

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt all question 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 are given in the brackets [ ].*

### PART I

*Attempt all questions from this part*

#### Question 1

[16]

**Choose the correct answer:**

- i) High officials in the Mantri-Parishad included
- (a) Kumaramatyā (b) Sandhivigrahika  
(c) Amatya (d) All of the above
- ii) The Tirukkural had three sections, namely
- (a) Aram, Porul and Inbam (b) Vanavar, Malaiyar and Udiyan  
(c) Iolkappiyam, Tirukkural and Tiruvalluvar (d) None of the above
- iii) Which of the following is not a sobriquet for Chera kings?
- (a) Vanavar (b) Villavar  
(c) Malaiyar (d) Udiyan
- iv) The Sangha is an organization for teaching
- (a) Jainism (b) Buddhism  
(c) Hinduism (d) All of the above
- v) Buddhists texts were mainly composed in
- (a) Sanskrit (b) Pali  
(c) Parakrit (d) All of the above
- vi) Family, the fundamental unit of society, was patriarchal and was headed by
- (a) Vishapati (b) Purohita

(c) Grihapati

(d) Gramini

vii) Which of the following is known as 'the first testament of mankind'?

(a) Sama Veda

(b) Rig Veda

(c) Yajur Veda

(d) Atharva Veda

viii) 'The Dancing girl' has which of the following features?

(a) stone sculpture

(b) heavily-bangled left arm

(c) half-closed eyes

(d) seated cross-legged

ix) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaz Yojana : Housing:: Ayushman Bharat : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Employment

(b) Health

(c) Insurance

(d) None of the above

x) A welfare state is a state which seeks

(a) to be most profitable

(b) to be the most economically stable

(c) to ensure maximum happiness of maximum number of people living in its territory

(d) to provide healthcare to its people.

xi) Name the courts which are competent to issue writs

(a) Supreme court

(b) High courts

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

xii) A Person of Indian Origin can enjoy all privileges of an Indian citizen except

(a) Right to vote

(b) Right to protest

(c) Right to enter the country

(d) Right to freedom

xiii) Complete the analogy

Right to Equality : Articles 14-18 :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Articles 19-22

(a) Right Against exploitation

(b) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(c) Right to freedom of Religion

(d) Right to Freedom

xiv) The Constitution of India guarantees \_\_\_\_\_ basic freedom to its citizens.

(a) eight

(b) six

(c) four

(d) seven

xv) Who proposed the 'Objectives Resolution'?

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

xvi) Which of the following formed the sources for drafting the Directives Principles of the state policy?

(i) Irish Constitution

(b) UN Human Rights Charter

(c) Mahatma Gandhi's ideas

(d) All of the above

### Question 2

[14]

i) Name any two-measure taken by the government towards implementation of the Directives Principles of state policy.

(ii) In which part of the Constitution are Directive Principles incorporated?

(iii) What is meant by the term 'Single Citizenship'?

(iv) Name any two famous literary figures of the Gupta Age?

(v) What are Megaliths? Why are they so called?

(vi) Name the two taxes mentioned in the Edicts of Ashoka.

(vii) Give four Noble Truths of Bhuddism.

### PART II (50 Marks)

#### Section A (Civics)

*Attempt any two questions from this Section.*

### Question 4

There are differences of opinion regarding the significance of both the Directives Principles and the Fundamental Rights. In this context explain the following:

(i) State any three differences between the Fundamental Rights and Directives Principles of state Policy [3]

(ii) How do the Directives Principles complement Fundamental Rights? [3]

(iii) What is the importance of Directives Principles? [4]

### Question 5

With reference to the Fundamental Rights answer the following:

(i) Why are Fundamental Rights so called? [3]

(ii) State their three characteristics feature. [3]

(iii) Briefly explain the components of the Right to equality. [4]

### Question 6

With reference to the Right to Constitutional Remedies, answer the following question:

(i) How has this right been given legal sanction? [3]

(ii) Why is this right important? [3]

(iii) Explain any two writs issued by courts for enforcement of this right. [4]

### Section B (History)

*Attempt any three questions from this Section.*

#### Question 7

With reference to the given pictures, answer the question that follow:



A

B

(i) Identify the two preachers, whose images are given. Name the religions founded by them. [3]

(ii) Mention three main teachings of each of the two religions founded by these preachers. [3]

(iii) Mention any two similarities and two dissimilarities between the two religions founded by them. [4]

#### Question 8

With reference to the sources of information about the Gupta Age, Write short notes on the following:

- (i) Accounts Fa-hien [3]  
(ii) The Allahabad Pillar Inscription [3]  
(iii) Nalanda University [4]

### Question 9

With reference to the society that existed during the Sangam Age , answer the following question:

- (i) Explain the position of women during the Sangam Age. [3]  
(ii) Name the social divisions of this period and the occupations associated with each one of them. [3]  
(iii)What does the Tolkappiyam say about ways of living of the people during the Sangam age . [4]

### Question 10

With reference to the Ashokan Edict , answer the following question:

- (i)What is an edict? Where are these edicts inscribed? [3]  
(ii) What is the significance of edicts as a source of information? [3]  
(iii)Explain briefly the importance of Ashoka's edicts, giving example from one of his edicts. [4]