

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) An Ordinance is called a temporary law.

Which of the following statements correctly describes the same:

- a) Only the cabinet can prepare an ordinance
- b) it is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.
- c) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks, it becomes inoperative.
- d) Only the President can promulgate an ordinance.

(ii) The opposition feels that the ruling government does not have the majority in the Lok Sabha and wants to bring down the government.

Which of these motions will the Leader of the Opposition move?

- a) Adjournment motion
- b) Motion of thanks
- c) No-confidence motion
- d) Censure motion

(iii) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under this jurisdiction:

- a) Revisory
- b) Advisory
- c) Original
- d) Appellate

(iii) Gandhiji gave the mantra, ' Do or Die' to the nation on the eve of which mass movement?

- a) Rowlett satyagraha
- b) Quit India movement
- c) Salt satyagraha
- d) Non-cooperation movement

(iv) Which of the following statements reveal the beliefs of the Brahmo samaj with respect to religion?

- i. belief in monotheism
- ii. Emphasis on rituals and prayers,
- iii. Emphasis on prayer, meditation and charity
- iv. Emphasis on unity between people of all religions and creed.

a) All of the above b) (i), (ii) & (iii) c) (i), (iii) & (iv) d) (ii), (iii) & (iv)

(v) 'A Nation in the Making' was authored by:

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) M. G. Ranade
- c) Surendranath Banerjee

- d) Bipin Chandra pal
- (vi) According to the Indian Independence Act, a plebiscite would be held in:
- a) Princely States
 - b) Central Provinces
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Sylhet

(vii) (A) The Muslim League's demand for Pakistan was rejected by the Cabinet Mission.

(B) The Muslim league accepted the Cabinet Mission plan as it felt that the grouping of Muslim majority provinces in a way meant the formation of Pakistan.

- (a) B contradicts A
- (b) B is the reason for A
- (c) A is true, but B is false
- (d) A & B are independent of each other

(viii) The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy occurred on this date:

- a) April 13,1919
- b) April 12,1918
- c) April 13,1913
- d) April 11,1920

(ix) Rabindranath Tagore expressed his anguish and anger over the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, which was felt by the whole nation by renouncing the following:

- a) The Nobel Prize
- b) The Gold medal
- c) The Silver medal
- d) The Knighthood

(x) The Khilafat Movement was started by:

- a) Mohommad Ali Jinnah
- b) Shaukat Ali
- c) Asaf Ali
- d) Sayyid Ahmad Khan

(xi) [A] Subhas Chandra Bose set up the INA headquarters in Yangon and in Singapore.

[B] Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to organize a non-violent struggle from outside India.

- a) B contradicts A
- b) B is the reason for A
- c) A is true but B is false
- d) A & B are independent of each other

(xii) Complete the following analogy with respect to members of the Rajya Sabha.

Elected: 238:: Nominated: _____

- a) 20
- b) 15
- c) 12
- d) 10

(xiii) For how long can President's rule be imposed in a state?

- a) One month
- b) two months
- c) six months
- d) three months

(xiv) Identify the officials who formed the electoral college for the presidential elections in India:

P: Elected members of Parliament.

Q: Nominated members of Parliament.

R: Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

S: Nominated members of State Legislative Councils

- a) P & Q
- b) R & S
- c) P & R
- d) Q & S

(xv) In 1856, the British East India Company justified the annexation of Awadh, a princely state in northern India on this ground:

- a) to acquire more land for British colonies
- b) to stop the rebellion against the British
- c) to punish the Nawab of Awadh for opposing British rule
- d) due to alleged misgovernance by the Nawab of Awadh

(xvi) what happens if the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha fail to agree on an ordinary bill?

- a) The bill is sent back to the Houses of Parliament for the consideration.
- b) The matter is decided by the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- c) The bill is sent back to the Lok Sabha for the consideration.
- d) The bill is sent back to the Rajya Sabha for the consideration.

Question 2

[14]

- i. How did Lord Mayo further the policy of 'Divide and Rule'? **[2]**
- ii. List any two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji **[2]**

- iii. Elucidate the Vernacular Press Act [2]
- iv. What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
- v. List the contribution of Jyotiba Phule in the field of social reformation. Mention the society found by him. [2]
- vi. State the main points/Clauses of the Mountbatten Plan with regards to:
 - a) North West Frontier Province [2]
 - b) The District of Sylhet [2]

Part II
Section A (CIVICS)

Answer any Two Questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Union Legislature of India is not only the lawmaking body, but the centre of all democratic political process with reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three circumstances under which the Lok Sabha can make laws on the subject in the state list [3]
- (ii) Explain the terms: a) Vote on Account b) Budget [3]
- (iii) State the functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha with regards to Parliamentary committees [4]

Question 4

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases.

With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? Mention any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (ii) Elucidate the meaning of the statement, ‘ Supreme Court is called the Court of Record’: Mention its two implications. [3]
- (iii) Explain the following Writs issued by the Supreme Court: [4]
 - a) Mandamus
 - b) Quo-Warranto

Question 5

'The Constitution of India provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head', with regards to this fact, answer the following questions:

- i. Mention any three points of distinction between council of ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- ii. Elucidate the Prime Minister's role inside the Parliament. [3]
- iii. Highlight the Prime Minister's role as Leader of the Nation: Mention any three portfolios handled by him. [4]

Section B

Answer any **Three Questions** from this Section

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention the Socio-Religious cause pertaining to the fears regarding the Western Education [3]
- (ii) Why did the taxing of the religious places cause widespread resentment amongst the Indians? [3]
- (iii) Give a detailed account of the consequences of the war with regards to: a) The End of the Moghuls & Peshwas & [4]
b) The Foreign Policy

Question 7

The Congress Working Committee met in February 1930 at Sabarmati Ashram and vested in Gandhiji powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement, with regards to this, answer the following questions.

- (i) Mention the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]
- (ii) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference? [3]
- (iii) Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. [4]

Question 8

Lord Mountbatten realised that the Cabinet Mission plan was an unworkable and the partition of India was inevitable. With regards to this, answer the following questions:



(i) Identify the three main personalities shown in the picture. Mention the occasion. [3]

(ii) Mention the clause of the Two New Dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [3]

(iii) State any one reason why the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten plan; Similarly, cite any one reason why the congress accepted the plan. [4]

Question 9

- (i) Enumerate the objectives of the Forward Bloc [3]
- (ii) Any three objectives of the Indian National Army (INA) [3]
- (iii) Write a short note on the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose. [4]

Question 10

The nature of the British colonial rule over India helped the growth of national sentiment among the Indians with regards to the growth of nationalism. Answer the following questions:

- i. What was the Ilbert Bill controversy? [3]
- ii. Mention the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a social reformer. [3]
- iii. Highlight the role of Press in promoting nationalism [4]
-