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) How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected? [1]
(b) Mention any two electoral functions of the Union Parliament. [1]
(c) Mention two provisions of the Constitution, which clearly establish the supremacy of the Lok Sabha with regard to the Money Bill. [1]
(d) What is the composition of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India? [1]
(e) Mention one difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [1]
(f) Mention one important function of the Vice-President of India. [1]
(g) Mention one important function of the Prime Minister in relation to the Council of Ministers. [1]
(h) What is meant by the discretionary power of the President of India? [1]
(i) Mention two ways in which the Constitution ensures the Independence and impartiality of the judges of the Supreme Court. [1]
(j) What is meant by High Court being a Court of Record? [1]
Question 2
(a) What is meant by Doctrine of Lapse? [2]
(b) Mention any two objectives of the Early Nationalists. [2]
(c) When and by whom was Bengal partitioned? [2]
(d) State any two objectives of the All-India Muslim League. [2]
(e) Briefly explain the terms ‘Swadeshi’ and ‘Boycott’. [2]
(f) Mention any two clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. [2]
(g) What was the immediate cause of the First World War? [2]
(h) Mention two similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [2]
(i) What do you understand by the term ‘Human Rights’? [2]
(j) Mention any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)
SECTION A (CIVICS)

Question 3
Attempt any two questions from this Section

Compare the powers of the two Houses of the Union Parliament with reference to the following:

(a) Legislative powers [3]
(b) Financial Powers [3]
(c) Control over the Executive. [4]

Question 4

With reference to the President of India briefly explain the following:

(a) Reasons for the indirect election [3]
(b) Emergency Powers [3]
(c) Procedure for removal. [4]
Question 5
With reference to the jurisdiction and functions of the Supreme Court, explain the following:
(a) Advisory function [3]
(b) Custodian of fundamental rights [3]
(c) Judicial review. [4]

SECTION B
Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6
Many factors contributed to the growth of nationalism in India. In this context, explain the relevance of the following:
(a) Contribution of socio-religious reformers [3]
(b) Repressive policies of the British [3]
(c) Economic exploitation. [4]

Question 7
The Assertive Nationalists lost faith in the methods and ultimate success of the early nationalists. In the light of this statement, briefly describe:
(a) Basic beliefs of assertive nationalists [3]
(b) Difference between their methods and those of the early nationalists [3]
(c) Any two contributions made by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai. [4]
Question 8

(a) Identify the event in the above picture. Briefly explain any two causes that led to this event. [3]

(b) Programme of the movement. [3]

(c) Impact of the movement. [4]

Question 9

With reference to the Second World War, explain the following:

(a) Any two causes of the War [3]

(b) Impact of the Treaty of Versailles [3]

(c) The Cold War. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the United Nations, examine the following:

(a) Main objectives [3]

(b) Any three functions of the General Assembly [3]

(c) Composition of the Security Council, and any two of its functions. [4]