

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 meant by 'Residuary Powers' of the Parliament? [1]
- (b) What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (c) State any *one* subject wherein the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy co-equal powers in legislation of laws. [1]
- (d) Who presides over the meeting of the Rajya Sabha in the absence of the Vice-President of India? [1]
- (e) By whom and on whose advice are the Council of Ministers appointed? [1]
- (f) Name the official procedure by which the President can be removed. [1]
- (g) Mention any *one* important occasion when the President addresses a Joint Session of Parliament. [1]
- (h) Name the highest Civil Court in a District. [1]

- (i) What is meant by the term 'Judicial Review' of the High Court? [1]
- (j) What is meant by 'Lok Adalat'? [1]

Question 2

- (a) What impact did the uprising of 1857 have on the Mughal Rule? [2]
- (b) Name the Presidents who presided over the first two Sessions of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- (c) State two reasons given by Lord Curzon to justify the Partition of Bengal. [2]
- (d) Name the famous Pact that demonstrated the unity between the Congress and the Muslim League. When was it signed? [2]
- (e) Why was the Congress session held at Lahore in 1929 significant to the National Movement? [2]
- (f) Mention any two contributions of the INA to the National Movement. [2]
- (g) Why was Mountbatten's Plan finally accepted by the Congress? [2]
- (h) What made Japan surrender to the Allies in August 1945? [2]
- (i) State the full forms of the following agencies of the United Nations: UNICEF and UNESCO. [2]
- (j) Give any two examples of Human Rights violations. [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) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? State two Disciplinary Functions of the Speaker. [3]
- (b) Explain two conditions under which a member of Parliament can be disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law. [3]
- (c) Give reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4

The President of India is the Constitutional Head of the Indian Republic. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) How is the President elected? [3]
- (b) Mention three types of Emergencies that the President is empowered to proclaim. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly any four 'Executive Powers' of the President. [4]

Question 5

The Supreme Court has an extensive jurisdiction. In the light of this statement, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the qualifications of the Judges of the Supreme Court? [3]
- (b) (i) Explain the composition of the Supreme Court. [3]
(ii) How are the Judges of the Supreme Court appointed?
- (c) Explain the cases in which the Supreme Court enjoys Original Jurisdiction. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

Explain the Causes of the Great Revolt of 1857, with reference to the following:

- (a) Any three Political Causes. [3]
- (b) Any three Military Causes. [3]
- (c) Any four Economic Causes. [4]

Question 7

Through various National Movements, Gandhiji mobilised public support to win freedom for India. In this context, state the following:

- (a) Any three causes for Gandhi to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement? [3]
- (b) The name given to the uprising of 1942. Two reasons for launching this mass uprising. [3]
- (c) The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India's freedom struggle. [4]

Question 8

The Partition of Bengal and the Formation of the Muslim League were two important events that had its impact on the National Struggle for Independence. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) Impact of Swadeshi and Boycott movements as part of the Anti-Partition Movement. [3]
- (b) Any three factors leading to the formation of the Muslim League. [3]
- (c) Objectives of the Muslim League. [4]

Question 9



- (a) Identify the leader in the picture. Give two examples to state that the leader followed an expansionist policy. [3]
- (b) State three factors that led to the rise of Fascism. [3]
- (c) State four similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [4]

Question 10

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

- (a) Explain any three functions of the WHO. [3]
- (b) State the composition of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (c) State any four functions of the General Assembly [4]