

## HISTORY &amp; CIVICS

## PART I

Attempt all the questions from this part.

Q.I.

- a) Why are territorial areas set up in each State or Union Territory? What are they called? (1)
- b) What do the anti-defection measures ensure? (1)
- c) What does the President of India do if he voluntarily resigns from office? (1)
- d) Show one instance where the Cabinet has taken over the functions assigned by the Constitution to the Council of Ministers. (1)
- e) Who administers an oath of office to the Governor? (1)
- f) Who decides the size of the Ministry in a State? (1)
- g) Who has the right to increase or decrease the number of judges of the Supreme Court? (1)
- h) At what age do the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court retire? (1)
- i) To which court can you appeal against the decision of the Munsif's Court? (1)
- j) Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission? (1)

Q.II

- a) State two new laws passed by the British which hurt the religious sentiments of the Indian people. (2)
- b) What was the Ilbert Bill? What was its objective? (2)
- c) Who said, "Opposition where necessary, co-operation where possible." ? What did he found in order to fight against injustice? (2)
- d) Why was the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental Defence Association founded? (2)
- e) State two plans of action undertaken by the Congress during the Non-Co-operation Movement. (2)
- f) What was the "General Association of Nations" called? What did it have to promote, besides its political functions? (2)
- g) Mention two advisory functions of the International Court of Justice. (2)
- h) What were the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan also called? (2)
- i) What role did Nehru play with regard to the policy of apartheid in South Africa? (2)
- j) Name two Germans who shared the policy of reconciliation with East Germany. (2)

## PART II- Section A

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Q.III With reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, answer the following.

- a) Mention the Composition of the Rajya Sabha. (3)
- b) State the functions of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (7)

Q.IV In the context of the Union Executive, mention the following:-

- a) Besides being an Indian citizen and of thirty-five years of age, mention the common qualifications required to be eligible to become President or Vice-President of India. (2)
- b) How are the President and Vice-President of India elected? (3)
- c) Mention three powers of the Vice-President of India. (3)
- d) State the diplomatic powers of the President of India. (2)

## History and Civics

- Q.V Our Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent and integrated judiciary. With reference to this statement, answer the following:
- How are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed? (4)
  - How does the Constitution safeguard the service conditions of the judges of the High court? (2)
  - Mention the functions of the District Judge in his administrative and judicial capacities. Who is a Sessions Judge? (4)

## Section B

Attempt any three questions from this section.

- Q.VI. The revolt of 1857 was a forerunner of the national struggle for freedom. With reference to this statement, explain each of the following:-
- Re-organisation of the army (3)
  - End of Peshwaship and the Mughal rule (3)
  - Rise of Nationalism (4)
- Q.VII Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:-
- "We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from power blocs or groups aligned against each other, which have led in the past towards war, which may again lead to disaster..."



- In the context of the above, identify the two individuals in the picture, with Nehru and state what movement they were associated with. (2)
  - What were the principles adopted by them called? Name these principles. (4)
  - Why has this Movement acquired great importance in international politics in modern times? (4)
- Q.VIII The Mountbatten Plan was the final proposal put forward by the British to solve the deadlock between the main political parties in India. In this context, mention:-
- Three reasons for the Cabinet Mission's rejection of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan. (3)
  - Three provisions of the Mountbatten Plan. (3)
  - Four reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. (4)
- Q.IX The United Nations is concerned with establishing peace and friendship among the nations. With reference to this statement, answer the following:-
- Mention three principles of the United Nations set for its members. (3)
  - i) What is 'Uniting for Peace' Resolution? (3)
  - ii) What is implied by 'the power to veto'? (4)
  - Mention three functions of UNESCO in the field of education. (3)
- Q.X With reference to the disintegration of the Soviet empire and the reunification of Germany, answer the following:-
- Mention two causes for the breakup of the Soviet Union. What replaced the Soviet Union by January 1992? (5)