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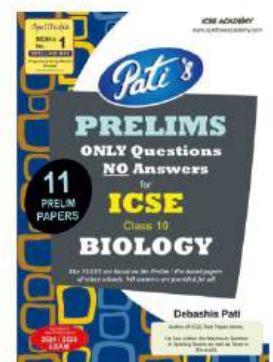
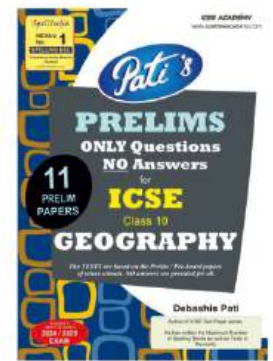
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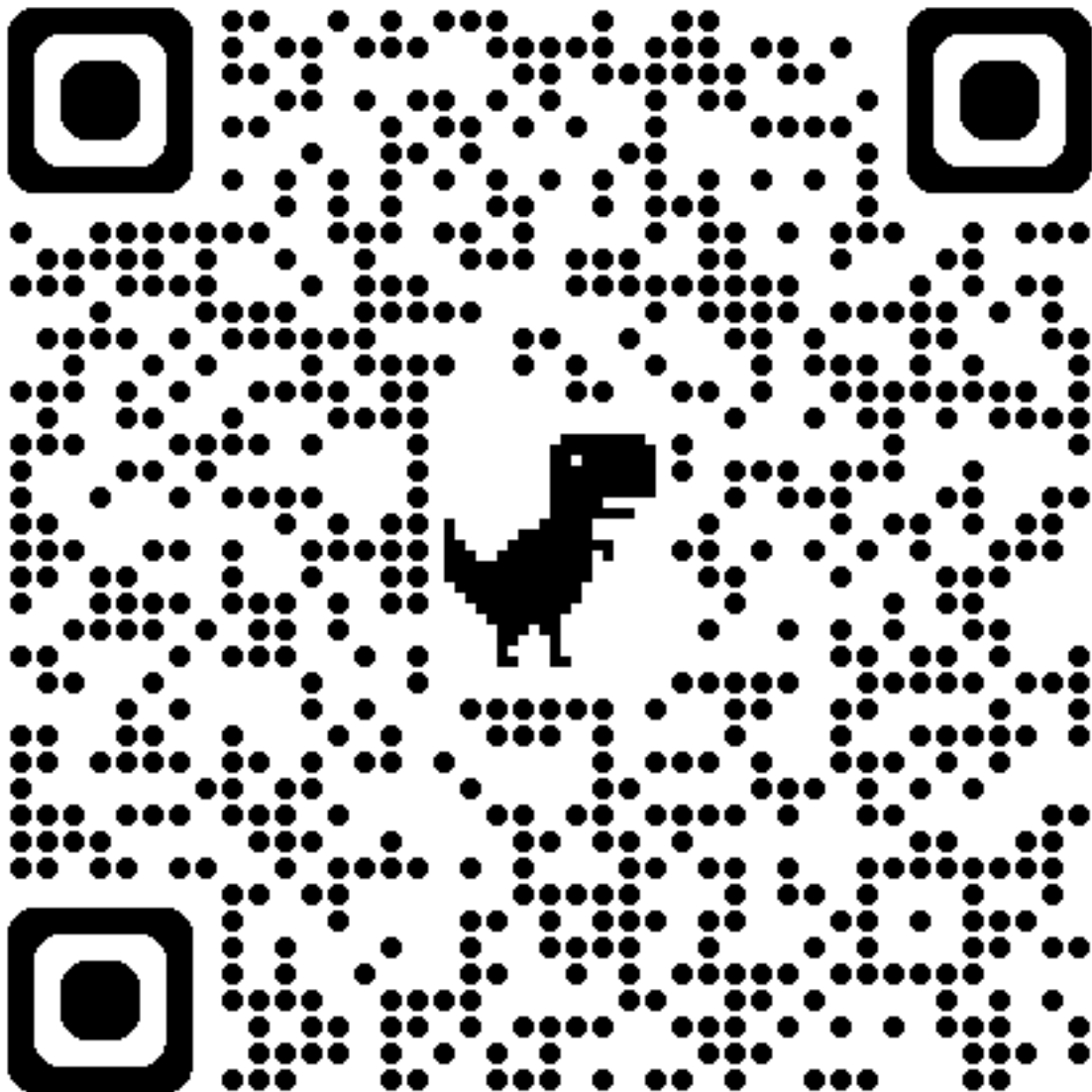
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HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. *Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
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[].*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

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

This paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

T25 501 I

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Turn Over

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) A Supreme Court judge can continue in office till the age of:

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 65 years
- (d) 67 years

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens.

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	20	Is a famous actor
X	48	Has been convicted by court for corruption
Y	35	Has accepted a foreign citizenship
Z	50	Is a scientist

Select the one who is eligible to be appointed as the Prime Minister of India.

- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

- (iii) How can Mr. Amit, a **non-member** of the Parliament be appointed to the Union Cabinet?
- (a) He has to become a member of either house within six months of appointment.
 - (b) He can be appointed under the Discretionary Power of the Prime Minister.
 - (c) The appointment will be delayed until he becomes a member.
 - (d) He cannot be appointed as a Minister.
- (iv) Which feature of *collective responsibility* of the Cabinet is depicted in the picture given below?



- (a) All the ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - (b) All the ministers must function as a team and discuss policies.
 - (c) The ministers are responsible to the President.
 - (d) The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet.
- (v) How many **elected** members are there in the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 235
 - (b) 232
 - (c) 238
 - (d) 245

- (vi) Choose the **correct** option with regard to an Ordinance.
- (a) It is passed in the winter session of the Parliament.
 - (b) It must be approved within six weeks of re-assembly of Parliament.
 - (c) The President prepares the ordinance.
 - (d) It is a permanent law.
- (vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion (A): The Congress accepted the Mountbatten Plan.

Reason (R): The only alternate to Partition was a Federation with a weak centre.

- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 - (b) (R) is false but (A) is true.
 - (c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
 - (d) (R) is the reason for (A).
- (viii) Identify the leader in the given picture:



- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- (ix) Anita wants to do a project on the Governor General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance. Who among the following will she choose?
- (a) Lord Wellesley
 - (b) Lord Cornwallis
 - (c) Lord Canning
 - (d) Lord Dalhousie
- (x) From the given descriptions of the Cold War, choose the **odd one** out.
- (a) It was a consequence of the Second World War.
 - (b) Uneasy peace between the two countries.
 - (c) Division of the world into two power blocs.
 - (d) Two countries joined hands to fight Britain and France.
- (xi) Which repressive policy of Lord Lytton is this picture associated with?



- (a) The Vernacular Press Act
- (b) The Arms Act
- (c) Removal of Import Duties
- (d) Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar

(xii) Which of the following countries suffered due to the atom bomb during World War II?

- (a) France
- (b) Japan
- (c) Germany
- (d) Britain

(xiii) Which of the following statements about the composition of the General Assembly is **NOT** true?

- (a) All countries are members.
- (b) Decisions are made by the voting of the majority members.
- (c) Each State has five representatives but has one vote.
- (d) Permanent members have the Veto Power.

(xiv) Identify the Early Nationalists Leaders

P: Dadabhai Naoroji

Q: Bipin Chandra Pal

R: Surendranath Banerjee

S: Aurobindo Ghosh

- (a) P & Q
- (b) R & S
- (c) P & R
- (d) Q & S

- (xv) Which of the following has influenced the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement?
- (a) NATO
 - (b) The Panchsheel
 - (c) SEATO
 - (d) The Warsaw Pact
- (xvi) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is connected to this picture?



- (a) WHO
- (b) FAO
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) IMF

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [2]
- (ii) Imagine you are a young member of the Forward Bloc, how would you and your party work towards establishing a socialist state? [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* points to highlight the significance of the Lucknow Pact. [2]
- (iv) Mention *any two* methods of the Early Nationalists. [2]
- (v) Name *any two* countries of the *Triple Entente*. [2]

- (vi) Name *any two* objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]
- (vii) *In India, the Supreme Court can exercise advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution. With regard to the President, these opinions are purely advisory.* [2]

Mention *any two* points about the Supreme Court that you can deduce from the passage.

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

India has a parliamentary system of governance. With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) State *any three* ways in which the legislature controls the executive. [3]
- (ii) How and by whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* financial powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President of India works on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. With reference to the Prime Minister, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a person to be elected as the President of India. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* types of emergencies that can be declared by the President. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

The High Courts and Subordinate Courts are part of the integrated judicial system. With reference to the statement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *three* cases which fall under the *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court. [3]
- (ii) Who appoints the High Court Judges? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge. [3]
- (iii) (a) How do Lok Adalats help the Superior Courts? [4]
(b) Name *any three* writs issued by the High Court.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt *any three* questions from this *Section*.)

Question 6

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Indian Mutiny, the Sepoy Mutiny, or the First War of Indian Independence, was a widespread uprising against British rule in India that began in May 1857. The rebellion was sparked by the sepoys' mutiny in Meerut on May 10, 1857, and quickly spread to other parts of India. On May 10, 1857, Indian soldiers, known as sepoys, rebelled against their British officers in the town of Meerut, triggering a rebellion. The rebellion quickly spread to other parts of India with many Indian princes and soldiers joining the uprising.

— [Edited] [TIMESOFINDIA.COM](https://www.timesofindia.com) / May 10, 2023

- (i) What was the immediate cause for the rebellion? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* political causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The First War of Independence led to the growth of Nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who was the founder of Congress? Mention *any two* organisations which were precursors to the Congress. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any two* contributions each of: [4]
 - (a) Jyotiba Phule
 - (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Question 8

Mahatma Gandhi launched three major movements in his fight against the British. With reference to the Gandhian Movements answer the following:

- (i) Mention *any three* causes of the Non-cooperation Movement. [3]
- (ii) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Which march marked the beginning of this movement? [3]
- (iii) The Gandhi Irwin Pact was an attempt to end political tensions in India. Mention *any four* clauses of this Pact to justify this statement. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Which country was responsible for the bombing? Mention *any two* consequences of the World War associated with this incident. [3]
- (ii) Explain the Policy of Appeasement which led to the Second World War. [3]
- (iii) *The unfair Treaty of Versailles led to the rise of dictatorship in Germany.* Mention *any four* clauses of this treaty to support this statement. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations maintains international peace and security. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* functions of the WHO. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

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Turn Over

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt *all* questions from this *Part*.)

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) The Council of Ministers is *collectively responsible* to the _____.

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens.

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	25	Is a famous journalist
X	45	Is an industrialist
Y	35	Has declared insolvency
Z	50	Has taken citizenship of another country

Select the one who is eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

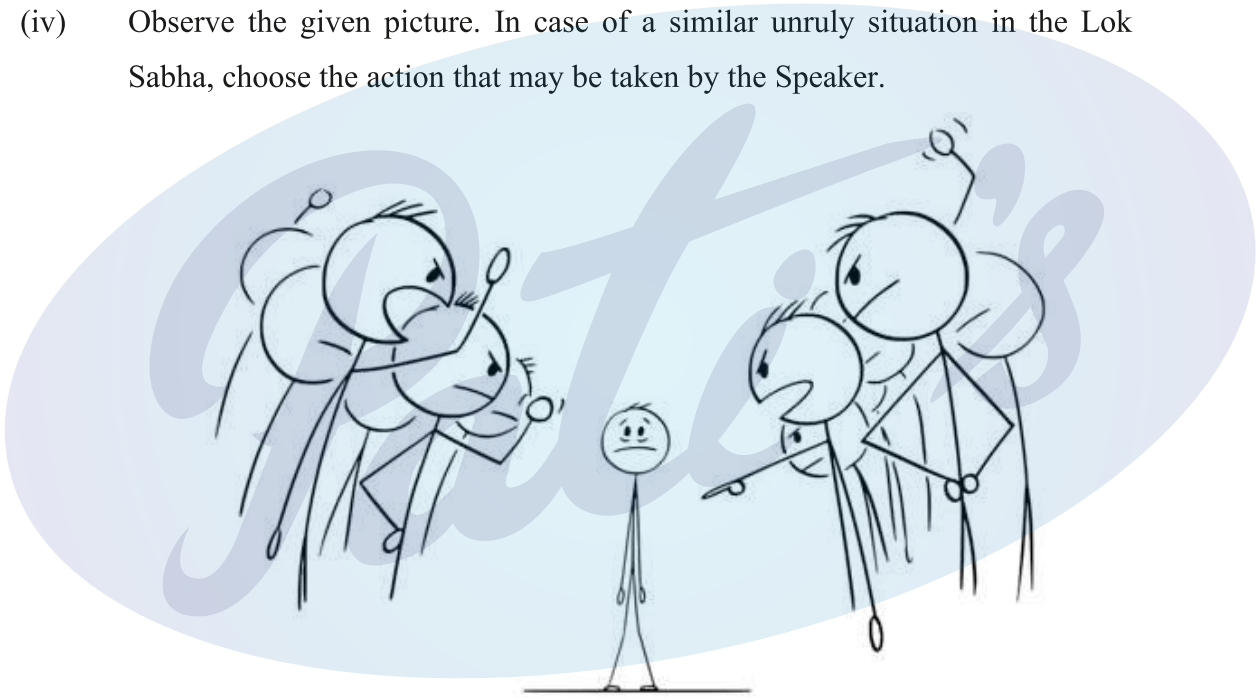
- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) With reference to the Supreme Court of India, complete the following:

Advisory Jurisdiction : Advice the President : : Judicial Review : _____

- (a) Review its own judgements.
- (b) Review the judgements of the High Court.
- (c) Review the laws passed by the Parliament.
- (d) Review the administration of the Government.

(iv) Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker.



- (a) adjourn the house for lack of quorum.
- (b) dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- (c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.
- (d) disqualify the members under Anti-defection law.

- (v) If an *Adjournment Motion* is passed in the Lok Sabha _____.
- (a) the Lok Sabha will be dissolved.
 - (b) the House will discuss a matter of urgent public importance.
 - (c) the President ends the session.
 - (d) the Government will fall.
- (vi) Which *emergency* will be declared by the President if the security of the Nation is under threat?
- (a) General Emergency
 - (b) Financial Emergency
 - (c) Constitutional Emergency
 - (d) President's Rule
- (vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
- Assertion (A):** Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.
- Reason (R):** The Nationalists felt that the British wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.
- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 - (b) (R) is true but (A) is false.
 - (c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
 - (d) (A) is the reason for (R).

(viii) Read the description and identify the person.

He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand the British control over India.

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Curzon

(ix) Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders.

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

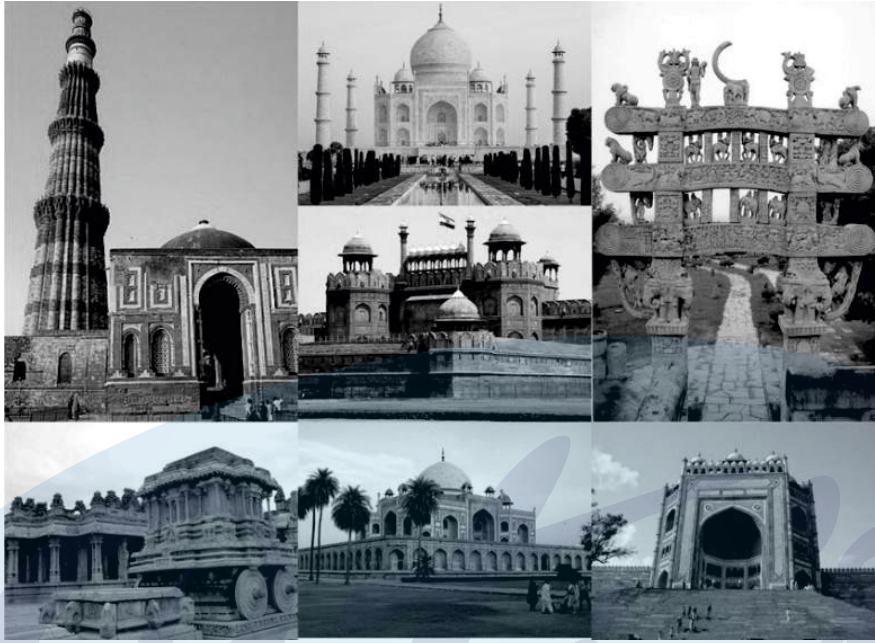
(x) Who among the following is **MOST** associated with this picture?



- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh

- (xi) Identify the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose:
- P. Was the Supreme Commander of INA
 - Q. Signed the Lucknow Pact
 - R. Led the Quit India Movement
 - S. Founded the Forward Bloc
- (a) P and Q
- (b) Q and R
- (c) P and S
- (d) R and S
- (xii) The market of a small industrial town X has been dominated by many products of foreign companies. The local residents decide to save the Indian industries by helping them increase their sales. Which method of the Assertive Nationalists must they follow to become self-reliant?
- (a) Passive Resistance
- (b) National Education
- (c) Swadeshi
- (d) Revivalism
- (xiii) Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of the United Nations Organisation?
- (a) Disarm
- (b) Disengage
- (c) Decolonise
- (d) Develop

- (xiv) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is associated with this picture?



- (a) UNESCO
(b) UNICEF
(c) WHO
(d) ILO
- (xv) Which of the following is a common cause for the rise of dictatorship?
- (a) Faith in Democracy
(b) Economic Crisis
(c) Freedom of Press
(d) Political Stability

- (xvi) Which of the following causes of the First World War is connected to this headline?



- (a) Imperialism
- (b) Aggressive Nationalism
- (c) Armament Race
- (d) Sarajevo Crisis

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. [2]
- (ii) Imagine you are an Early Nationalist leader. Mention *any two* methods you would follow to fight against the British. [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [2]
- (iv) Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]
- (v) Mention *any two* ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected the German Military Force. [2]
- (vi) What is meant by the term *Non-Alignment*? [2]
- (vii) *When a judicial system is correctly calibrated, the law is applied by judges fearlessly, without favour or fear and with respect. That is why judicial security of tenure is so fundamental. It is also why judges must be properly paid without any interference from the Executive or Legislature.* [2]

— (*The Need for Independent Judiciary*) UNODC

From the passage, deduce and mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary.

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

The Parliament of India comprises the President and the two houses. With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Parliament can make laws on subjects in the state list. [3]
- (ii) Explain the following terms: [3]
- (a) Question Hour
 - (b) Quorum
 - (c) No Confidence Motion
- (iii) When can the term of the Lok Sabha be extended? [4]
Mention *any three* powers of the Lok Sabha which show its superiority over the Rajya Sabha.

Question 4

The Executive Power of the country is vested in the President and Vice President. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain the impeachment process through which the Parliament can remove the President from power. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* powers of the Vice President in her/his role as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. [3]

- (iii) With reference to the powers of President, mention: [4]
- (a) *Any two* Financial Powers
- (b) *Any two* Executive Powers

Question 5

The High Courts of India are the highest courts of appeal in each state. With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court? Mention *any two* cases which fall under this jurisdiction. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any two* advantages of the Lok Adalat. Mention *any one* difference between the Sessions Court and the Court of the District Judge. [3]
- (iii) Explain the following with reference to the High Court: [4]
- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
- (b) Court of Record

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt *any three* questions from this *Section*.)

Question 6

The Revolt of 1857 was conscious beginning of the independence struggle against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? Who introduced it? [3]
- (ii) The British Government interfered in the social and religious matters of the Indians. Mention *any three* socio religious causes to justify this statement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* military causes which led to this Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The oppressive British colonial rule led to the growth of nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The repressive policies of Lord Lytton became a catalyst to the growth of nationalism. Mention *any three* of his repressive policies to justify this statement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* ways in which the Press promoted nationalism. [3]
- (iii) Who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress? [4]
Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress.

Question 8

Look at the given picture and answer the questions that follows:



Tears Of Blood: When 1,650 Bullets Changed India Forever

— *The Times of India, April 2019*

- (i) Identify the above incident. Which Gandhian movement did it lead to? Which incident led to the suspension of that movement? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* repressive provisions of the *Rowlatt Act*. [3]
- (iii) Mention the following: [4]
 - (a) *Any two* causes of the Quit India Movement.
 - (b) *Any two* causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Question 9

Read the passage given and answer the following questions:

In an effort to secure resources for its expanding industries, Japan invaded the northern Chinese province of Manchuria. Although many Western nations protested the Japanese action, most members of the League of Nations, including Canada, opposed any form of military intervention to defend Chinese sovereignty. A League of Nations commission, headed by the British diplomat Lord Lytton, was dispatched to Manchuria to investigate.

— Loyal Edmonton Regiment Museum

- (i) How did the incident being described above become a cause for the Second World War? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* reasons for Hitler's attack on Poland. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* reasons for the failure of the League of Nations. [4]

Question 10

The organs and the agencies of the United Nation Organisation work towards the development of the world. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the General Assembly? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNICEF. Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

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The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

*(Attempt **all** questions from this **Part**.)*

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the:

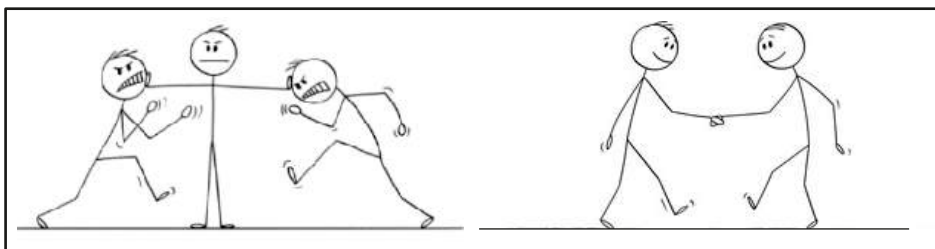
- (a) Parliament
- (b) Finance Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

(ii) Civil Cases : Court of District Judge : : Criminal Cases :

- (a) Revenue Court
- (b) Family Court
- (c) Sessions Court
- (d) Commissioner's Court

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

(iii)



The Lok Adalat has many advantages. Which of the following statements about the advantages of the Lok Adalat is best described in the picture given above?

- (a) It is inexpensive
 - (b) It is organised in various parts of the country
 - (c) It works on the spirit of compromise
 - (d) It reduces the burden of the higher courts
- (iv) Given below are details of Indian citizens. Select the ones who are eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge:

Candidate	Age	Details
P	65	Is a distinguished jurist
Q	61	Has been a High Court Advocate for 10 years
R	67	Has been a High Court Advocate for 5 years
S	56	Has held a judicial office for at least 10 years

- (a) P and R
 - (b) Q and S
 - (c) R and P
 - (d) Q and R
- (v) The strength of the house is 550. On a particular day 50 members are present. The speaker decides to adjourn the house. Identify the **MOST LIKELY** reason for the adjournment.
- (a) Disorder in the house
 - (b) Lack of quorum
 - (c) Breach of privilege
 - (d) Contempt of the House

- (vi) During a *hung assembly* when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising?
- (a) Legislative
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Discretionary
 - (d) Judicial
- (vii) Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R):
- Assertion (A):** Forward Bloc had the objective of abolishing Zamindari System.
- Reason (R):** Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to establish a socialist state.
- (a) A is true but R is false
 - (b) R is the reason for A
 - (c) Both A and R are false
 - (d) Only R is true, A is false
- (viii) The _____ aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.
- (a) Vernacular Press Act
 - (b) Gagging Act
 - (c) Indian Universities Act
 - (d) Ilbert Bill
- (ix) The Rowlatt Act was called the *Black Act* because the Indians:
- (a) could not possess any arms
 - (b) could not export any goods
 - (c) could be arrested without a warrant
 - (d) could be sent overseas on duty
- (x) Who organised the *Grand Delhi Durbar*?
- (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Lord Canning
 - (c) Lord Lytton
 - (d) Lord Dalhousie

- (xi) Tina is inspired by the methods of the Early Nationalists and wants to follow them. She notices that the road leading to her school is damaged and has many potholes. Which of the following methods is she **MOST LIKELY** to follow, to solve this problem?
- (a) Boycott the civic authorities
 - (b) Gather a group of students and protest
 - (c) Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem
 - (d) Block the entrance to the road
- (xii) Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following:
- (a) To organise a provisional government of Free India
 - (b) Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money
 - (c) Unity, faith and sacrifice
 - (d) To train and organise public opinion in the country
- (xiii) Tahir is preparing to give a speech about the *Sati system* in India. Which of the following Indian leader's contribution **MUST** he mention in his speech?
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (b) W. C. Bonerjee
 - (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xiv) Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the Second World War?
- (a) Austria and Hungary became separate states
 - (b) Defeat of the Axis powers
 - (c) Beginning of the Cold War
 - (d) Formation of the United Nations
- (xv) Identify the principle of *Panchsheel*.
- (a) Mutual non-aggression
 - (b) Regulate armaments
 - (c) Take action against aggressor
 - (d) Recommend admission of members

(xvi)



By Milton Rawson Halladay

Which incident depicted in the above cartoon led to the beginning of the Second World War?

- (a) Hitler's policy of Imperialism
- (b) Hitler's attack on Poland
- (c) Hitler's annexation of Austria
- (d) Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* writs issued by the High Court. [2]
- (ii) Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the *Subsidiary Alliance*. Mention *any two* conditions of this agreement which will affect you. [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* causes of the Quit India Movement. [2]
- (iv) In which year did the *Surat Split* happen? What was the result of this split? [2]
- (v) Mention *any two* common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [2]
- (vi) Name the two cities of Japan which were bombed by America in the year 1945. [2]
- (vii) Read the given news carefully and answer the question that follows: [2]

Govt's power to promulgate, repromulgate Ordinances — why and how

An Ordinance "shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament". But the government is required to bring an Ordinance before Parliament for ratification — and failure to do so will lead to its lapsing "at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament".

The Indian Express — May 25, 2023

Mention *any two* points regarding an ordinance that can be deduced from the above news.

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt **any two** questions from this **Section**.)

Question 3

The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following questions:

- (i) *The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House.* Explain this statement. [3]
- (ii) Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any two exclusive* powers of the Lok Sabha and *two powers exclusive* to the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- (ii) Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers? Mention *any two* administrative powers of the Cabinet. [3]
- (iii) *The President is the nominal head of the Indian Union.* Mention any four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [4]

Question 5

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the Supreme Court? Why is it called the *Court of Record*? [3]
- (ii) Explain the power of *Judicial Review*. [3]
- (iii) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction*? Mention *any three* cases which come under this jurisdiction. [4]

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt *any three* questions from this Section.)

Question 6

The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

- (i) Mention *any three* changes made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule. [3]
- (ii) State *any three* policies promised to Indians in Queen Victoria's Proclamation. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the *Second Phase of the Indian National Movement*, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who partitioned Bengal? Mention *any two* points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the *actual motive* behind the decision of Partition. [3]
- (ii) What was the objective of *Assertive Nationalists*? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]
- (iii) In which year was the Muslim League formed? Mention *any three* objectives of the Muslim League. [4]

Question 8

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Name the Viceroy who announced the plan for smooth transfer of power. Mention *any two* clauses of his plan with reference to the *Princely States*. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* reasons for the acceptance of his plan by the Congress. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* provisions of the *Indian Independence Act* of 1947. [4]

Question 9

The final act of the long drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon, and to-day Germany and the Allies –always with the exception of America –are at peace. Peace is a blessed word, and both the word and the fact are welcome to day. So far as Germany is concerned there is for the present an end of strife, and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

- (i) Mention *any three* causes of the World War which ended with the signing of the treaty being discussed in the passage above. [3]
- (ii) Name the organization which was established in 1920 to maintain peace after this war. Mention *any two* of its objectives. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Treaty which affected Germany. [4]

Question 10

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

- (i) Mention *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the World Health Organisation. [3]
- (iii) Name *any two* founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mention any two of its objectives. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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** questions 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 or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

*(Attempt **all** questions from this **Part**.)*

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

- (i) An ordinance has to be approved by the Parliament within _____ weeks.
- (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Six
 - (d) Eight

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

- (ii) The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers:
- (a) Cabinet Ministers
 - (b) Ministers of State
 - (c) Deputy Ministers
 - (d) Council of Ministers
- (iii) *A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance.*
Which motion should the house move to allow this?
- (a) Adjournment Motion
 - (b) No-confidence Motion
 - (c) Confidence Motion
 - (d) Censure Motion
- (iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.
- (a) Advisory
 - (b) Revisory
 - (c) Original
 - (d) Appellate
- (v) The _____ has the power to *summon* the Houses of Parliament.
- (a) Speaker
 - (b) President
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
- (vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases : : Sessions Court : _____ Cases
- (a) Advisory
 - (b) Criminal
 - (c) Constitutional
 - (d) Appellate

- (vii) Formation of Congress : 1885 : : Formation of Muslim League : _____
- (a) 1905
 - (b) 1906
 - (c) 1907
 - (d) 1908
- (viii) The plan of Partition of Bengal was proposed by _____.
- (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord Curzon
 - (d) Lord Ripon
- (ix) People protested against the _____ because it had seven British members and no Indian representation.
- (a) Simon Commission
 - (b) Lucknow Pact
 - (c) Ilbert Bill
 - (d) Cabinet Mission
- (x) The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was _____.
- (a) Constitutional agitation
 - (b) Peaceful protests
 - (c) Purna Swaraj
 - (d) Self-government under British Rule
- (xi) Identify the Early Nationalist leader.
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (c) Jyotiba Phule
 - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (xii) The *Lucknow Pact* was signed between _____.
- (a) The British and the Congress
 - (b) The Congress and the Muslim League
 - (c) The Early and the Assertive Nationalists
 - (d) The Muslim League and the British
- (xiii) _____ was one of the causes of the Quit India Movement.
- (a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
 - (b) Rowlatt Act
 - (c) Mountbatten Plan
 - (d) Failure of the Cripps Mission
- (xiv) The International Court of Justice has _____ judges.
- (a) 5
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 15
- (xv) Which of these leaders was an architect of the Non-Aligned Movement?
- (a) Joseph Stalin
 - (b) Abdel Nasser
 - (c) Winston Churchill
 - (d) Franklin Roosevelt
- (xvi) The immediate cause of the First World War was _____.
- (a) Imperialism
 - (b) Alliance System
 - (c) Sarajevo Crisis
 - (d) Arms Race

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. [2]
- (ii) State *any two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- (iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
- (v) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (vi) Mention *any two* clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. [2]
- (vii) Name the *two* alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two houses of the Parliament. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. [3]
Mention *any three* qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha.
- (ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (iii) The Parliament controls the Executive. [4]
Mention *any four* ways in which it exercises its control.

Question 4

The President is the head of the State and exercises his / her powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What are the *three* types of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President. [3]
- (iii) Give *any two* reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President. [4]
What is the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President?

Question 5

The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State. With reference to the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? [3]
Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court.
- (ii) Mention *any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]
- (iii) What are *Lok Adalats*? [4]
Mention *any three* advantages of the *Lok Adalats*.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt *any three* questions from this *Section*.)

Question 6

The Indian Nationalists described the Great Uprising of 1857 as the First War of Independence. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* policies used by the British to expand their political power in India. [3]
- (ii) The Revolt of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. [3]
Mention *any three* military causes which led to the uprising.
- (iii) Mention *any four* economic causes of the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (i) Name the *march* being led by Gandhiji in the above picture. [2]
Which movement did this *march* launch?
- (ii) What were the *three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [4]
Name the incident which led to the suspension of this movement.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact in 1931. [4]
Mention *any two* conditions that the Congress agreed to and *two* conditions that the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

Question 8

The heroism of the Indians was revealed by the courage of Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [3]
- (iii) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

Question 9

The world wars marked a turning point in the history of the world. With reference to this period, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [3]
- (ii) State the *three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* causes of the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
What is the term of the *non-permanent* members?
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNESCO. [4]
Mention *any three* of its functions.

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(Two Hours)

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** questions 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 or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt **all** questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) Name the *two* Houses of the Indian Parliament. [1]
 - (b) What is meant by the term 'Session'? [1]
 - (c) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [1]
 - (d) What is the term of office of a Rajya Sabha member? [1]
 - (e) Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India? [1]
 - (f) What is the normal term of office of the Vice President of India? [1]
 - (g) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? [1]
 - (h) State the body that decides the major policies of the Government. [1]
 - (i) Name the Courts that are empowered to issue Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [1]
 - (j) Mention *any one* advantage of the Lok Adalat. [1]
-

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Turn Over

Question 2

- (a) Mention any two contributions of Bipin Chandra Pal in promoting Nationalism. [2]
- (b) State *any two* methods adopted by the Early Nationalists in the National Movement. [2]
- (c) Why is October 16, 1905 regarded as an important day in the history of the Indian National Movement? [2]
- (d) Name *any two* leaders of the Khilafat Movement. [2]
- (e) State *any two* causes for the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]
- (f) Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]
- (g) What was meant by the term 'Imperialism', as a cause for World War I? [2]
- (h) Give *any two* reasons for the rise of Fascism. [2]
- (i) Name the *two* International Organisations that were formed, one as a consequence of World War I and the other after World War II. [2]
- (j) Give the full form of UNICEF and WHO. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain *any three* Legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (b) State *any three* exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha that is not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- (c) List *any four* functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. [4]

Question 4

The Executive Power of the Indian Union is vested in the President.

In this context, answer the following:

- (a) How is the President of India elected? [3]
State the composition of the Electoral College that elects him.
- (b) Explain *any three* Discretionary Powers of the President. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* Executive Powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex Court in our Indian Judiciary, explain the following:

- (a) *Any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (b) Power of Judicial Review. [3]
- (c) Supreme Court as a Court of Record. [4]

SECTION B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this Section*

Question 6

By 1857, conditions were ripe for a mass uprising in the form of the Great Revolt of 1857. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) *Any three* Economic causes for the revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) *Any three* Military causes. [3]
- (c) *Any three* Political causes of the revolt. [4]

Question 7

With reference to the Mass Phase of the National Movement under the leadership of Gandhi, answer the following:

- (a) Briefly explain the Dandi March of 1930. [3]
- (b) State *any three* reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]
- (c) Explain *any four* significant effects of the Quit India Movement. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the Partition Plan, answer the following:

- (a) (i) Name the last Viceroy of India. [3]
(ii) State *any two* reasons for him to come to India.
- (b) Mention *any three* proposals under his plan. [3]
- (c) State *any four* reasons for the Congress to finally accept the Plan. [4]

Question 9



- (a) Name the organization associated with the above Emblem. [3]
Mention any two of its objectives.
- (b) Mention any three functions of WHO, as its agency. [3]
- (c) Name the Principal Judicial Organ of this organization and explain its composition. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the Second World War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:

- (a) Explain briefly *three* reasons for the Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (b) State *any three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* chief architects of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]



HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(Two Hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

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Attempt **all** questions 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 or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt **all** questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (b) State the meaning of the term *Question Hour*. [1]
- (c) Name the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. [1]
- (d) State *any one* condition when the Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List. [1]
- (e) Write *any one* circumstance when the President can declare a *National Emergency*. [1]
- (f) What happens when a motion of 'No-Confidence' is passed against a Minister? [1]
- (g) On whose advice can the President appoint the Council of Ministers? [1]
- (h) What is meant by *Appellate Jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court? [1]
- (i) On what grounds can a Supreme Court Judge be removed from office? [1]
- (j) State *one* point of distinction between a District Judge and a Sessions Judge. [1]

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Turn Over

Question 2

- (a) What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
- (b) Name the *two* books that Dadabhai Naoroji authored explaining the 'Drain of India's Wealth'. [2]
- (c) Name each of the organizations founded by Jyothiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy. [2]
- (d) Write *any two* contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to the National Movement. [2]
- (e) State *any two* provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 that was to decide the fate of the *Princely States*? [2]
- (f) Write *any two* reasons for the acceptance of the *Mountbatten Plan* by the Congress. [2]
- (g) State any two objections imposed by the *Treaty of Versailles* on the German military power. [2]
- (h) Name the Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance. [2]
- (i) What is meant by the term '*Veto*' power? [2]
- (j) Why was the League of Nations established? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt *any two* questions from this Section

Question 3

The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have Supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following:

- (a) How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? [3]
- (b) Why is it called a *Permanent house*? [3]
- (c) State *any two* Financial and *any two* Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most Powerful Institution in the Indian Polity. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system of Government. State *any two* powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nation. [3]
- (b) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Write *any four* functions of the 'Cabinet'. [4]

Question 5

India has a single integrated judicial system that is Independent and Supreme.

With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following:

- (a) (i) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court? [3]
(ii) State *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court judge.
- (b) Explain briefly the term 'Court of Record' with reference to the High Court. [3]
- (c) List *any four* writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

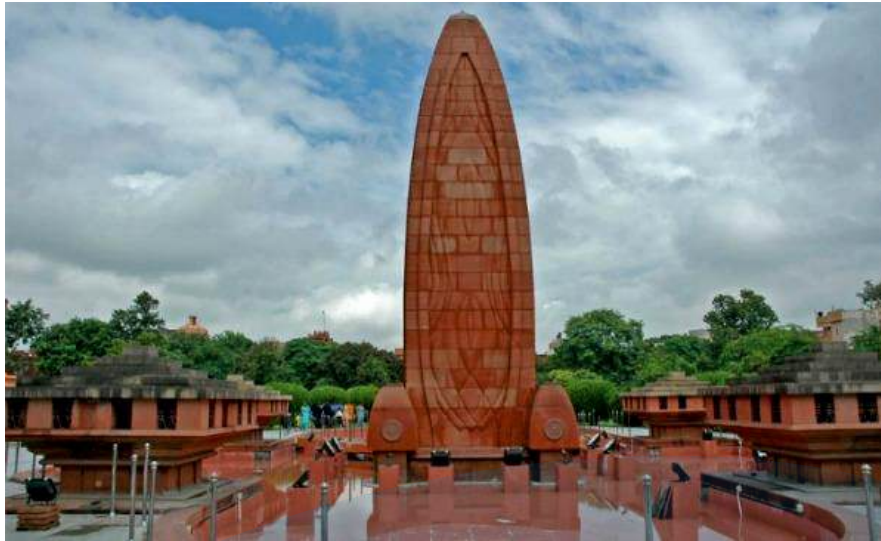
Question 6

The Second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (a) Write *any three* repressive Colonial policies of the British. [3]
- (b) State *any three* ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly *any three* differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement. [4]

Question 7

With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:



- (a) (i) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident. [3]
(ii) Where did this incident take place?
(iii) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence.
- (b) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
- (c) State *any four* impacts of the movement. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the National Movement from 1930 to 1947, answer the following:

- (a) State *any three* features of the Programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930. [3]
- (b) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931? [3]
- (c) State *any four* clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. [4]

Question 9

With reference to the Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War, answer the following:

- (a) State *any three* reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. [3]
- (b) Explain *any three* consequences of World War II. [3]
- (c) Name the *two* rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II and state its signatory countries. [4]

Question 10

The necessity to maintain International peace led to the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (a) Write *any three* functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'. [3]
- (b) State the Composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (c) Write *any four* functions of the General Assembly. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(Two Hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

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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** questions 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 or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt **all** questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) Name the bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term 'quorum'? [1]
- (c) What is the maximum gap allowed between the two parliamentary sessions? [1]
- (d) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers? [1]
- (e) What is an Ordinance? [1]
- (f) State *any one* reason why the President is elected indirectly. [1]
- (g) State *any one* administrative function of the Cabinet. [1]
- (h) Name *any two* writs issued by the Supreme Court. [1]
- (i) Name the highest criminal court in a district. [1]
- (j) What is meant by Lok Adalats? [1]

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Question 2

- (a) Mention *any two* economic factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India. [2]
- (b) Name the two Presidents under whom the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress were held. [2]
- (c) Name the nationalist who said, '*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it*'. State *any one* of his contributions to the National Movement. [2]
- (d) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (e) State *any two* causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. [2]
- (f) Name the last Viceroy of India. State *any one* of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [2]
- (g) Give *any two* similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [2]
- (h) Name the countries that formed the Axis Bloc, during World War II. [2]
- (i) Give the full form of UNESCO. [2]
- (j) State *any two* principles of '*Panchsheel*' in the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt *any two* questions from this Section

Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (a) How many members may be nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? Give one reason as to why they may be nominated to the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (b) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (c) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the *three* Sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President and the Vice-President are part of the Union Executive.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State *any three* qualifications required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India. [3]
- (b) State the *three* functions of the Vice-President. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly *any two* Legislative and *any two* Executive powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

Our Judicial system has a Supreme Court at its Apex, followed by the High Court and other subordinate Courts. In the light of this statement, explain the following:

- (a) *Any three* types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) *Any three* ways by which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. [3]
- (c) 'Advisory' and 'Revisory' Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of Independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Explain *any three* political causes of the Revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) Briefly explain the immediate cause of the Great Revolt. [3]
- (c) State *any four* changes in the administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The Quit India Resolution in 1942 was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the British to leave India. Moving towards Independence, Lord Mountbatten's Plan was significant. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]
- (b) Give *any three* effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that was significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India. [3]
- (c) Give *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. [4]

Question 8

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (a) Identify the leader given in the picture. [3]
Name the Political party and the Military Organisation that he formed.
- (b) State *any three* objectives of the Political party that he founded. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed. [4]

Question 9

With reference to the Two Major World Wars in the 20th century, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain briefly the causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism. [3]
- (b) Explain briefly the territorial rearrangements as a result of World War I. [3]
- (c) State *any four* causes that led to the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, answer the following:

- (a) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (b) State the composition of the General Assembly. [3]
- (c) State *any two* functions of the UNICEF and *any two* functions of WHO. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(Two Hours)

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** questions 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 or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt **all** questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) State *any one* federal feature of the Indian Constitution. [1]
- (b) How are the Rajya Sabha members elected? [1]
- (c) Who presides over the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament? [1]
- (d) Under what condition can a non-member of Parliament be made a Minister? [1]
- (e) When can the Speaker of the Lok Sabha cast his vote? [1]
- (f) When can the President use his *Discretionary* power to appoint the Prime Minister? [1]
- (g) What is meant by '*Collective Responsibility*' of the Cabinet? [1]
- (h) How long can the Rajya Sabha retain the money bill sent by the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (i) State *one* other qualification required to become a Judge of the High Court, apart from Indian citizenship. [1]
- (j) Mention *one* reason to state that the Lok Adalat has its own advantage. [1]

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Question 2

- (a) Mention *any two* Repressive Colonial policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- (b) Name the *two* main Associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- (c) Give the names of *two* leaders who led the Home Rule Movement in India. [2]
- (d) What was the *Khilafat Movement*? [2]
- (e) State *any two* provisions of the Rowlatt Act passed by the Government in 1919. [2]
- (f) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (g) Why did Mahatma Gandhi start his historic march to Dandi? [2]
- (h) State the significance of the Policy of Appeasement as a cause for the Second World War. [2]
- (i) Give the reason as to why Japan invaded China. [2]
- (j) Mention *any two* functions of UNESCO in the field of Education. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

The Powers and Functions of the Indian Parliament are wide ranging. In this context answer the following:

- (a) Explain *three* ways by which the Legislature exercises control over the Executive. [3]
- (b) Mention *any three* Special powers of the Rajya Sabha that is usually not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- (c) Mention *any two* Judicial powers and any two Electoral powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is a powerful body in a Parliamentary Democracy. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) State the position of the Prime Minister and state *any two* of his powers in relation to the President. [3]
- (b) Mention the *three* categories of Ministers in order of their rank and status. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* Legislative powers of the Cabinet. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the powers and functions of the High Court. Explain briefly the meaning and scope of the following:

- (a) Its Appellate Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) The High Court as a Court of Record. [3]
- (c) Judicial Review. [4]

SECTION B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this Section*

Question 6

With reference to the rise of 'National Consciousness' in India, explain the following:

- (a) The influence of Western Education. [3]
- (b) Any three contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy. [3]
- (c) The development of Modern means of Transport and Communication. [4]

Question 7

The conflict between the two sections of the Congress came to surface in its Session in 1906 at Calcutta. In this context explain the following:

- (a) The Split in the Congress in 1907. [3]
- (b) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following: [3]



- (i) What were the three personalities popularly known as?
- (ii) Which section of the Congress did they represent?
- (iii) Mention two of their popular Beliefs.
- (c) State *any four* methods that they advocated for the achievement of their aims. [4]

Question 8

The period between 1920 to 1947 was marked with major events and reforms that finally led us to our Independence. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State *three* provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (b) How did the Congress and the Muslim League respond to the Cabinet Mission Plan? [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]

Question 9

The 1914 and 1939 Wars that engulfed almost the entire world, were known as World Wars due to its unprecedented impact and damage. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- (b) Explain the consequences of the Second World War with reference to the Cold War. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* terms of the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany after World War I. [4]

Question 10

The horrors of the two World Wars, led to the formation of the United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non Aligned Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Mention *any three* aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [3]
- (b) Explain *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (c) Explain *any four* factors that led to the formation of the Non Aligned Movement. [4]

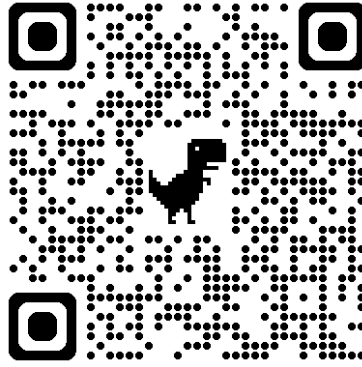


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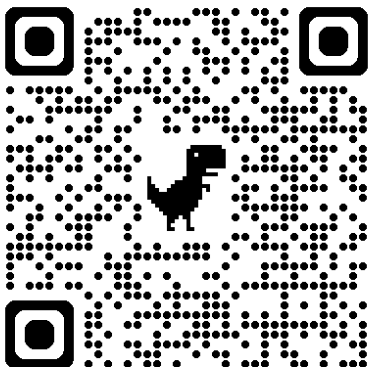
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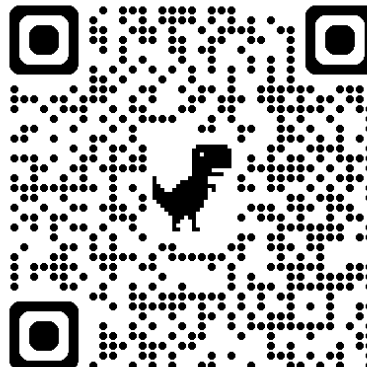
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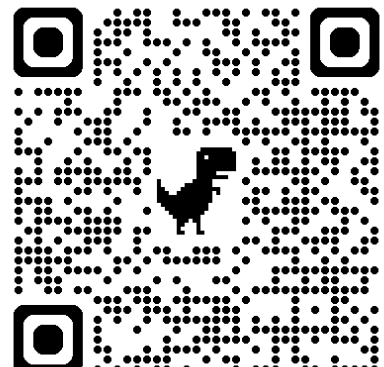
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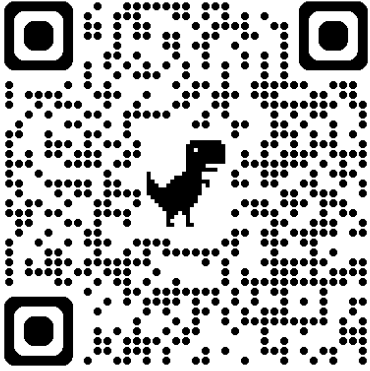
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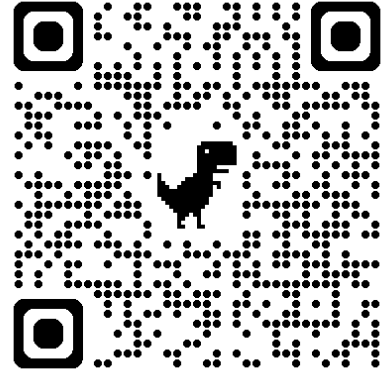
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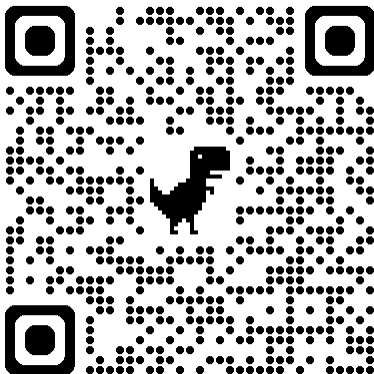
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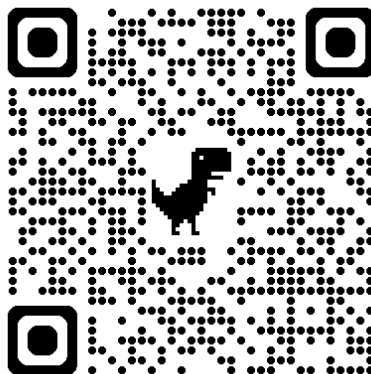
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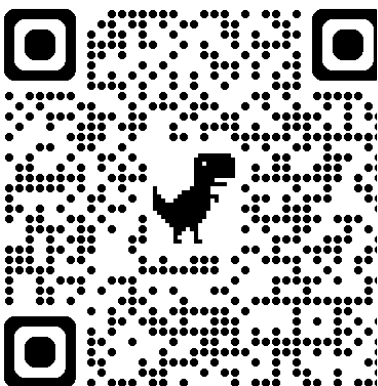
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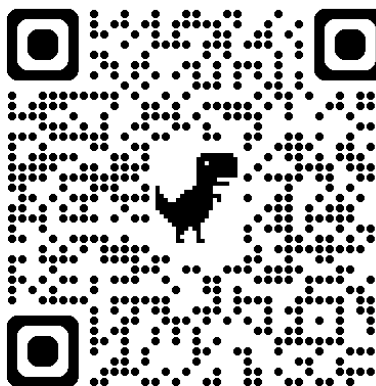
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