

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.

Part I is Compulsory. All Questions from Part I are to be attempted. 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)

Q 1. Choose the correct option

- (i) Passing of which of the following motions results into resignation of the government. [1]
 (a) Adjournment Motion (b) ~~No - Confidence Motion~~
 (c) Cut Motion (d) Censure Motion
- (ii) Which of the following has the power to remove the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts? [1]
 (a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament (c) ~~President~~ (d) Governor
- (iii) How many members are elected to the Lok Sabha? [1]
 (a) 540 (b) 542 (c) 545 (d) 543 552
- (iv) How many members are elected to the Rajya Sabha? [1]
 (a) 245 (b) 233 (c) 230 (d) ~~250~~
- (v) The election of the President is held [1]
 (a) directly (b) indirectly (c) ~~according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system~~ (d) None of these
- (vi) Who can dissolve the Rajya Sabha and order fresh elections? [1]
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Vice President (d) ~~Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is never dissolved~~
- (vii) Which of the following was not one of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857? [1]
 (a) Nana Sahib (b) Rani of Jhansi (c) Hazrat Mahal (d) ~~Sindhia of Gwalior~~
- (viii) Which of the following generals finally defeated Rani Laxmibai? [1]
 (a) Henry Lawrence (b) General Neil (c) Colin Campbell (d) ~~Hugh Rose~~
- (ix) Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 during the tenure of which Viceroy? [1]
 (a) Lord Elgin (b) Lord Wellesley (c) Lord Dufferin (d) ~~Lord Ripon~~
- (x) Who founded the Arya Samaj? [1]
 (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Swami Vivekanand (c) ~~Dayanand Saraswati~~ (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xi) When was the resolution for Poorna Swaraj passed? [1]
 (a) 1929 (b) ~~1930~~ (c) 1931 (d) 1932

- (xii) Who was popularly called the 'Grand old Man of India'? [1]
 (a) M.G. Ranade, (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) S.N. Banerjea (d) G.K. Gokhale
- (xiii) In which year and session was Mahatma Gandhi elected the President of Congress? [1]
 (a) 1920, Nagpur (b) 1924, Belgaum (c) 1923, Kakinada (d) 1923, Delhi
- (xiv) Who was affectionately called 'Lokmanya'? [1]
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (xv) When did Adolf Hitler become the President of Germany? [1]
 (a) 1933 (b) 1934 (c) 1935 (d) 1936
- (xvi) USA dropped atom bombs on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in [1]
 (a) January 1945 (b) July 1945 (c) August 1945 (d) August 1947

Q 2.

- (i) Why is the High Court also known as court of record? [2]
 (ii) What is the meaning of Lok Adalat? [2]
 (iii) Write any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
 (iv) State any two limitations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German military power. [2]
 (v) Name the Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance. [2]
 (vi) What is meant by the term 'Veto' power? [2]
 (vii) Why was the League of Nations established? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)
Section A (Civics)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Q 3.

The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have Supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following :

- (i) How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? [3]
 (ii) Why is it called a Permanent house? [3]
 (iii) State any two Financial and any two Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

Q 4.

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most powerful institution in the Indian polity. In this context, answer the following:

- (i) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system of Government. State any two powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nation. [3]
 (ii) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
 (iii) Write any four functions of the 'Cabinet'. [4]

Q 5.

India has a single integrated judicial system that is Independent and Supreme.

With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following :

- (i) (a) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court? [3]
 (b) State any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court judge
 (ii) Explain briefly the term 'Court of Record' with reference to the High Court. [3]
 (iii) List any four writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [4]

Section B (History)

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

Q 6.

The Second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. With reference to the statement, answer the following :

- (i) Write any three repressive Colonial policies of the British. [3]
- (ii) State any three ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians. [3]
- (iii) Explain briefly any three differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement. [4]

Q 7

With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions :

- (a) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident. [3]
- (b) Where did this incident take place?
- (c) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence.
 - (i) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
 - (ii) State any four impacts of the movement. [4]



(i)

Q 8

With reference to the National Movement from 1930 to 1947, answer the following:

- (i) State any three features of the Programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930. [3]
- (ii) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931? [3]
- (iii) State any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. [4]

Q 9

With reference to the Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War, answer the following :

- (i) State any three reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. [3]
- (ii) Explain any three consequences of World War II. [3]
- (iii) Name the two rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II and state its signatory countries. [4]

Q 10.

The necessity to maintain International peace led to the establishment of the United Nations Organisation.

With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (i) Write any three functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'. [3]
- (ii) State the Composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (iii) Write any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]