

HISTORY & CIVICS

UID
(H.C.G. Paper-1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Two Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
2. You must NOT start writing during reading time.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
6. 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.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Instructions for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1

[16]

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

- i. Who was elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly on December 11, 1946?
 - (a) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha
 - (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- ii. Read the following statements:**Assertion (A):**The Harappan Civilisation is primarily considered to be of indigenous origin, evolving from local cultures.**Reason (R):**Excavations have revealed striking differences between Harappan and Mesopotamian civilisations, while similarities in urban features like granaries and defensive walls have been found between pre-Harappan local cultures and the mature Harappan sites.

Select the correct option from the choices below:

- iii. Analyse the following statements regarding the formation and functioning of the Constituent Assembly and identify the one that accurately describes the sequence of events and institutional evolution.
 - (a) The Drafting Committee, set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946, was responsible for electing the members of the Constituent Assembly.
 - (b) The Constituent Assembly became a sovereign body after the Objectives Resolution was passed on January 22, 1947, enabling it to function independently.
 - (c) The final membership of the Constituent Assembly stood at 299 because members representing territories that formed Pakistan withdrew after the Muslim League boycotted the first session.
 - (d) The Constituent Assembly, formed based on the Cabinet Mission's proposals, was recognised as a sovereign body by the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and subsequently appointed its various committees, including the Drafting

Committee.

- iv. Image to be inserted – Photograph of the excavated ruins of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro, showing the rectangular tank and the steps leading down into it.

The image shows the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro. Based on its structural features, such as the watertight lining and surrounding rooms, what do most scholars believe was its primary purpose?

- (a) A public swimming pool for daily recreation.
- (b) A large reservoir for storing drinking water for the city.
- (c) A place for ritual or ceremonial bathing linked to religious practices.
- (d) An irrigation tank to supply water to nearby agricultural fields.

- v. Direction: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice.

Assertion (A): The construction of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro indicates a high degree of perfection in the art of building.

Reason (R): The structure was made watertight using burnt bricks and mortar, lined with bitumen and gypsum, and was supplied with water from a well.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

- vi. Select the option that best completes the analogy.

Great Bath : Ritual Bathing :: Dockyard : ?

- vii. Image to be inserted – A simple, clear line diagram showing streets intersecting at right angles, forming rectangular blocks, to illustrate a grid pattern.

The diagram illustrates the street layout characteristic of Harappan cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. What is this type of well-planned urban pattern called?

- (a) Circular pattern
- (b) Radial pattern
- (c) Grid pattern
- (d) Haphazard pattern

- viii. Given below are two statements, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The theory of indigenous origin is the most widely accepted explanation for the rise of the Harappan Civilisation.

Reason (R): Excavations have revealed marked similarities in features like defensive walls and granaries between pre-Harappan agricultural communities and the mature Harappan sites.

- ix. Given below are two statements related to the provided text and the description of the Lothal Dockyard.

****Source Description:**** A rectangular dockyard at Lothal in Gujarat, connected to the Gulf of Cambay, provides strong evidence of overseas trade. Archaeologists found remains of stone anchors, marine shells, and seals traceable to the Persian Gulf.

****Assertion (A):**** The discovery of Harappan seals at Lothal, which are also found in Mesopotamia, conclusively proves that Harappan merchants were literate and maintained detailed commercial records using their pictographic script.

Reason (R):** Seals were extensively used for commercial purposes, stamped on goods to indicate the sender's identity and ensure the package was not tampered with, and the presence of script on them suggests a link between writing and trade.

Which of the following options is correct?

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

- x. Study the image below which shows a significant moment in the history of the Indian Constitution's creation.

[Image: Dr. Rajendra Prasad signing the Constitution of India]

Based on your knowledge of the formation of the Indian Constitution, identify the primary role of the individual shown in the picture within the Constituent Assembly.

- (a) He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- (b) He was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- (c) He was the first Governor-General of independent India.
- (d) He proposed the 'Objectives Resolution'.

- xi. Given below are two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the table.

****Assertion (A):**** The date January 26 was specifically selected for the commencement of the Constitution of India.

Reason (R):** The Lahore Session of the Congress in December 1929 had declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as its objective and fixed January 26, 1930, as the first 'Independence Day'.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

- xii. On which date was the Constitution of India adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) 26th January 1950
 - (b) 15th August 1947
 - (c) 9th December 1946
 - (d) 26th November 1949
- xiii. Given below are two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

****Assertion (A):**** The 20th-century discovery of the Harappan Civilisation fundamentally altered the understanding of ancient Indian history, placing it on par with other great Bronze Age civilisations.

Reason (R):** The Harappans had mastered the art of creating bronze by alloying copper and tin, a technology that was a hallmark of contemporary advanced civilisations and enabled the production of more durable tools and weapons.

- xiv. Arrange the following events related to the discovery and historiography of the Harappan Civilisation in the correct chronological order and select the correct option:
- (i) The ruins of Mohenjo-daro are designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.
 - (ii) The historical understanding of ancient India is revised, pushing its beginnings back by at least a thousand years.
 - (iii) The first known artefact from the civilisation, a seal featuring a humpless bull and six signs, is discovered.
 - (iv) The first major site, Harappa, is discovered in the province of West Punjab, lending its name to the entire civilisation.

Options:

- A. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- B. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- C. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
- D. (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

- xv. Identify the Harappan city which is the odd one out based on the presence of specific monumental structures mentioned in the provided text.
- (a) Harappa
 - (b) Mohenjo-daro
 - (c) Chanhudaro
 - (d) Kalibangan
- xvi. According to historians who support the 'indigenous origin' theory, what evidence suggests that the Harappan Civilisation evolved from local cultures?

Question 2

[14]

- i. Explain the historical significance of the discovery of the Harappan Civilisation. In this context, state two reasons why it is also known as the Indus Valley Civilisation.

- ii. Describe the process through which the Constituent Assembly was formed and explain how its composition and legal status were significantly altered between its first session in December 1946 and the passage of the Indian Independence Act in 1947.
- iii. The 'Objectives Resolution' proposed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the 'national goals' for India. Analyse how Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, translated these broad ideals into specific, workable principles and mechanisms within the Constitution.
- iv. Explain the 'Indigenous Origin' theory regarding the Harappan Civilisation. State two reasons why the 'Foreign Origin' theory, suggesting it was an offshoot of Mesopotamian Civilisation, is now largely rejected.
- v. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is an important source of information about the Harappan Civilisation. Explain four inferences that can be drawn from this structure regarding the life and culture of the Harappan people.
- vi. Name the first metal to be discovered by man. What is the period when man used both stone and copper tools known as?
- vii. What was the 'Objectives Resolution'? Who proposed it?

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from Section A and any three from Section B.)

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

[10]

This question concerns the drafting process and key contributions to the Constitution.

- (a) Identify the specific task entrusted to the Drafting Committee and name its Chairman. [2]
- (b) Explain the significance of the 'Objectives Resolution' in the framing of the Constitution and enumerate the four main 'national goals' it laid down. [3]
- (c) Evaluate the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to the Constitution by detailing any three principles he incorporated to ensure national integrity and individual liberty. Further, distinguish between the adoption and enforcement dates of the Constitution and explain the historical reason for choosing January 26th for its commencement. [5]

Question 4

[10]

This question relates to the formation and character of the Constituent Assembly.

- (a) Define the term 'Constitution' as it applies to a nation. [2]
- (b) With reference to the Cabinet Mission's proposal, describe the process of the formation of the Constituent Assembly and the immediate impact of the Muslim League's boycott on its membership. [3]
- (c) Critically analyse the composition of the Constituent Assembly to justify the assertion that it was 'truly national in character', despite the initial representation plan of the Cabinet Mission. Support your answer with specific examples of communities and their representatives. [5]

Question 5

[10]

With reference to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly and the process of framing the Indian Constitution, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the role of the Cabinet Mission in the formation of the Constituent Assembly. State the initial composition of the Assembly for undivided India. [3 marks]
- (b) Why did the membership of the Constituent Assembly reduce from 389 to 299? Describe the diverse and representative character of the reconstituted Assembly, giving specific examples. [3 marks]
- (c) Trace the key procedural milestones of the Constituent Assembly from the proposal of the 'Objectives Resolution' to the final adoption of the Constitution. [4 marks]

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Question 6

[10]

Examine the Harappan Civilisation in a broader context.

- (a) Why is the Harappan Civilisation referred to as a 'Bronze Age Civilisation'? Define the 'Chalcolithic Period'. [3]
- (b) Compare the urban planning of Indus cities with that of the Sumerian cities in Mesopotamia. [3]
- (c) Describe the geographical extent of the Harappan Civilisation. Mention its approximate area and shape. [4]

Question 7

[10]

The Harappan Civilisation is renowned for its urban planning. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) In what way did the Indus cities differ from the Sumerian cities? State two common features of town planning shared between Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.
- (b) Describe the division of the city and the layout of the streets in a typical Harappan city.
- (c) Explain any three features of the residential houses of the Harappan people.

Question 8

[10]

The decline of the Harappan Civilisation is attributed to various causes. In this context, explain the following theories for its decline:

- (a) Floods and Earthquakes.
- (b) Increased Aridity.
- (c) Attack by foreigners.

Question 9

[10]

With reference to the origin and extent of the Harappan Civilisation, answer the following:

- (a) What is the 'Foreign Origin' theory? On what grounds has this theory been rejected? [3]
- (b) Briefly explain the 'Indigenous Origin' theory. [3]
- (c) Describe the geographical extent of the Harappan Civilisation. What shape does this area form? [4]

xvii. Look at the accompanying picture of a stone sculpture from the Harappan Civilisation and answer the following questions:

(Image: The 'Bearded Man' sculpture from Mohenjo-daro)

(a) Identify the sculpture. Where was this artefact discovered? [2]

(b) State two specific features of the sculpture that have led scholars to believe it is the statue of a yogi or a priest. [2]

(c) This sculpture is described as being of 'high artistic value'. Explain what this artefact, along with the bronze statue of the 'Dancing Girl', reveals about the social and cultural aspects of the Harappan Civilisation. [3]

