

HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 (History and Civics)

(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

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|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Differentiate between <i>Unicameral</i> and <i>Bicameral</i> Legislature. | [1] |
| (b) | Explain the term <i>Quorum</i> . | [1] |
| (c) | Name the <i>Tribunal</i> 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 <i>Cabinet</i> 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 <i>original jurisdiction</i> of the High Court? | [1] |

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

**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. [3]
- (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]