**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 [ ].*

**Question 1**

**PART I (30 Marks)**

*Attempt* ***all questions*** *from this Part*

1. What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha? [1]
2. State the meaning of the term *Question Hour*. [1]
3. Name the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. [1]
4. State *any one* condition when the Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List.

[1]

1. Write *any one* circumstance when the President can declare a *National Emergency.*

[1]

1. What happens when a motion of *‘No-Confidence’* is passed against a Minister? [1]
2. On whose advice can the President appoint the Council of Ministers? [1]
3. What is meant by *Appellate Jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court? [1]
4. On what grounds can a Supreme Court Judge be removed from office? [1]
5. 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.**

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**Question 2**

1. What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
2. Name the *two* books that Dadabhai Naoroji authored explaining the ‘Drain of

India’s Wealth’.

1. Name each of the organizations founded by Jyothiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy.

[2]

[2]

1. Write *any two* contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to the National Movement. [2]
2. State *any two* provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 that was to decide the fate of the *Princely States*?
3. Write *any two* reasons for the acceptance of the *Mountbatten Plan* by the Congress.
4. State any two objections imposed by the *Treaty of Versailles* on the German military power.

[2]

[2]

[2]

1. Name the Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance. [2]
2. What is meant by the term ‘*Veto’* power? [2]
3. 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)(c) | Why is it called a *Permanent house*?State *any two* Financial and *any two* Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament. | [3][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:

1. 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]

1. Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
2. 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:

1. (i) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court?

(ii) State *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court judge.

[3]

1. Explain briefly the term ‘Court of Record’ with reference to the High Court. [3]
2. 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:

1. Write *any three* repressive Colonial policies of the British. [3]
2. State *any three* ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians.

[3]

1. Explain briefly *any three* differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement.

[4]

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**Question 7**

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



1. (i) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident.
	1. Where did this incident take place?
	2. Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence.

[3]

1. Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922.

[3]

1. State *any four* impacts of the movement. [4]

**Question 8**

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

1. State *any three* features of the Programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930.

[3]

1. What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931? [3]
2. 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:

1. State *any three* reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. [3]
2. Explain *any three* consequences of World War II. [3]
3. 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)(c) | State the Composition of the Security Council.Write *any four* functions of the General Assembly. | [3][4] |

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