

PART I (30 Marks) Attempt *all questions* from this Part.

Q1. Choose the correct option:

- (i) The present strength of the Lok Sabha is [1]
 (a) 550 (b) 545 ~~(c)~~ 543 (d) 552 → 542
- (ii) Name the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. [1]
 (a) President (b) Vice President ~~(c) Speaker~~ ~~(d) Prime Minister~~
- (iii) The power to legislate on the Residuary List lies with the [1]
 (a) Legislative Assemblies (b) Lok Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha ~~(d) Parliament~~
- (iv) The annual Budget is laid before the Parliament on which date every year? [1]
 (a) 28 February (b) 29 February ~~(c) 1 February~~ (d) 30 March
- (v) Which of the following statements regarding an ordinance is not correct? [1]
 (a) It is issued by the Prime Minister (b) It is issued by the President
 (c) It remains in force for 8 months ~~(d) Both (a) and (c)~~
- (vi) The Prime Minister is [1]
 (a) head of the state ~~(b) head of the government~~ (c) head of the state as well as government
 (d) none of these
- (vii) Annexation of which kingdom infuriated the Bengal sepoys and sparked off the Rebellion? [1]
 (a) Satara (b) Jhansi ~~(c) Awadh~~ (d) Punjab
- (viii) Reactionary policies of which of the following Viceroy's gave a great impetus to the arousing of nationalism? [1]
 (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Ripon (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (ix) Choose the wrong pair regarding Congress session and its President? [1]
 (a) 1886 : W.C. Bonnerjee (b) 1947 : J.B. Kripalani (c) 1924 : Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) 1918 : Pt. M.M. Malaviya
- (x) Who founded the Kesari & Mahratta journals? [1]
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai ~~(b) Lokmanya Tilak~~ (c) Annie Besant (d) G.K. Gokhale
- (xi) When did the Congress split between Moderates & Radicals? [1]
~~(a) 1907~~ (b) 1885 (c) 1924 (d) 1916
- (xii) The Morley-Minto Reforms of _____ introduced communal electorate. [1]
 (a) 1809 ~~(b) 1909~~ (c) 1919 (d) 1935
- (xiii) The newspapers New India and The Common Weal were associated with? [1]
 (a) Annie Bajaj (b) B. G. Tilak (c) Lajpat Rai (d) Annie Besant
- (xiv) Arrest of which of the following leaders sparked off an agitation in Amritsar culminating in the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh? [1]
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lajpat Rai ~~(c) Dr Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew~~ (d) Ali Brothers
- (xv) The Gandhi - Irwin pact led to the suspension of which national movement? [1]
~~(a) Non-Cooperation Movement~~ (b) Bardoli Satyagraha (c) Champaran Satyagraha
~~(d) Civil Disobedience Movement~~
- (xvi) The March on Rome is related to which dictator? [1]
 (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Napoleon (d) Winston Churchill

Q 2.

- (i) What are the qualifications required to become the Judge of a High court? [2]
(ii) Differentiate between a Censure Motion and a No-Confidence Motion. [2]
(iii) Mention two contributions of INA (Indian National Army) to the Indian freedom movement. [2]
(iv) How much did Germany have to pay as war reparation charges according to the Treaty of Versailles? [2]
(v) Mention the Big Five countries that constitute the Permanent members of the Security Council. [2]
(vi) Mention any two functions of the WHO. [2]
(vii) What do you understand by the term NAM? Mention its chief architects. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

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

Q 3. *The Rajya Sabha or the Upper House is a Permanent House. With reference to the Rajya Sabha, answer the following questions :*

- (i) (a) How is a member of the Rajya Sabha elected?
(b) What is his/her tenure? [3]
(ii) (a) How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha?
(b) How many members does the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha? [3]
(iii) Mention four special powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Q 4.

The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set-up in India. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by the term single integrated judicial system? [3]
(ii) Explain the impeachment procedure for the removal of judges. [3]
(iii) In the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, state the difference between the original jurisdiction and the appellate jurisdiction. Mention two functions that come under original jurisdiction. [4]

Q 5.

The President of India is a nominal and constitutional head of the nation. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (i) Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the State? State two examples of his legislative powers that suggest his nominal status. [3]
(ii) Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency. [3]
(iii) Explain two discretionary powers of the President. [4]

Section B (History)

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

Q 6. *The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the Civil Disobedience Movement began. In this context answer the following questions:*

- (i) Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government? Why did the Congress boycott the Commission? [3]
(ii) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12th March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event. [3]

(iii) Why did Gandhiji call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it? [4]

Q 7. From 1905 to 1907, there emerged a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) Differentiate between the Moderates (Early Nationalists) and the Assertive/Radical Nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating one objective and two achievements of each wing of the Congress. [3]

(ii) Name the Assertive/Radical Nationalist leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Why is the person known as the forerunner of Gandhiji? [3]

(iii) Explain how the repressive policies of Lord Curzon and influence of international events led to Assertive nationalism. [4]

Q 8. In the above historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is seen giving his famous speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. In this context, answer the following



(i) Mention the Provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies. [3]

(ii) Give the provisions of the Mountbatten Plan [3]

(iii) Mention four important reasons for the All India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

Q9. There were several far reaching consequences as a result of the First World War. In this context, answer the following.

(i) Explain how World War I brought about a changed political scenario of the world. [3]

(ii) What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles? [3]

(iii) How was the war responsible for the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively? [4]

Q 10.

The United Nations, apart from its main organs, also works through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention two of its functions in the field of education. [3]

(ii) Explain **three** vital roles that the WHO plays in combating diseases. [3]

(iii) Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after the Second World War. State any three of its functions. [4]