

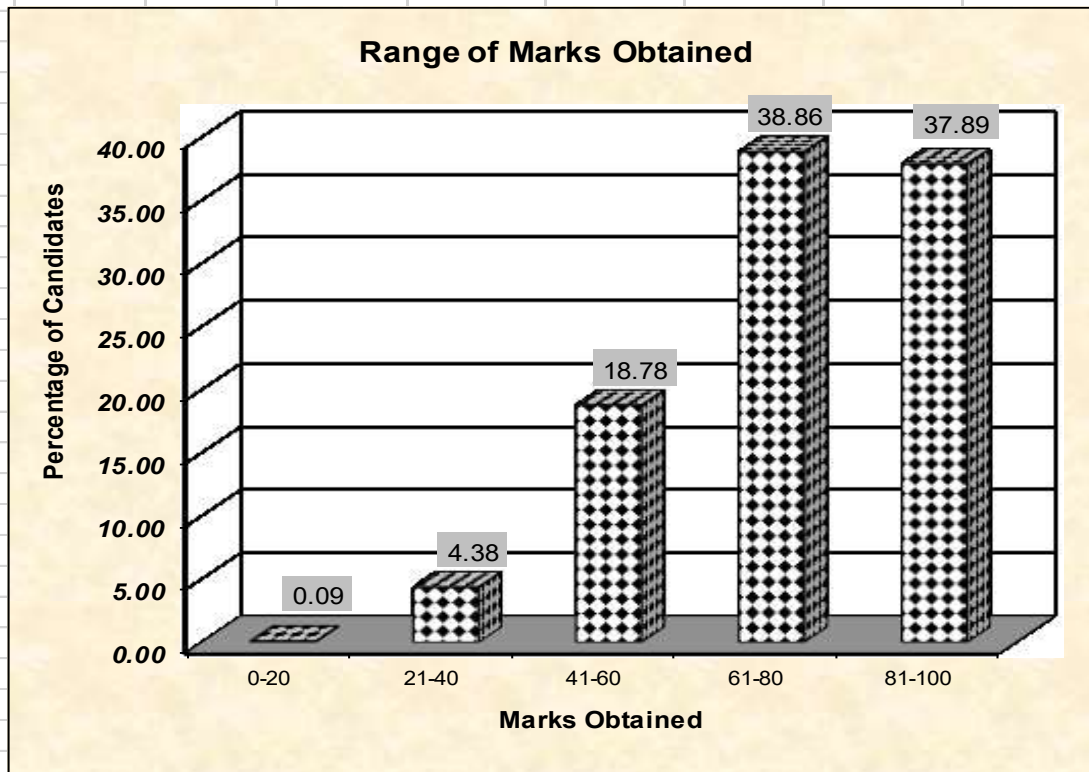
HISTORY, CIVICS & GEOGRAPHY

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Total Number of students who took the examination	1,58,808
Highest Marks Obtained	100
Lowest Marks Obtained	0
Mean Marks Obtained	73.42

Percentage of Candidates according to marks obtained

Details	Mark Range				
	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100
Number of Candidates	143	6,950	29,830	61,711	60,174
Percentage of Candidates	0.09	4.38	18.78	38.86	37.89
Cumulative Number	143	7,093	36,923	98,634	1,58,808
Cumulative Percentage	0.09	4.47	23.25	62.11	100.00



HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

I. ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE

Question 1

- (a) Name the *two* houses of the Union Parliament. [1]
- (b) How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha? Which community do they represent? [1]
- (c) What is the required quorum to hold the meetings of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (d) Mention *one* provision of the Constitution which clearly establishes the supremacy of the Lok Sabha with regard to money-bills. [1]
- (e) Who has the power to promulgate an Ordinance at the Centre? When can it be promulgated? [1]
- (f) Mention any *one* discretionary power of the President. [1]
- (g) State any *one* qualification necessary for the election of the President of India. [1]
- (h) Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (i) What happens if a Vote of No-Confidence is passed against a Minister in the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (j) State *one* advantage of a Lok Adalat. [1]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates answered correctly. A few mentioned Upper House and Lower House too.
- (b) Few candidates wrote that 12 members are nominated and instead of Anglo-Indian wrote Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe. Most candidates wrote the correct answer.
- (c) Most candidates answered the question correctly. However a few explained the meaning of quorum instead of writing the required number.
- (d) Most candidates answered correctly. A few however failed to distinguish between a Money Bill and an Ordinary Bill.
- (e) The first part of the question - who has the power to promulgate an ordinance, was answered correctly by most candidates but they were unsure when it can be promulgated.

Suggestions for teachers

- The Union Parliament should be explained as the Union Legislature which comprises of the Houses - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha where all bills are passed.
- Since the Anglo-Indian Community is a small community in India and may not be adequately represented in Lok Sabha, the President nominates two members to the House while twelve members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha.
- During classroom sessions it is important to explain all terms of the Parliamentary proceedings.

- (f) Most candidates answered correctly. However a few were unable to understand the meaning of 'discretionary' and explained the judicial power e.g. The President can pardon a person sentenced to death.
- (g) Answered correctly by most candidates. However a few wrote the incorrect age.
- (h) A majority of candidates wrote the answer correctly. A few mentioned the President and Speaker also.
- (i) Answered correctly by majority of candidates.
- (j) Most candidates wrote the correct answer.

- Explain the difference between Money Bill and Non-Money Bill and the powers enjoyed by the two Houses regarding the passing of these bills.
- Explain clearly that the President can issue an ordinance when Parliament is not in session. It is a temporary measure because if it not ratified within six weeks it ceases to be operative.
- To clear doubts, explain the meaning of the word 'discretionary'. Though the President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister, he can exercise his discretion in the appointment of the Prime Minister or when he has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- Explain all the qualifications necessary for a person to contest the election of the President including the age.
- Explain clearly the Presiding Officers of the two Houses. Lok Sabha - Speaker, Rajya Sabha - Vice-President.
- No Confidence Motion, Collective Responsibility and Individual Responsibility must be explained simultaneously so there is no confusion in the minds of students.
- While teaching subordinate courts, explain the meaning and advantages of Lok Adalats.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1.

- (a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha.
- (b) Two, Anglo-Indians
- (c) One tenth of the total membership of each house.
- (d) The power of the Lok Sabha over the National income and expenditure is absolute/ Rajya Sabha has no power over money matters/ money bills cannot originate in Rajya Sabha (Any one point)
- (e) President, at a time when both the houses of Parliament are not in session

- (f) 1. The President may withhold assent to a bill or send it back for reconsideration (in case it is not a money bill)
 2. If no Party gains majority then President has the freedom to appoint the Prime Minister
 3. If the Prime Minister has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha and asked for the dissolution of the house, then the President is not bound to act on the PM's advice. (Any two points)
- (g) (i) A citizen of India. (ii) Not less than 35 years of age. (iii) qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha. (iv) Not holding any office of profit under the government. (v) Should not be a member of either House of Parliament or State Legislative.
- (h) Vice President as the ex-officio Chairman of R.S.
- (i) The government falls/ resigns the entire ministry resign in bloc.
- (j) They work in the united spirit to pacify and with understanding. It is fast and inexpensive – reduce the work load of courts/ reduce delays in higher courts.

Question 2

- (a) Mention *two* administrative changes that the British Government brought about regarding the East India Company's rule in India. [2]
- (b) Mention any *two* contributions of Jyotiba Phule in preparing the ground for the National Movement. [2]
- (c) Who founded the Home Rule Leagues in India? What was its objective? [2]
- (d) Who is regarded as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi? Give a reason for him being considered as the Mahatma's Guru. [2]
- (e) Mention any *two* causes for the rise of Assertive Nationalism. [2]
- (f) Why was the Simon Commission rejected by the Congress? [2]
- (g) Who founded the Forward Bloc? Mention any one of its objectives [2]
- (h) What is the meaning of 'Fascism'? [2]
- (i) Name the *two* rival blocs formed in Europe before World War I. [2]
- (j) What is meant by the term 'Non-Aligned Movement'? [2]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Few candidates made an error in writing the consequences (results) of the Revolt of 1857, instead of the administrative changes that the British Government had made.
- (b) Many candidates could not explain the contribution of Jyotiba Phule. They did not even know whether Jyotiba Phule was a man or a woman.
- (c) The first part of the question was answered correctly by most candidates. In the second part however a few candidates mentioned 'Swaraj' as the main objective instead of writing 'Swaraj' within the British Empire.
- (d) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (e) Most candidates wrote the correct answer,
- (f) Answered correctly by most candidates.
- (g) Most candidates wrote the correct answer. Few however were confused with the 'INA'.
- (h) Most candidates wrote the meaning of Fascism correctly. Few however were not clear and wrote irrelevant points.
- (i) Most candidates answered correctly. A few mentioned the blocs of the Second World War - Axis Powers and Allied Powers.
- (j) Majority of candidates answered correctly. However a few named the architects of NAM and wrote on Panchsheel too.

Suggestions for teachers

- Students should be trained to read the question and answer specifically what is required and not in general terms.
- Highlight the important points and advise candidates to learn the facts well.
- Terms such as 'Dominion Status', 'Self Government' and 'Swaraj' must be explained thoroughly.
- Advise students to read and understand the question before making attempts to answer.
- Explain the factors responsible for the rise of assertive Nationalism and the role of Early Nationalists.
- The entire syllabus must be taught comprehensively.
- Explain the fact that the Forward Bloc was a party formed within the Congress by Subhash Bose whereas INA refers to the army.
- The meaning and aims of Fascism should be made very clear to students.
- The rival groups of both the wars must be explained clearly. The rivalry between the various countries must be explained too.
- The concept of NAM must be taught in a manner to make students aware of the literal meaning of not to align to whom - superpowers. Why - newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 2.

- (a) East India Company's rule came to an end. British government realized that the administration of India now could not be left in the hands of a private trading company. An Act for the Better government of India was passed in 1858 by which the rule of the company was put to an end and transferred to the Crown.
- (b) Up-liftment of lower castes/ advocated education for the dalits to end their misery/founded schools for girls and lower casts/ set up an orphanage in 1854 to provide shelter to poor widows and their children/ founded Satya- Shodhak Samaj to mitigate the distress and sufferings of women, dalits and common people/ conceived of a society based on the principles of justice, equality and fraternity/ got water tank constructed outside his house for the use of dalits/ wrote 'Ghulam Gori' which focused on the domination of the upper cast and the plight of peasants.
(Any two)
- (c) Tilak, Annie Beasant, self-governing Institutions from the grassroots to the Central legislature.
- (d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale, because he went to South Africa where he helped Gandhi in his fight against racial discrimination.
- (e) 1. Famine and plague of 1896 affected crores of people and caused death. The British government provided slow relief
2. Economic exploitation: prolonged drought and famine increased the misery of the peasants/ Indian traders and manufacturers lost confidence in the British Government/ India's gold reserves were transferred to London/ India was starved of its own resources
3. Ill treatment of Indian's in South Africa/ Indians were subjected to racial discrimination
4. International events: Boers fight against the mighty British empire, Home rule agitation in Ireland, Italy's defeat in Ethopia, Japan's victory over Russia shattered the myth of European superiority
5. Lord Curzon's repressive policies: Calcutta Corporation Act, Universities Act, Sedation and official secrets Act, Partition of Bengal
(Any Two)
- (f) Because there was no Indian representation in the Simon Commission.
- (g) Subhash Chandra Bose
Objective: Liberation of India from Foreign rule/ establishment of a socialist society.
- (h) Fascism meant autocracy or dictatorship where the power of the state is vested in one man only and it is obligatory for all the others to obey his orders. It has been derived from the Italian word 'Fascio'. It is symbolized with a bundle of sticks found to an axe that symbolized civic unity and the authority of Roman officials to punish wrong doers.
- (i) Triple alliance and triple entente
- (j) Does not support or align with any power block, aimed at keeping away from cold war/ does not mean submission to what we consider evil/ it means to judge every issue on its merit and not to the line with any super power.
(Any one)

Question 3

The Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of the Indian Parliament and represents the interest of the States. In this context explain the following:

- (a) Its composition. [3]
- (b) Qualifications for membership. [3]
- (c) Term of the House and any two of its legislative powers. [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Answered correctly by majority of candidates, however a few were confused in the number of elected and nominated members.
- (b) Most candidates answered correctly. The age mentioned however was incorrectly written by few candidates and they instead of mentioning the qualifications explained the method of election.
- (c) The first part of the question - the term of the House was correctly answered by most candidates. However there was no clarity about the Legislative Powers of the Rajya Sabha as witnessed in the answers of a few candidates.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach students to be clear and specific with regard to the composition of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- Explain all the qualifications prescribed along with the age. As the minimum age required for the election of the President, members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha too varies.
- It is very important to explain clearly the relationship between the two houses regarding Money Bill and Non-Money Bills to remove any doubt in the mind of the students.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 3.

- (a) It consists of not more than 250 members (at present 245 members). The members fall in two categories – elected and nominated. Twelve members are nominated by the President from among persons having excelled in the fields of art. Literature, science and social service
- (b) Must be a citizen of India/ must not be less than 30 years of age/ must possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by law from time to time.
- (c) (i) It is a permanent body not subject to dissolution/ one third members retire every second day / members of the Rajya Sabha have a six year term (any two points)
(ii) All bills excepting Money bills can originate in Rajya Sabha / Can approve ordinances / Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that a subject in the State List can assume National importance.

Question 4

The makers of our constitution adopted the Parliamentary and the Cabinet form of Government. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) (i) Who is the Constitutional Head of the Union Government?
(ii) What is meant by the Collective and Individual Responsibility of the members of the Cabinet? [3]
- (b) Explain briefly the position and powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Distinguish between the *Cabinet* and the *Council* of Ministers. [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Answered correctly by most candidates. A few were unsure and mentioned the Prime Minister as the Constitutional Head, This reflected there was no conceptual understanding on the collective and individual responsibility.
- (b) Most candidates answered correctly. Few candidates were unable to explain the powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet and were unable to write the three points required in the question.
- (c) Majority of candidates wrote the correct answer. Few however explained the Cabinet only and were unable to differentiate with the Council of Ministers.

Suggestions for teachers

- Explain that India is Republic where the President is the constitutional head and since India has a parliamentary form of Government, The President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister (real head) and the Council of Ministers. Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and Ministers are individually responsible to the President.
- Explain the powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the President, Council of Ministers (Cabinet) and the Parliament.
- Stress on specific points required in an answer. Highlight the difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers

MARKING SCHEME

Question 4.

- (a) (i) President.
- (ii) Cabinet jointly share the responsibility for the government's policies and performance. Every minister is responsible for matters such as personal lapse, departure from official policy, breach of oath of secrecy. They swim and sink together.

- (b) The Prime minister recommends his trusted senior colleagues in the Parliament as members of his Cabinet. The President then appoints them as minister. P.M. has power to allocate portfolios to the Cabinet and dismiss them. He has the power to direct and coordinate policy.
- (c) The Cabinet means the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and the other senior Ministers / all Cabinet members are ministers but the other ministers are not Cabinet members. The Cabinet ministers meet frequently. They decide the program and policy of the government. The Ministers of State and deputy Ministers rarely meet. While Cabinet Ministers attend meetings of the Cabinet in their own right, ministers of State can attend only if invited to. A Deputy Minister is a junior minister and can attend cabinet meeting in very extraordinary situation. The President acts on the advice of the Cabinet in all matters. Since the Council of ministers rarely meets it is the cabinet ministers who are consulted by the Prime Minister for information and advice. Cabinet is an inner body within the Council of Ministers. It acts in the name of the Council of Ministers and exercises all powers on its behalf.

Question 5

With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

- (a) Why is the Judiciary kept independent of the control of the Executive and the Legislature? [3]
- (b) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and the High Court as a ‘Court of Record’? [3]
- (c) Name the Writs that the High Courts are empowered to issue. What is meant by the Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court? [4]

Examiners’ Comments

- (a) Only a few candidates answered this question correctly. The question ‘why’ is the judiciary kept independent was interpreted as ‘how’ it is kept independent. Candidates wrote about judges appointment, security of tenure and contempt of court, etc that was not required.
- (b) Most candidates wrote the answer correctly. Few however were confused between ‘Judicial Review’ and ‘Court of Record’.
- (c) Most candidates were able to state the writs issued by the High Courts.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach students to read the question carefully. Explain explicitly as to why the judiciary has been kept independent of the executive and legislature.
- Explain key terms clearly. Highlight keywords like - cases kept as record, future references, etc. and guide students to learn the facts well.
- Explain the meaning of the term ‘writs; and various types of writs issued by the Supreme Court and High Courts to enforce the Fundamental Rights.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 5.

- (a) Judiciary's independence is essential for the functioning of a democratic constitution. An independent judiciary is said to be the first condition of liberty. The Supreme Court and the High Courts are the guardians of peoples' fundamental rights. The supreme court and the high courts administer justice not only between citizen and citizen but also between state and a citizen.
- (b) A court of record is one whose judgments are recorded for evidence and testimony. They are not to be questioned by subordinate courts. The judgements are in the nature of precedents. The Supreme courts and the high courts have the power to punish contempt of itself.
- (c) Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warrento and Certiorari. High Courts can advise any government department, legislative or the Governor, if they seek it, on constitutional as well as on other matters of law.

Question 6

With reference to the growth of National consciousness in India explain each of the following:

- (a) The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [3]
- (b) *Two* contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji. [3]
- (c) The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movement. [4]

Examiners' comments

- (a) Most candidates answered correctly. A few however wrote the demands of the Congress instead of its objectives.
- (b) Most candidates wrote the contribution of Dadabhai Nooroji correctly. Few wrote the contribution of other moderate leaders too that was not required.
- (c) Most candidates wrote the correct answer. A few instead of writing the impact of the Swadesh and Boycott Movements wrote on the people's reaction against the Partition of Bengal.

Suggestions for teachers

- Specifically teach the difference between the objectives and demands of the Congress to avoid confusion.
- Advise students to be very specific in writing the contribution of prominent leaders.
- Explain the meaning of the term 'impact' or significance and differentiate it with the reaction or the course of the movement.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 6.

(a) Immediate objectives of the Congress;

- 1) To enable national workers from all parts of India to become personally known to each other
- 2) To end all racial, religious and provincial prejudices and to promote feeling of National unity among all countrymen
- 3) The formulation of popular demands on vital Indian problems and their presentation before the government.
- 4) To train and organize public opinion in the country.
- 5) To decide upon the political task to be undertaken during the ensuing year.

(Any three)

(b) Dada bhai founded the East India Foundation in London to inform the British of the true state of affairs in India/ as the member of the British Parliament , he rendered admirable service to the cause of India and to the people of Indian origin in South Africa./ it was due to his efforts that a resolution recommending the ICS examinations be held simultaneously in England and India was passed/ he was one of the founder members of the Congress/ he passed the resolutions on Swaraj Swadeshi Boycott and national education./ he condemned the partition of Bengal/ he edited Rast-goftar/ started a magazine Dharam marg Darshak/ wrote poverty and un-British rule in India/ through his drain theory he explained how India's wealth was being taken away to England/ he advocated a just political system. (Any two points)

(c) All people took the vow of Swadeshi. Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote his famous patriotic song Aamar Sonaar Bangla. Vande Mataram was adopted as the war cry of the agitation. Amrit Bazaar Patrika vehemently criticized the partition. Bengali papers like Sanjeevni and Hitaishi took lead in spreading anti- British feelings. Brought into politics, new classes of people – Encouraged indigenous industries provided employment to craftsmen. Gave education a national orientation in vernacular needs. Taught Press to be outspoken.

Question 7

In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi's demands were rejected by the British, as a result of which he launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this context explain the following:



- (a) Name the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. Where did he begin this march? State *two* of its features. [3]
- (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a consequence of this Movement. [3]
- (c) Significance of the Second Round Table Conference. [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates wrote correct answers. Few however wrote general answers and were not specific. They were unable to explain the main features of the Dandi March and failed to mention the violation of the salt laws.
- (b) Most candidates wrote the Gandhi-Irwin Pact correctly. Few however were unable to understand the question and wrote irrelevant points not connected with the pact.
- (c) Most candidates wrote correct answers. However a few were confused and could not specify the significance of the Second Round Table Conference.

Suggestions for teachers

- Emphasise on specific points rather than general statements.
- Meaning of the word 'consequences' should be made clear to students.
- It is very important to explain the three Round Table Conferences and their significance. Students should be advised to write in points.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 7.

- (a) Dandi March. On twelfth March Mahatma Gandhi began this historic march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. 78 persons followed him but as he advanced others followed the party. He reached Dandi on 5th April. On the 6th April after his morning prayers Gandhiji violated the salt laws by picking up salt at the coast. Gandhiji's campaign against the salt laws was a signal to disobey the government laws.
- (b) On 5th march 1931, a pact was signed between Gandhiji and the governor general Lord Irwin.
- 1) To release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence

- 2) To give back to the Congressmen their confiscated properties
- 3) To permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
- 4) To permit people living near the sea coast to manufacture salt.

Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil disobedience movement and agreed to attend the second round table conference

- (c) Gandhiji was chosen as the sole representative of the Congress for the second round table conference. The conference devoted most of its time to communal question and the representation of minorities in the legislatures both at the center and the provinces. Gandhiji was disgusted to find that most leaders seemed concerned only about their vested interests. The question of independence or of setting up of a responsible government receded into background. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India empty handed.

Question 8

With reference to the transfer of power to India, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding the setting up of a Constitution making body. [3]
- (b) Mention any *two* clauses of the India Independence Act 1947. [3]
- (c) Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates wrote the other proposals of the Cabinet Mission like grouping of States etc instead. The proposal asked in the question - setting up of a constitution making body was not mentioned in many answers of candidates.
- (b) Most candidates wrote correct answers. Few candidates mixed up the India Independence Act with the Mountbatten proposals.
- (c) Answered correctly by most candidates. Few however wrote answers based on guess work.

Suggestions for teachers

- The Cabinet Mission puts forward many proposals. These should be taught separately and under separate headings to avoid any confusion.
- Instruct students to be more specific in writing their answers. It is important to comprehend and then write answers as per the requirement.
- A recapitulation should be done after learning in order to retain details of topics learnt earlier.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 8.

- (a) The Cabinet Mission proposed that a constituent assembly would frame the Union Constitution. It was to consist of 385 members. The provinces were to elect 292 members whereas princely states were allotted 93 seats. After a preliminary meeting the constituent assembly was to split into three sections. Members of all three groups would frame provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each group. They would also decide whether any regional constitution

should be set up for those provinces. Finally, the constituent assembly would meet jointly and frame the union constitution.

- (b) 1) the act provided for the creation of two independent dominions from 15th august 1947, to be known as India and Pakistan
- 2) each dominion was to have a governor general who would function as a constitutional head.
- 3) both would have separate constituent assemblies which would even serve as central legislatures.
- 4) princely states would become independent and all powers and authority exercisable by his majesty would be terminated.
- 5) the office of the secretary of state would be abolished.
- 6) provision was made for the division of the Indian army and sharing of assets and liabilities between the two dominions. (Any two points)
- (c) 1) Communal riots had taken a serious turn as a result of the direct action of the muslim. The League had joined the interim government to obstruct and not to cooperate.
- 2) It was felt that a smaller India with a strong central authority was better than a bigger state with a weak center.
- 3) The leaders felt that the partition would rid the constitution of separate electorates and India could evolve as a truly secular and democratic polity.
- 4) The leaders felt that the further delay in the transfer of power would find India the midst of a civil war. (Any three points)

Question 9

The War that broke out in 1914 was different from the previous wars in many ways. In this context discuss the following points briefly:

- (a) Militant Nationalism as a cause of the War. [3]
- (b) How did the treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength? [3]
- (c) What was the territorial re-arrangement of Europe as a result of this War? [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates were unable to comprehend this question and wrote vague and incorrect answers. Specific points were missing.
- (b) Candidates were unable to understand the question and instead of explaining how the military strength of Germany was crippled, they mentioned the other points of the Treaty of Versailles. Only a few candidates answered correctly.
- (c) Most candidates wrote general answers rather than mentioning the specific points. They were unable to write the correct names of the territories.

Suggestions for teachers

- Explain all the causes of the First World War. Instruct and guide students to be specific. They should learn and understand the facts well.
- Train students to be able to comprehend the question to enable them to answer specifically rather than writing vague and irrelevant answers.
- Ensure that students are able to analyse the question correctly as to what specific facts are expected from the question.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 9.

- (a) An important cause of the war was competitive patriotism or extreme nationalism/ William Kaiser went about proclaiming that Germany was going to be the leader of the world/ In the Franco-Prussian war, Germany had seized the province of Alsace and parts of Lorraine which were rich in minerals and industrial products./ The French wanted to recover their lost provinces/ Italians looked discontented/ there was unsatisfied national spirit of Balkan states/ the political leaders and rulers succeeded in fanning hatred and passion under the cover of nationalism.
- (b) The treaty of Versailles restricted the German force to 1,00,000 soldiers, the navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships and the air-force was totally banned, no submarines were to be allowed/ Germany could make nor purchase tanks and armoured cars.
- (c) The political map of Europe was transformed after the peace treaties.
 - 1) Germany was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to France/ she had to surrender the areas of Eupin and Malmedy to Belgium.
 - 2) Germany was also forced to hand over to Poland, large parts of industrial area of Silesia.
 - 3) New states such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Yugoslavia were created
 - 4) The war ended the autocratic monarchies in Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary/ Hungary was recognized as a separate state/ after the Russian revolution in 1917 Czarist dictatorship came to an end

Question 10

The United Nations was established to be an effective peace keeping international organization.

In this context explain the following:

- (a) Its objectives and purposes. [3]
- (b) The meaning of Human Rights as incorporated in the Human Charter. [3]
- (c) Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. State any *three* of its functions. [4]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Answered correctly by most candidates.
- (b) Most candidates answered correctly with a few being unable to express themselves correctly.
- (c) Most candidates answered the question correctly. A few however mentioned the agency - WHO or UNESCO. Functions were correctly answered.

Suggestions for teachers

- Objectives/purposes of the UN were quite clear to students. The only thing is that emphasis should be laid on learning point wise and recapitulation to ensure effective learning.
- Instruct students to write clear and specific points rather than general points.
- Be specific about the different agencies of the UN. Ensure that students understand the various agencies and their functions.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 10.

(a) Objectives of the UN

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war
2. To maintain international peace and security/ to take effective measures for the removal of threats to peace
3. To develop friendly relations among nations/ to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of economic, social and cultural character.
4. To establish conditions under which justice and respect for international law and international treatise can be maintained
5. To create faith in human rights
6. To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom
7. To harmonize and coordinate the actions of nations in order to attain the above objectives and purposes (Any three points)

(b) Human rights refer to those freedoms which should be available to all persons irrespective of their religion, race, caste, sex, nationality or any of them

(c)(i) UNICEF

- (ii) (1) To render assistance in providing protective food like milk, meat and fish to the children
- (2) It takes care of interests of women and pregnant mothers
- (3) Provides funds for the training of health and sanitation workers, nutritionists and crèche workers
- (4) Immunization against preventable diseases
- (5) Extends support to programs such as suppression of traffic in women and children and prevention of crimes committed by children
- (6) To provide instant help to women and children when some natural disaster occurs or when they are overtaken by an epidemic or a disaster caused by war
- (7) To supply paper to publish text books and literature relating to children

(Any two)

Topics found confusing /difficult:

- Discretionary powers of the President.
- Administrative changes made by the British.
- Rival Blocs formed in Europe before the First World War.
- Legislative Powers of the Rajya Sabha.
- Constitutional Head of the Union Government.
- Why the Judiciary is kept independent of the control of the Executive and Legislature.
- Impact of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
- Cabinet Mission’s proposal regarding the constitution making body.
- Militant Nationalism as a cause of war.
- Territorial re-arrangement of Europe after the First World War.

Suggestions for students:

- Read the question carefully, comprehend and then attempt to answer.
- Always write specific answers rather than vague and lengthy answers.
- Study the entire syllabus and avoid selective study.
- Write in points to make learning easy.