the Supreme Court the guardian and protector of Fundamental Rights? [2]
- (ii) Mention three important functions of the UNICEF. [2]
- (iii) What was the Dandi March? Why did Gandhi organised the Dandi March? [2]
- (iv) State two differences between The Moderates and The Radical Phase. [2]
- (v) Mention any three grievances of the Indian soldiers, which led to the Uprising of 1857. [2]
- (vi) The most important reformer among the Muslims in the 19th century was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In this context, state briefly his contribution to modern education. [2]
- (vii) Why were the Indians against the Simon Commission? [2]

PART II SECTION A

*Attempt **any two** questions from this Section.*

Question 3

The Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the Constitution. It is the highest court of appeal in India. It hears appeals against judgments of High Courts. The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction in certain cases specified in the

Constitution. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What are the powers and functions of the Supreme Court? [3]
- (ii) Explain various types of writs. When are they issued? [3]
- (iii) What are the powers and functions of the High Court? [4]

Question 4

There are several agencies, bodies, institutes and organisations that work under the UN system. Some of them predate the UN's establishment and were incorporated into the UN later on, while others were founded afterwards. They perform important functions across domains, regions and sectors. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention three objectives of the specialised agencies of the UN. [3]
- (ii) Study the picture and answer the following question: [3]



(a) Identify the UN agency from the given logo. What is its primary objective?

- (iii) Explain in detail about the important agencies of the United Nation. [4]

Question 5

The UN was formed following the devastating World War II, with the aim of preventing future global-scale conflicts. It was a successor to the ineffective League of Nations. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Mention five initiatives taken by the UN. [3]
(b) Explain the limitations of the United Nations.
- (ii) Why is Security Council an important organ of the United Nations? [3]
- (iii) Study the picture and answer the following questions: [4]



(a) Identify the organisation from the logo given in the picture.
When did this organisation come into existence?

- (b) Define its aims and principles in detail.
- (c) Explain the structure of this organisation.

SECTION B

*Attempt **any three** questions from this Section.*

Question 6

The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent in 1928 to study constitutional reform in British India.

- (i) What was Simon Commission and why was it boycotted? [3]
- (ii) What is Civil Disobedience Movement of India? Explain how Dandi march led to civil disobedience movement? [3]
- (iii) What is Lord Mountbatten Plan? What are the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947? [4]

Question 7

A number of Socio-Religious Reform Movements were carried out throughout India in the 19th century. These socio-religious reform movements aimed to modernise Indian society through social restructuring. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Write short notes on the contribution made by the following to the socio-religious reforms: [3]
 - (a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule (b) Sri Narayana Guru
- (ii) Study the picture and answer the following questions: [3]



- (a) Identify the person in the picture.
- (b) Name the organisation established by him?
- (c) How he is different from others.
- (iii) Explain the work done by the following with regard to socio-religious reforms: [4]
 - (a) The Arya Samaj (b) The Theosophical Society

Question 8

The non-cooperation movement was a political campaign launched on 4 September 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi to have Indians revoke their cooperation from the British government

(i) Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? [3]

(ii) Study the picture and answer the following questions: [3]



(a) Identify the memorial in this picture. Where is it located?

(b) State the incident that occurred at the place given in the picture.

(c) What was the impact of the incident on the National Movement?

(iii) Mention any four features of the Government of India Act 1935. [4]

Question 9

(i) Study the picture and answer the following questions: [3]



(a) Which movement is shown in this picture?

Identify the event that triggered this movement.

(b) The British had a hidden agenda behind this event that triggered this movement.

What was the hidden agenda?

(ii) Mention any four demands of the moderates and explain why were the people dissatisfied with the methods of the moderates. [3]

(iii) What was the main reason for the rise of Indian nationalism? [4]

Question 10

The Revolt of 1857, also known as the "First War of Independence," was the first significant attempt by Indians to end British imperialism. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) State any three main political causes that led to the Great Uprising of 1857. [3]

(ii) Why do the historians regard the Uprising of 1857 as the "First War of Independence"? [3]

(iii) What was the immediate cause of the Uprising of 1857 and list any four centres of the revolt. [4]
