

## 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) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers? [1]
- (b) Why is the Rajya Sabha called a 'Permanent house'? [1]
- (c) State the minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year. [1]
- (d) State the composition of the Electoral College in the election of the President of India. [1]
- (e) What is an 'Ordinance'? When can it be passed? [1]
- (f) Mention one way by which the authority of the Prime Minister can be checked? [1]
- (g) What is understood by the term 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliamentary Democracy? [1]
- (h) What is meant by a 'Single Integrated Judicial System' as provided in the Indian Constitution? [1]
- (i) What is the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' of the High Court? [1]

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**This Paper consists of 4 printed pages.**



- (j) State one point of distinction between the District Judge and the Sessions Judge. [1]

**Question 2**

- (a) State any *two* political causes responsible for the First War of Independence. [2]
- (b) What was the role of the press in promoting nationalistic sentiments amongst the Indians? [2]
- (c) Mention *two* important contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai. [2]
- (d) What were the *two* basic reasons responsible for the Surat Split in 1907 between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists? [2]
- (e) Mention any *one* provision *each* of the Gandhi–Irwin Pact signed in 1931. [2]
- (f) State *two* important objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (g) Name the three members of the Cabinet Mission. [2]
- (h) Mention any *two* terms of the Treaty of Versailles signed on June 28, 1919. [2]
- (i) State *two* factors which were responsible for the failure of the League of Nations. [2]
- (j) Mention *two* functions of the General Assembly. [2]

**PART II (50 Marks)**

**SECTION A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3**

With reference to the Indian Parliament, explain the following:

- (a) The tenure of the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [2]
- (b) The composition of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [4]
- (c) Its powers to make laws on subjects mentioned in the
- (i) Union List
- (ii) Concurrent List. [4]



**Question 4**

The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context discuss the following:

- (a) The formation of the Cabinet. [2]
- (b) Any *two* administrative powers of the Cabinet. [4]
- (c) Any *two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. [4]

**Question 5**

With reference to the Supreme Court, explain its functions stated below:

- (a) Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) Advisory Function. [3]
- (c) As a guardian of Fundamental Rights. [4]

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

**Question 6**

The establishment of the Indian National Congress led to the development of the National Movement in India. In this context answer the following:

- (a) When was the Indian National Congress established? Who presided over its first session? [2]
- (b) What were the four aims of the Congress? [4]
- (c) Mention *four* basic beliefs of the Early Nationalists. [4]

**Question 7**

In the Nagpur session, 1920, the Congress ratified the resolution to launch the Non-Cooperation movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. In this context:

- (a) What do you understand by the term Non-Cooperation? [2]
- (b) What were the objectives which the movement sought to achieve? [3]
- (c) Explain the impact of the Non-Cooperation movement in India's struggle for freedom. [5]



### Question 8



With reference to the picture given above answer the following:

- (a) Identify the Viceroy in the picture. [1]
- (b) Why was he sent to India? [2]
- (c) How did he plan to solve the communal problem existing in India? [2]
- (d) Why did the Congress accept *the Plan*? State *three* reasons to justify its acceptance. [5]

### Question 9

With reference to the causes of the Second World War answer the following:

- (a) (i) Explain how the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism led to the Second World War. [3]
- (ii) How did the Japanese invasion of China create conditions for the outbreak of the war? [3]
- (b) Explain the consequences of the war with reference to the formation of the United Nations. [4]

### Question 10

With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, explain the following:

- (a) 'Non-Alignment'. [2]
- (b) Two factors responsible for its formation. [4]
- (c) Role of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. [4]