

# 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

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

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

Turn over

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 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 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 8<sup>th</sup>, 1942. A few hours later, in the early morning of August 9<sup>th</sup>, 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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]



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