# **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)	What is meant by a federal structure of government?	[1]
(b)	Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?	[1]
(c)	Name the two Houses of a Bicameral Legislature.	[1]
(d)	Who settles disputes in connection with the election of the Vice President?	[1]
(e)	When can an ordinance be issued by the President?	[1]
(f)	Under which situation may the President exercise his discretion in selecting	
	the Prime Minister?	[1]
(g)	By whom and on whose advice can the Legislative Assembly be dissolved?	[1]
(h)	Mention the grounds on which a Judge of the Supreme Court be removed?	[1]
(i)	What is the purpose of the writ of prohibition?	[1]
(j)	Which jurisdiction will give the High Court the authority to hear cases	
	regarding Admiralty and Contempt of Court?	[1]

## **Question 2**

 (a) Mention any *two* social reforms advocated by the British which affected the religious traditions of the people. [2]

(b)	Name any two methods through which the Moderates carried their	
	agitation.	[2]
(c)	Name the two Weeklies through which Tilak spread the message of	
	liberty.	[2]
(d)	Who founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh?	
	Name the Viceroy who was responsible for granting separate	
	representation to the Muslims in 1909.	[2]
(e)	Which tragic incident prompted Gandhiji to launch the Non Cooperation	
	Movement? Why was the Khilafat Movement launched?	[2]
(f)	Which country was blamed for the assassination of Archduke Francis	
	Ferdinand?	
	Which treaty was the symbol of humiliation to the German people?	[2]
(g)	What is the term of office of the President of the International Court of	
	Justice? Who elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council?	[2]
(h)	What was the Marshall Plan? Name any two military alliances that came	
	into being as a consequence of Cold War.	[2]
(i)	Mention any two functions of the World Health Organisation.	[2]
(j)	Who were the architects of 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 and the State Legislature, discuss:

(a)	The procedure laid down for the passage of money bills by the State	
	Legislature.	[3]
(b)	The circumstances under which the Union Parliament may make laws on	
	subjects in the State List.	[3]
(c)	The grounds for disqualifying a person from being a member of the Rajya	
	Sabha.	[4]

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## Question 4

Assess the position of the Governor and the Chief Minister under the following heads:

(a)	The judicial powers of the Governor.	[3]

(b) The power of the Chief Minister in relation to the State Legislature. [3]

[4]

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(c) The legislative powers of the Governor.

## Question 5

Our Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent, integrated judiciary with the Supreme Court as the final tribunal in the country. In this context, explain:

(a)	The meaning and scope of Original Jurisdiction.	[3]
(b)	The term Judicial Review.	

- Why is the Supreme Court described as a Court of Record? [3]
- (c) The independence of the judiciary from the control of the executive. [4]

# **SECTION B**

## Attempt any three questions from this Section

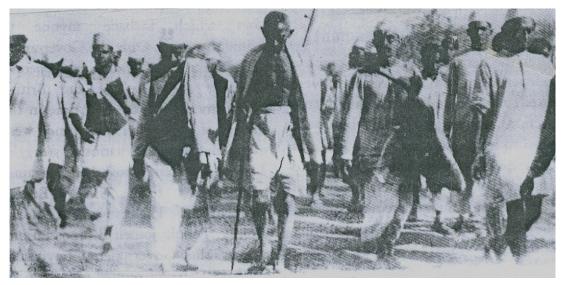
# Question 6

The revolt of 1857 had far-reaching effects on the administrative setup, judicial administration and military organization in India. In this context, discuss:

(a)	Rights granted to the Indian princes.	[3]
(b)	Rise of nationalism in India.	[3]
(c)	The changes introduced in the administrative setup of the British	
	territories in India.	[4]
Quest	ion 7	
The pe	eriod between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of aggressive nationalism. In this	
contex	xt, state:	

(a)	The contribution of Tilak to the freedom struggle.	[3]
(b)	Those measures that illustrate the repressive policies of Lord Curzon.	[3]
(c)	The achievements of the aggressive nationalists.	[4]

## **Question 8**



(a)	Name the historic event associated with the picture given above. With t		
	event, the Indian National Congress launched a national movement in		
	1930. Name the movement and the causes leading to this movement.	[4]	

(b) Why was the movement suspended? [3](c) Why was the movement renewed? [3]

### Question 9

The Cabinet Mission Proposal evoked a mixed reaction from the leaders of both the congress and the Muslim League. In this context, state briefly:

(a)	Any <i>four</i> proposals made by the Cabinet Mission.	[4]
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- (b) The reaction of the Congress to the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]
  (c) The reaction of the Learner to the Cabinet Mission proposals and later
- (c) The reaction of the League to the Cabinet Mission proposals, and later
  rejection of the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]

### **Question 10**

With reference to the First World War:

(a)	Mention any <i>three</i> objectives of the League of Nations.	[3]
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- (b) Describe briefly any *three* results of the First World War. [3]
- (c) What do you mean by Human Rights? Many commissions are playing an active role in the implementation of Human Rights. In this connection, describe the role of any *one* commission. [4]