

# HISTORY & CIVICS

## (H.C.G. Paper – 1)

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time allowed: Two hours**

1. *Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
4. *The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*
5. *Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).*
6. *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**.*
7. *The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets[ ].*

### **Instruction for the Supervising Examiner**

*Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.*

**This paper consists of 12 printed pages.**

**T25 501**

© Copyright reserved.

**Turn Over**

**PART I (30 Marks)**

*(Attempt all questions from this Part.)*

**Question 1**

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) The Council of Ministers is *collectively responsible* to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens.

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	25	Is a famous journalist
X	45	Is an industrialist
Y	35	Has declared insolvency
Z	50	Has taken citizenship of another country

Select the one who is eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

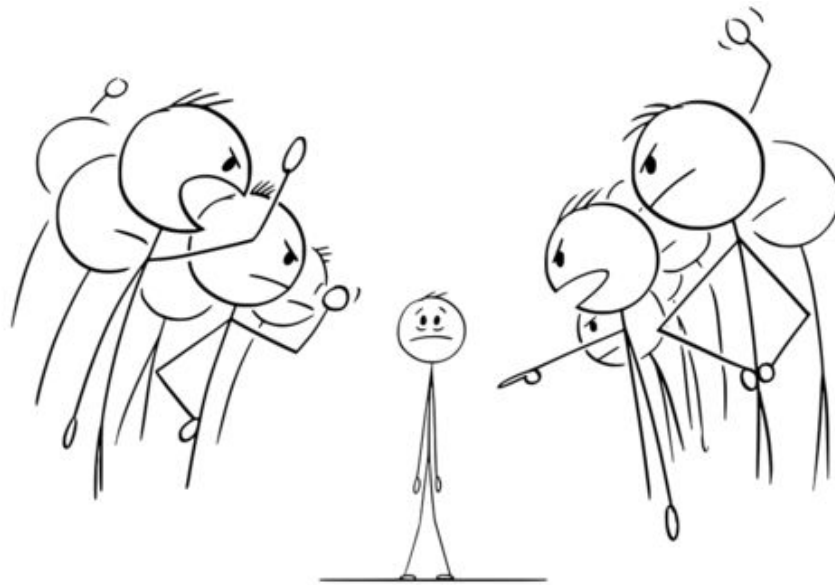
- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) With reference to the Supreme Court of India, complete the following:

Advisory Jurisdiction : Advice the President : : Judicial Review : \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Review its own judgements.
- (b) Review the judgements of the High Court.
- (c) Review the laws passed by the Parliament.
- (d) Review the administration of the Government.

(iv) Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker.



- (a) adjourn the house for lack of quorum.
- (b) dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- (c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.
- (d) disqualify the members under Anti-defection law.

- (v) If an *Adjournment Motion* is passed in the Lok Sabha \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the Lok Sabha will be dissolved.
  - (b) the House will discuss a matter of urgent public importance.
  - (c) the President ends the session.
  - (d) the Government will fall.
- (vi) Which *emergency* will be declared by the President if the security of the Nation is under threat?
- (a) General Emergency
  - (b) Financial Emergency
  - (c) Constitutional Emergency
  - (d) President's Rule
- (vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
- Assertion (A):** Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.
- Reason (R):** The Nationalists felt that the British wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.
- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
  - (b) (R) is true but (A) is false.
  - (c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
  - (d) (A) is the reason for (R).

(viii) Read the description and identify the person.

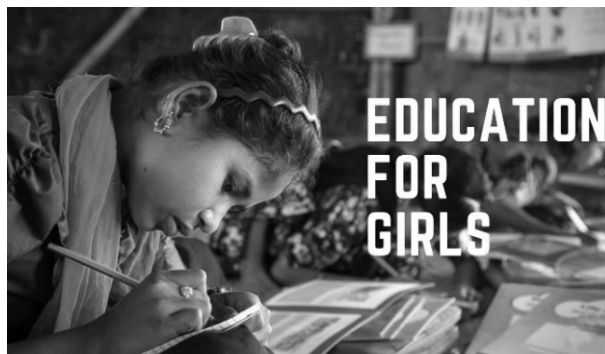
*He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand the British control over India.*

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Curzon

(ix) Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders.

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

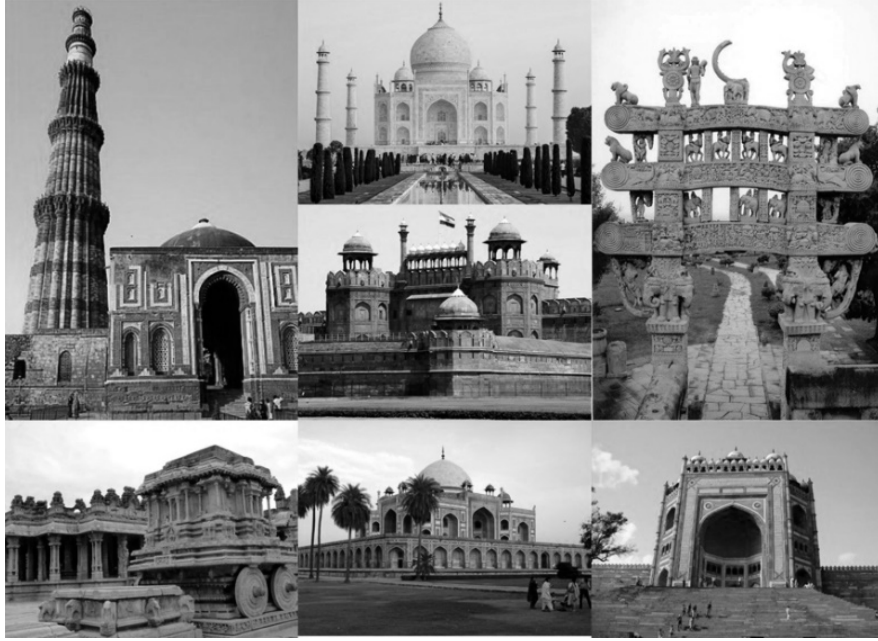
(x) Who among the following is **MOST** associated with this picture?



- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh

- (xi) Identify the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose:
- P.** Was the Supreme Commander of INA
  - Q.** Signed the Lucknow Pact
  - R.** Led the Quit India Movement
  - S.** Founded the Forward Bloc
- (a) P and Q
- (b) Q and R
- (c) P and S
- (d) R and S
- (xii) The market of a small industrial town **X** has been dominated by many products of foreign companies. The local residents decide to save the Indian industries by helping them increase their sales. Which method of the Assertive Nationalists must they follow to become self-reliant?
- (a) Passive Resistance
- (b) National Education
- (c) Swadeshi
- (d) Revivalism
- (xiii) Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of the United Nations Organisation?
- (a) Disarm
- (b) Disengage
- (c) Decolonise
- (d) Develop

(xiv) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is associated with this picture?



- (a) UNESCO
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) WHO
- (d) ILO

(xv) Which of the following is a common cause for the rise of dictatorship?

- (a) Faith in Democracy
- (b) Economic Crisis
- (c) Freedom of Press
- (d) Political Stability

- (xvi) Which of the following causes of the First World War is connected to this headline?



- (a) Imperialism
- (b) Aggressive Nationalism
- (c) Armament Race
- (d) Sarajevo Crisis

### Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. [2]
- (ii) Imagine you are an Early Nationalist leader. Mention *any two* methods you would follow to fight against the British. [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [2]
- (iv) Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]
- (v) Mention *any two* ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected the German Military Force. [2]
- (vi) What is meant by the term *Non-Alignment*? [2]
- (vii) *When a judicial system is correctly calibrated, the law is applied by judges fearlessly, without favour or fear and with respect. That is why judicial security of tenure is so fundamental. It is also why judges must be properly paid without any interference from the Executive or Legislature.* [2]

— (*The Need for Independent Judiciary*) UNODC

From the passage, deduce and mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary.

**PART II****SECTION A (20 Marks)**

(Attempt *any two* questions from this *Section*.)

**Question 3**

The Parliament of India comprises the President and the two houses. With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Parliament can make laws on subjects in the state list. [3]
- (ii) Explain the following terms: [3]
- (a) Question Hour
  - (b) Quorum
  - (c) No Confidence Motion
- (iii) When can the term of the Lok Sabha be extended? [4]  
Mention *any three* powers of the Lok Sabha which show its superiority over the Rajya Sabha.

**Question 4**

The Executive Power of the country is vested in the President and Vice President. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain the impeachment process through which the Parliament can remove the President from power. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* powers of the Vice President in her/his role as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. [3]

- (iii) With reference to the powers of President, mention: [4]
- (a) *Any two* Financial Powers
- (b) *Any two* Executive Powers

### Question 5

The High Courts of India are the highest courts of appeal in each state. With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court? Mention *any two* cases which fall under this jurisdiction. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any two* advantages of the Lok Adalat. Mention *any one* difference between the Sessions Court and the Court of the District Judge. [3]
- (iii) Explain the following with reference to the High Court: [4]
- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
- (b) Court of Record

### SECTION B (30 Marks)

(Attempt **any three** questions from this **Section**.)

### Question 6

The Revolt of 1857 was conscious beginning of the independence struggle against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? Who introduced it? [3]
- (ii) The British Government interfered in the social and religious matters of the Indians. Mention *any three* socio religious causes to justify this statement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* military causes which led to this Revolt. [4]

**Question 7**

The oppressive British colonial rule led to the growth of nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The repressive policies of Lord Lytton became a catalyst to the growth of nationalism. Mention *any three* of his repressive policies to justify this statement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* ways in which the Press promoted nationalism. [3]
- (iii) Who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress? [4]  
Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress.

**Question 8**

Look at the given picture and answer the questions that follows:



**Tears Of Blood: When 1,650  
Bullets Changed India Forever**

— *The Times of India, April 2019*

- (i) Identify the above incident. Which Gandhian movement did it lead to? Which incident led to the suspension of that movement? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* repressive provisions of the *Rowlatt Act*. [3]
- (iii) Mention the following: [4]
  - (a) *Any two* causes of the Quit India Movement.
  - (b) *Any two* causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Question 9**

Read the passage given and answer the following questions:

*In an effort to secure resources for its expanding industries, Japan invaded the northern Chinese province of Manchuria. Although many Western nations protested the Japanese action, most members of the League of Nations, including Canada, opposed any form of military intervention to defend Chinese sovereignty. A League of Nations commission, headed by the British diplomat Lord Lytton, was dispatched to Manchuria to investigate.*

— *Loyal Edmonton Regiment Museum*

- (i) How did the incident being described above become a cause for the Second World War? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* reasons for Hitler's attack on Poland. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* reasons for the failure of the League of Nations. [4]

**Question 10**

The organs and the agencies of the United Nation Organisation work towards the development of the world. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the General Assembly? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNICEF. Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]