
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) 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]

This Paper consists of 5 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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]