

**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) Name the law making body of the Union Government. [1]
- (b) What is the difference in the term of office between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (c) Name the bill which cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
- (d) What is a bicameral legislature? Name any *one* state that has a bicameral legislature. [1]
- (e) Who settles disputes arising in connection with the election of the President of India? [1]
- (f) Which body formulates the foreign policy of India? [1]
- (g) Mr. Ajayveer Singh is a member of the Lok Sabha. Can he be appointed as a Governor of a State? If so, under what criterion? [1]
- (h) Who presides over the meetings of the state cabinet? [1]
- (i) What is the tenure of a Judge of the Supreme Court? [1]
- (j) How does the High Court protect the Fundamental Rights of individuals? [1]

---

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

**Question 2**

- (a) What was Nana Saheb's grievance against the British? [2]
- (b) State any *two* repressive policies of Lord Curzon. [2]
- (c) Mention *two* reasons for the Moderates' faith in the British sense of justice. [2]
- (d) When was the Muslim League formally founded? Who presided over its session at Dhaka? [2]
- (e) Name the party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose. What was its immediate objective? [2]
- (f) What was mentioned in the Cabinet Mission Plan regarding Provincial Autonomy? [2]
- (g) Give *two* similarities in the foreign policies of Mussolini and Hitler. [2]
- (h) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance (1882). State the rival bloc that was formed. [2]
- (i) Who appoints the Secretary General of the United Nations? [2]
- (j) What do you understand by the term 'Human Rights'? When is Human Rights Day celebrated each year? [2]

**PART II (50 Marks)****SECTION A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3**

With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the constitution?  
How many members does the President nominate to the Lok Sabha?  
How are members to the Lok Sabha elected? [3]
- (b) The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers in many spheres – explain it by giving any *three* examples. [3]
- (c) Explain any *four* of the Rajya Sabha's powers in India's federal set up. [4]

**Question 4**

The President of India is the Head of the Indian Republic while the Governor is the Head of the State Government. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Besides being a citizen of India, state three other qualifications required by a person to be eligible to be the Governor of a state. [3]
- (b) Enumerate *three* similar features in the legislative powers of the President and the Governor. [3]
- (c) Under what circumstances can the President of India declare an emergency in the country? [4]

**Question 5**

The High Court is the apex of the judiciary in the state. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the composition of the High Court. State the qualifications required to become a High Court Judge. [3]
- (b) Why is the High Court also known as a Court of Record? [2]
- (c) (i) What is the meaning of Lok Adalat? [2]  
(ii) State any *three* advantages of the Lok Adalat. [3]

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

**Question 6**

With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following:

- (a) Vernacular Press Act, 1878 [3]
- (b) Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the formation of the Muslim League. [3]
- (c) State any *four* immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [4]

**Question 7**

One of Lord Curzon's administrative measures that resulted in a strong resentment from the masses was the Partition of Bengal in 1905. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the Partition of Bengal?  
How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives? [4]
- (b) How did the people react to the Partition of Bengal? [3]
- (c) What was the impact of the Swadeshi Movement on Indian Industries? [3]

**Question 8**

Gandhiji introduced new ideas in politics and adopted new methods to give a new direction to the political movement. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Gandhiji's doctrine of Satyagraha. [3]
- (b) Gandhiji's Social Ideals. [3]
- (c) Which mass struggle was launched by him on non-violent lines in 1920?  
Explain in brief the programmes of such a campaign. [4]

**Question 9**

Study the picture given above and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) Identify the organization associated with the above emblem.  
Mention any *three* principles of this organization. [4]
- (b) Where is the headquarters of this organization located?  
Who can become its member? [3]

- (c) Name the principal judicial organ of this organization and explain its composition. [3]

**Question 10**

With reference to the Cold War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain Truman's Doctrine. [3]  
(b) State any *three* consequences of the Cold War. [3]  
(c) Mention *four* major objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]