

# History Question Paper

2005

## General Instructions

1. 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.
2. 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) Differentiate between *Unicameral* and *Bicameral Legislature*. [1]
- (b) Explain the term *Quorum*. [1]
- (c) Name the *Tribunal* over which the High Courts do not have the power of Superintendence. [1]
- (d) Mention *one* privilege of a Member of Parliament. [1]
- (e) Mention *one* difference in the election of the Vice - President and that of the President of India, as far as the electorate is concerned. [1]
- (f) What is meant by the term *Cabinet* in a State? [1]
- (g) Who appoints the Judges of a High Court? [1]
- (h) Mention *one* circumstance under which a member of the State Legislative Assembly can be disqualified. [1]
- (i) Name the highest Criminal Court in a district. [1]
- (j) What is meant by *Original jurisdiction* of the High Court? [1]

### Question 2

- (a) With reference to the British rule in India, mention *two* economic factors, which became the causes of the First War of Independence, 1857. [2]
- (b) What did the British do to foster the policy of *Divide and Rule*, which gave rise to the formation of the Muslim League? [2]
- (c) Name *two* leaders of the Swaraj Party. Why were they said to be Pro - Changers? [2]
- (d) State *two* reasons given by the Cabinet Mission for rejecting the demand for a separate State of Pakistan. [2]
- (e) Mention any *two* provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [2]
- (f) State *two* underlying principles of Fascism. [2]
- (g) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Entente (1907). [2]
- (h) Name the permanent member countries of the Security Council. [2]
- (i) State any *two* functions of the UNDP. [2]
- (j) State the importance of Articles 1 and 2 of the Human Rights Declaration. [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) Which House is considered to be more powerful - the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha? State *two* reasons to justify your answer. [3]
- (b) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? Mention *two* functions of the Speaker during the session of the Parliament. [3]
- (c) Mention *four* ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of

Ministers.[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) (i) Besides being a citizen of India, state *three* other qualifications required by a person to be eligible to be the Governor of a State.
- (ii) Justify the need for 'Indirect Election' of the President.[3]
- (b) Describe the circumstances under which the President can declare an emergency in the country.[3]
- (c) Enumerate *four* similar features in the legislative powers of the President and the Governor.[4]

**Question 5**

'The Supreme Court is the apex judicial body in the country'. With reference to this, answer the following questions:-

- (a) State the composition of the Supreme Court. Mention the qualifications required to become a Supreme Court Judge.[3]
- (b) Describe the Supreme Court's power of judicial review. What is meant by *Court of Record*? [3]
- (c) Explain how the independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court is ensured by the Constitution.[4]

**SECTION - B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section.*

**Question 6**

'Numerous causes were at work in causing the great upsurge of 1857'. Explain the following with reference to the above statement:-

- (a) The introduction of Railways and Telegraphs.[3]
- (b) The introduction of Enfield Rifles.[3]
- (c) The laws that interfered with the religious customs of the people.[4]

**Question 7**

(a) Name the person represented in the picture given below. Write about his contribution to the National Movement. [3]



- (b) State the demands made by the Moderates.[3]
- (c) Give any *four* achievements of the Moderates.[4]

**Question 8**

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

"On August 7th and 8th, in Bombay the All - India Congress Committee considered and debated in Public the resolution, ..... . The Committee resolves therefore to sanction, ..... the starting of a mass struggle on non - violent lines under the inevitable leadership of Gandhiji. .... The resolution was finally passed late in the evening of August 8th, 1942. A few hours later, in the early morning of August 9th, a large number of arrests were made in Bombay and all over the country. (*From: The Discovery of India - Jawaharlal Nehru*)

- (a) What is meant by 'mass struggle on non-violent lines'? Which resolution was passed on the 8th of August, 1942 leading to a *mass struggle on non - violent lines*? [3]

(b) State any *three* reasons behind the launching of the August, 1942 movement.[3]

(c) Discuss any *four* consequences of the 1942 Movement.[4]

**Question 9**

With reference to the first World War answer the following questions:-

(a) Enumerate any *three* causes of the First World War.[3]

(b) What were the objectives of the League of Nations? Name the organization formed in October, 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations.[3]

(c) Mention *four* points under the Treaty of Versailles, which affected Germany.[4]

**Question 10**

With the surrender of Japan, the Second World War was finally over. The War had far - reaching consequences. Against this background, write short notes on:-

(a) Effect of World War II on Japan.[3]

(b) The division of Germany.[3]

(c) Division of the world into two Power Blocs.[4]