
You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes. This time is to be spent reading the question paper. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

All The Questions Are Compulsory

Q1 Choose the correct option

[16]

1. The history of the Indian National Movement is broadly categorized into these many phases:
 - a) two
 - b) three
 - c) four
 - d) five

2. Identify an important Assertive Nationalist leader:
 - a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - c) Surendranath Banerjea
 - d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

3. The British followed the policy of ***Divide and Rule*** by dividing this state on communal lines:
 - a. Kashmir
 - b. Bengal
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Gujarat

4. The **Muslim League** was established in:
 - a) 1923
 - b) 1905
 - c) 1906
 - d) 1913

5. This person had founded the **Arya Samaj** in 1875:
 - a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

6. Identify the person who was an outstanding social reformer in Parsee society:

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- c) Sayid Ahmad Khan
- d) Tayabbji Mehta

7. This person was referred to as '**the Vidyasagar of south India**':

- a) Chaitnya Mahaprabhu
- b) Veeresalingam
- c) Sri Narayana Guru
- d) R. G. Bhandarkar

8. This person had founded the Mohammedan Anglo- Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875:

- a) Maulana Azad
- b) Swami Dayanand
- c) Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

9. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option:

(A) Assertion: Led by Gandhiji, the Salt Satyagraha began with the violation of the unjust salt law in a peaceful manner.

(B) Reason: Satyagraha is a Gandhian technique, based on the twin principles of truth and non-violence.

- (a) (A) and (B) are independent of each other.
- (b) (A) is true but (B) is false.
- (c) (A) and (B) are contradictory.
- (d) (B) is the reason for (A)

10. The functions of this organ of U.N. are based on the belief that the best way to prevent war is to educate people's mind in the pursuit of peace:

- a) UNESCO
- b) UNICEF
- c) ILO
- d) WHO

11. The WHO has succeeded in eradicating this disease from the world

- a) malaria
- b) smallpox
- c) measles
- d) typhoid

12. The objective of this wing of U.N. is to improve the standard of health all over the world:

- a) UNICEF
- b) WHO
- c) ILO
- d) FAO

13. This organ was founded in 1945 and helps countries to raise their levels of nutrition

- a) FAO
- b) WHO
- c) ILO
- d) IIMUN

14. The Sikh reformers launched this movement against the corrupt management of the gurdwaras:

- a) Akali Movement
- b) Aligarh Movement
- c) Arya Sama
- d) None of the above

15. Two Home Rule Leagues were formed in:

- a) 1919
- b) 1916
- c) 1914
- d) 1918

16. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.
 (A) Assertion: A High Court has Original Jurisdiction.
 (B) Reason: It can transfer a case from one court to another.
- (A) is false but (B) is true.
 - (A) is true but (B) is false.
 - Both (A) and (B) are true, and (B) is the correct explanation for (A).
 - (A) and (B) are both true, but (B) is not the correct explanation for (A)

Question 2

Answer the following questions briefly : [14]

- List the significant features of the Lucknow pact. [2]
- Besides the boycott of foreign goods, mention any two features of Non-Cooperation programme [2]
- State the significance of 26th January 1930 [2]
- Give a detailed account of the composition of the High Court [2]
- Mention any three ill-practices in society, that the Brahmo Samaj fought against [2]
- How did the Singh Sabha contribute to the reforms among the Sikhs? [2]
- Mention any two important functions of the Security Council [2]

Question 3

Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

- Identify the wing of the U.N: Mention its headquarters and the country of its location [2]



- Give an elaborate account of its composition [3]
- List the two main functions of this organ [2]
- State any three objectives of the United Nations Organisation. Mention the U.N day as well [3]

iii) Give a detailed account of the *Indian Independence act of 1947* and the Partition of India: Mention the regions that were no longer part of India [4]

Question 8

'The Civil Disobedience Movement had involved the masses across the length and breadth of the country.' In this context, answer the following questions:

- i) List the contribution of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the movement [2]
 - ii) Who was the Manipuri revolutionary, who responded to the call of Gandhi and the congress to take part in the movement? [2]
 - iii) Mention the objectives of the Forward Bloc [3]
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