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## 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.*

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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

- (a) What is meant by a federal structure of government? [1]
- (b) Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (c) Name the *two* Houses of a Bicameral Legislature. [1]
- (d) Who settles disputes in connection with the election of the Vice President? [1]
- (e) When can an ordinance be issued by the President? [1]
- (f) Under which situation may the President exercise his discretion in selecting the Prime Minister? [1]
- (g) By whom and on whose advice can the Legislative Assembly be dissolved? [1]
- (h) Mention the grounds on which a Judge of the Supreme Court be removed? [1]
- (i) What is the purpose of the writ of prohibition? [1]
- (j) Which jurisdiction will give the High Court the authority to hear cases regarding Admiralty and Contempt of Court? [1]

#### Question 2

- (a) Mention any *two* social reforms advocated by the British which affected the religious traditions of the people. [2]

- (b) Name any *two* methods through which the Moderates carried their agitation. [2]
- (c) Name the *two* Weeklies through which Tilak spread the message of liberty. [2]
- (d) Who founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh? Name the Viceroy who was responsible for granting separate representation to the Muslims in 1909. [2]
- (e) Which tragic incident prompted Gandhiji to launch the Non Cooperation Movement? Why was the Khilafat Movement launched? [2]
- (f) Which country was blamed for the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand?  
Which treaty was the symbol of humiliation to the German people? [2]
- (g) What is the term of office of the President of the International Court of Justice? Who elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council? [2]
- (h) What was the Marshall Plan? Name any *two* military alliances that came into being as a consequence of Cold War. [2]
- (i) Mention any *two* functions of the World Health Organisation. [2]
- (j) Who were the architects of the Non-Aligned Movement? [2]

## PART II (50 Marks)

### SECTION A

*Attempt any **two** questions from this Section*

#### Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament and the State Legislature, discuss:

- (a) The procedure laid down for the passage of money bills by the State Legislature. [3]
- (b) The circumstances under which the Union Parliament may make laws on subjects in the State List. [3]
- (c) The grounds for disqualifying a person from being a member of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

#### Question 4

Assess the position of the Governor and the Chief Minister under the following heads:

- (a) The judicial powers of the Governor. [3]
- (b) The power of the Chief Minister in relation to the State Legislature. [3]
- (c) The legislative powers of the Governor. [4]

#### Question 5

Our Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent, integrated judiciary with the Supreme Court as the final tribunal in the country. In this context, explain:

- (a) The meaning and scope of Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) The term *Judicial Review*.  
Why is the Supreme Court described as a Court of Record? [3]
- (c) The independence of the judiciary from the control of the executive. [4]

### SECTION B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this Section*

#### Question 6

The revolt of 1857 had far-reaching effects on the administrative setup, judicial administration and military organization in India. In this context, discuss:

- (a) Rights granted to the Indian princes. [3]
- (b) Rise of nationalism in India. [3]
- (c) The changes introduced in the administrative setup of the British territories in India. [4]

#### Question 7

The period between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of aggressive nationalism. In this context, state:

- (a) The contribution of Tilak to the freedom struggle. [3]
- (b) Those measures that illustrate the repressive policies of Lord Curzon. [3]
- (c) The achievements of the aggressive nationalists. [4]

### Question 8



- (a) Name the historic event associated with the picture given above. With this event, the Indian National Congress launched a national movement in 1930. Name the movement and the causes leading to this movement. [4]
- (b) Why was the movement suspended? [3]
- (c) Why was the movement renewed? [3]

### Question 9

The Cabinet Mission Proposal evoked a mixed reaction from the leaders of both the congress and the Muslim League. In this context, state briefly:

- (a) Any *four* proposals made by the Cabinet Mission. [4]
- (b) The reaction of the Congress to the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]
- (c) The reaction of the League to the Cabinet Mission proposals, and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]

### Question 10

With reference to the First World War:

- (a) Mention any *three* objectives of the League of Nations. [3]
- (b) Describe briefly any *three* results of the First World War. [3]
- (c) What do you mean by Human Rights? Many commissions are playing an active role in the implementation of Human Rights. In this connection, describe the role of any *one* commission. [4]