

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 *two* types of authority in a federal set up in India. [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term Universal Adult Franchise? [1]
- (c) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [1]
- (d) When can the Vice-President cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (e) State *one* reason why the President is elected indirectly. [1]
- (f) Who is the Executive head of a State? [1]
- (g) Mention the different categories of ministers in the Union Council of ministers. [1]
- (h) Explain the term 'Collective Responsibility'. [1]
- (i) Name the courts that are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [1]
- (j) Which is the highest criminal court in a district? [1]

This Paper consists of 4 printed pages.



Question 2

- (a) What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
- (b) What was the influence of Western education on the minds of the educated Indians in the 19th Century? [2]
- (c) Who exposed the economic exploitation of India through his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'? [2]
- (d) What was the importance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916? [2]
- (e) Name the leaders of the Khilafat Movement that was launched in India to champion the cause of the Caliph of Turkey. [2]
- (f) Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Indians? [2]
- (g) What were the two proposals related to the Princely States in the Mountbatten Plan? [2]
- (h) What was the immediate cause of the First World War? [2]
- (i) What is meant by the term Cold War? [2]
- (j) Name the two architects of NAM. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

Discuss the relationship between the two houses of a State Legislature with reference to the following:

- (a) Money Bills. [3]
- (b) Non-Money Bills. [3]
- (c) Control over the Executive. [4]

Question 4

At the head of the Council of Ministers in a State is the Chief Minister, who is the real Executive Head of the State. In this context explain the following:

- (a) The appointment of the Chief Minister. [3]

- (b) His relationship with the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (c) His relations with the Governor. [4]

Question 5

The country's Judicial System has a Supreme Court at its apex. In this context discuss the following:

- (a) Manner of appointment of judges. [3]
- (b) Term of office and removal of judges. [3]
- (c) Its power of 'Judicial Review'. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

The early Congressmen were liberal in their views and programmes. This led to the rise of Assertive Nationalists who demanded more forceful action against the British. In this context discuss the following:

- (a) Reasons why the early Congressmen were called Moderates. [3]
- (b) How did Moderates differ from the Assertive Nationalists in realizing their objectives? [3]
- (c) How did Tilak bring a new wave in Indian politics that was distinct from the early Congressmen? [4]

Question 7

The reasons for the formation of the Muslim League were many. In this context explain:

- (a) Any *three* factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League in India. [3]
- (b) Any *three* demands made by the Muslim Deputation in 1906 to the Viceroy Lord Minto. [3]
- (c) What were the aims and objectives of the Muslim League? [4]

Question 8

The Congress working committee passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution at Wardha in July 1942. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) What were the reasons for the passing of this resolution? [3]
- (b) What was the British Government's reaction to the 'Quit India' Movement? [3]
- (c) What was the impact and significance of this movement? [4]

Question 9



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

- (a) Identify the leader in the picture. [2]
- (b) State any *four* factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy. [4]
- (c) Why did he invade Poland? State *two* similarities between Fascism and Nazism. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organization was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.' With reference to this, explain the following:

- (a) The composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (b) The functions of the Security Council related to maintaining World Peace. [3]
- (c) The role of UNESCO in the development of Science and Technology. [4]