

**ANSWER PAPER: HISTORY CLASS** \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 1 (10 MARKS)**

1. Answer the following questions about Letter A (page 1) and given below. Choose one A or C. Write your answer in it. Why is this question in this section? No marks will be awarded for both responses.

(a) Explain [Question] and its three basic principles and its historical value. (not more than 100 words) (any two points will be awarded). Why are these principles still important today? (not more than 100 words)

(b) What is the main idea discussed in the Declaration, and when? Declaring freedom and equality before God? What changes happened to India? In this India, Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in giving people their rights, or similar to Americans. (not more than 100 words)

(c) After reading the text below, try to make simple notes.

“Government cannot stand if the people do not stand.” What message is sent by this? Who gets affected by the most difficult situation?

(d) Name the various sections of Indian Constitution, and explain just 2-3 of them. That will give familiarity about India’s political system, and its importance.

(e) Define institutions of democracy. Explain how the constitution has a system of checks and balances which helps in maintaining a balance (not more than 100 words)

(f) Why does India implement a party system? (not more than 100 words)

(g) What does Democracy mean? (not more than 100 words)

(h) Persons with disabilities lack certain basic human values. Which ones? Do you feel that persons with disabilities should be treated like normal people? Why? (not more than 100 words)

(i) India has a democratic form of government. Explain what it means.

(j) Explain what is meant by a non-party system. Give an example. (not more than 100 words)

(k) “India is a multi-party system. Explain what it means. (not more than 100 words)

(l) “India is a representative democracy that gives right to every Indian citizen to participate in the election.”