

# **HISTORY & CIVICS**

## **(H.C.G. Paper – 1)**

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*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.*

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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 [ ].*

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### **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

- (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 was 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.