

---

## 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) State *any one* federal feature of the Indian Constitution. [1]
- (b) How are the Rajya Sabha members elected? [1]
- (c) Who presides over the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament? [1]
- (d) Under what condition can a non-member of Parliament be made a Minister? [1]
- (e) When can the Speaker of the Lok Sabha cast his vote? [1]
- (f) When can the President use his *Discretionary* power to appoint the Prime Minister? [1]
- (g) What is meant by '*Collective Responsibility*' of the Cabinet? [1]
- (h) How long can the Rajya Sabha retain the money bill sent by the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (i) State *one* other qualification required to become a Judge of the High Court, apart from Indian citizenship. [1]
- (j) Mention *one* reason to state that the Lok Adalat has its own advantage. [1]

---

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

### Question 2

- (a) Mention *any two* Repressive Colonial policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- (b) Name the *two* main Associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- (c) Give the names of *two* leaders who led the Home Rule Movement in India. [2]
- (d) What was the *Khilafat Movement*? [2]
- (e) State *any two* provisions of the Rowlatt Act passed by the Government in 1919. [2]
- (f) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (g) Why did Mahatma Gandhi start his historic march to Dandi? [2]
- (h) State the significance of the Policy of Appeasement as a cause for the Second World War. [2]
- (i) Give the reason as to why Japan invaded China. [2]
- (j) Mention *any two* functions of UNESCO in the field of Education. [2]

### PART II (50 Marks)

#### SECTION A

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

### Question 3

The Powers and Functions of the Indian Parliament are wide ranging. In this context answer the following:

- (a) Explain *three* ways by which the Legislature exercises control over the Executive. [3]
- (b) Mention *any three* Special powers of the Rajya Sabha that is usually not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- (c) Mention *any two* Judicial powers and any two Electoral powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

#### Question 4

The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is a powerful body in a Parliamentary Democracy. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) State the position of the Prime Minister and state *any two* of his powers in relation to the President. [3]
- (b) Mention the *three* categories of Ministers in order of their rank and status. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* Legislative powers of the Cabinet. [4]

#### Question 5

With reference to the powers and functions of the High Court. Explain briefly the meaning and scope of the following:

- (a) Its Appellate Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) The High Court as a Court of Record. [3]
- (c) Judicial Review. [4]

### SECTION B

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

#### Question 6

With reference to the rise of 'National Consciousness' in India, explain the following:

- (a) The influence of Western Education. [3]
- (b) Any three contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy. [3]
- (c) The development of Modern means of Transport and Communication. [4]

### Question 7

The conflict between the two sections of the Congress came to surface in its Session in 1906 at Calcutta. In this context explain the following:

- (a) The Split in the Congress in 1907. [3]
- (b) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following: [3]



- (i) What were the three personalities popularly known as?
  - (ii) Which section of the Congress did they represent?
  - (iii) Mention two of their popular Beliefs.
- (c) State *any four* methods that they advocated for the achievement of their aims. [4]

### Question 8

The period between 1920 to 1947 was marked with major events and reforms that finally led us to our Independence. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State *three* provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (b) How did the Congress and the Muslim League respond to the Cabinet Mission Plan? [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]

**Question 9**

The 1914 and 1939 Wars that engulfed almost the entire world, were known as World Wars due to its unprecedented impact and damage. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- (b) Explain the consequences of the Second World War with reference to the Cold War. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* terms of the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany after World War I. [4]

**Question 10**

The horrors of the two World Wars, led to the formation of the United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non Aligned Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Mention *any three* aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [3]
- (b) Explain *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (c) Explain *any four* factors that led to the formation of the Non Aligned Movement. [4]