
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* houses of the Union Parliament. [1]
- (b) How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha?
Which community do they represent? [1]
- (c) What is the required quorum to hold the meetings of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (d) Mention *one* provision of the Constitution which clearly establishes the supremacy of the Lok Sabha with regard to money-bills. [1]
- (e) Who has the power to promulgate an Ordinance at the Centre? When can it be promulgated? [1]
- (f) Mention any *one* discretionary power of the President. [1]
- (g) State any *one* qualification necessary for the election of the President of India. [1]
- (h) Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

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- (i) What happens if a Vote of No-Confidence is passed against a Minister in the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (j) State *one* advantage of a Lok Adalat. [1]

Question 2

- (a) Mention *two* administrative changes that the British Government brought about regarding the East India Company's rule in India. [2]
- (b) Mention any *two* contributions of Jyotiba Phule in preparing the ground for the National Movement. [2]
- (c) Who founded the Home Rule Leagues in India? What was its objective? [2]
- (d) Who is regarded as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi? Give a reason for him being considered as the Mahatma's Guru. [2]
- (e) Mention any *two* causes for the rise of Assertive Nationalism. [2]
- (f) Why was the Simon Commission rejected by the Congress? [2]
- (g) Who founded the Forward Bloc? Mention any one of its objectives. [2]
- (h) What is the meaning of 'Fascism'? [2]
- (i) Name the *two* rival blocs formed in Europe before World War I. [2]
- (j) What is meant by the term 'Non-Aligned Movement'? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

The Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of the Indian Parliament and represents the interest of the States. In this context explain the following:

- (a) Its composition. [3]
- (b) Qualifications for membership. [3]
- (c) Term of the House and any two of its legislative powers. [4]

Question 4

The makers of our constitution adopted the Parliamentary and the Cabinet form of Government. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) (i) Who is the Constitutional Head of the Union Government?
(ii) What is meant by the Collective and Individual Responsibility of the members of the Cabinet? [3]
- (b) Explain briefly the position and powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Distinguish between the *Cabinet* and the *Council* of Ministers. [4]

Question 5

With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

- (a) Why is the Judiciary kept independent of the control of the Executive and the Legislature? [3]
- (b) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and the High Court as a 'Court of Record'? [3]
- (c) Name the Writs that the High Courts are empowered to issue. What is meant by the Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court? [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

With reference to the growth of National consciousness in India explain each of the following:

- (a) The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [3]
- (b) *Two* contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji. [3]
- (c) The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movement. [4]

Question 7

In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi's demands were rejected by the British, as a result of which he launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this context explain the following:



- (a) Name the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. Where did he begin this march? State *two* of its features. [3]
- (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a consequence of this Movement. [3]
- (c) Significance of the Second Round Table Conference. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the transfer of power to India, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding the setting up of a Constitution making body. [3]
- (b) Mention any *two* clauses of the India Independence Act 1947. [3]
- (c) Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? [4]

Question 9

The War that broke out in 1914 was different from the previous wars in many ways. In this context discuss the following points briefly:

- (a) Militant Nationalism as a cause of the War. [3]
- (b) How did the treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength? [3]
- (c) What was the territorial re-arrangement of Europe as a result of this War? [4]

Question 10

The United Nations was established to be an effective peace keeping international organization. In this context explain the following:

- (a) Its objectives and purposes. [3]
- (b) The meaning of Human Rights as incorporated in the Human Charter. [3]
- (c) Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. State any *three* of its functions. [4]