
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 bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
- (b) What is meant by the term 'quorum'? [1]
- (c) What is the maximum gap allowed between the two parliamentary sessions? [1]
- (d) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers? [1]
- (e) What is an Ordinance? [1]
- (f) State *any one* reason why the President is elected indirectly. [1]
- (g) State *any one* administrative function of the Cabinet. [1]
- (h) Name *any two* writs issued by the Supreme Court. [1]
- (i) Name the highest criminal court in a district. [1]
- (j) What is meant by Lok Adalats? [1]

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Question 2

- (a) Mention *any two* economic factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India. [2]
- (b) Name the two Presidents under whom the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress were held. [2]
- (c) Name the nationalist who said, '*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it*'. State *any one* of his contributions to the National Movement. [2]
- (d) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (e) State *any two* causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. [2]
- (f) Name the last Viceroy of India. State *any one* of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [2]
- (g) Give *any two* similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [2]
- (h) Name the countries that formed the Axis Bloc, during World War II. [2]
- (i) Give the full form of UNESCO. [2]
- (j) State *any two* principles of '*Panchsheel*' in 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, answer the following questions:

- (a) How many members may be nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? [3]
Give one reason as to why they may be nominated to the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (c) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the *three* Sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President and the Vice-President are part of the Union Executive.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State *any three* qualifications required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India. [3]
- (b) State the *three* functions of the Vice-President. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly *any two* Legislative and *any two* Executive powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

Our Judicial system has a Supreme Court at its Apex, followed by the High Court and other subordinate Courts. In the light of this statement, explain the following:

- (a) *Any three* types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) *Any three* ways by which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. [3]
- (c) 'Advisory' and 'Revisory' Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt *any three* questions from this Section

Question 6

Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of Independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Explain *any three* political causes of the Revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) Briefly explain the immediate cause of the Great Revolt. [3]
- (c) State *any four* changes in the administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The Quit India Resolution in 1942 was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the British to leave India. Moving towards Independence, Lord Mountbatten's Plan was significant. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]
- (b) Give *any three* effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that was significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India. [3]
- (c) Give *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. [4]

Question 8

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (a) Identify the leader given in the picture. [3]
Name the Political party and the Military Organisation that he formed.
- (b) State *any three* objectives of the Political party that he founded. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed. [4]

Question 9

With reference to the Two Major World Wars in the 20th century, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain briefly the causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism. [3]
- (b) Explain briefly the territorial rearrangements as a result of World War I. [3]
- (c) State *any four* causes that led to the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, answer the following:

- (a) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (b) State the composition of the General Assembly. [3]
- (c) State *any two* functions of the UNICEF and *any two* functions of WHO. [4]