
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]

ClassResult.in