

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent reading the question paper. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

1. By the provisions of which of the following 20,000 estates of the landlords were confiscated by the East Indian company?
 - a) The Hunter commission
 - b) the Frazer commission.
 - c) The Inam commission
 - d) the woods dispatch.

2. A single Constitution is a feature of _____ form of government
 - a) Monarchical
 - b) federal
 - c) unitary
 - d) none of the above

3. An effect of the uprising of 1857 was that
 - a) The spirit of rebellion in India was crushed.
 - b) The British became totally demoralized.
 - c) The British abundant the repressive policies.
 - d) Unity was fought between Hindus and Muslims.

4. The East India company is territorial power began to increase rapidly in India after which of the following battles?
 - a) The battle of Buxar?
 - b) The battle of Plassey
 - c) The first Anglo Mysore war
 - d) The third Anglo Maratha war

5. The doctrine of lapse: Jhansi, Subsidiary Alliance, _____
 - a) Awadh
 - b) Mysore,
 - c) Tanjore
 - d) Jhansi

6. The non-permanent members of the Security Council have a term of _____ years

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 10

7. What is the minimum age required to be elected as the President of India?

- a) 30 years
- b) 32 years
- c) 40 years
- d) 35 years

8. The partition of Bengal was annulled and a new scheme was implemented on this ground:

- a) religious
- b) linguistic
- c) Cultural
- d) traditional.

9. Both early nationalist and assertive nationalists spoke wrote and edited newspapers, but which section had a wider reach & why?

- a) Early nationalist because they were well educated
- b) Early nationalists because they held official positions.
- c) Assertive nationalists because they used vernacular press as a medium.
- d) Assertive, nationalist because they used English language as a medium

10. How many high courts are there in India?

- a) 30
- b) 32
- c) 25
- d) 28

11. Lok Adalat means:

- a) District court,
- b) People's court
- c) High Court
- d) Supreme Court

12. Out of the following union territories, which Union Territory has a High Court of its own:

- a) Chandigarh
- b) London,
- c) New Delhi.
- d) Lakshadweep

13. Every High Court has the power of interpreting the Constitution. This power is known as:

- a) Judicial Review
- b) High Court Review
- c) Constitutional Review
- d) Interpretation Review

14. Identify the legislative powers of the Cabinet:

P: The Cabinet has no role in the amendment to the constitution.

Q: The Cabinet initiates almost 95% of the Bills.

R: The ministers answer questions put to them by the members of the Lok Sabha.

S: The cabinet directly advises the President of India.

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

15. Where is the headquarters of WHO located?

- a) New York, USA
- b) Geneva, Switzerland
- c) Paris, France
- d) Bern, Switzerland

16. Where is the headquarters of UNESCO located?

- a) Bern
- b) Geneva
- c) Hague
- d) Paris

Question 2

- i. State any two main features of NAM [2]
- ii. Mention any two functions of UNESCO [2]
- iii. list any two causes the rise of fascism in Italy. [2]
- iv. What were the objectives of the Forward Bloc? (Any two). [2]
- v. Name any two high courts of India, whose jurisdiction extends to more than two states [2]
- vi. State any two aims of league of Nations [2]
- vii. What is Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Any 2 features) [2]

PART II SECTION A (CIVICS)

Answer any two questions from this Section

Question 3

'The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State:'
With regards to the High Court answer the following questions:

- i. Explain the term Revisory Jurisdiction [3]
- ii. Elucidate any three differences between court of the district judge and sessions court [3]
- iii. State the meaning and advantages of Lok Adalats (any three) [4]

Question 4

'The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the most powerful institution in the Indian Polity.'

With regards to the Prime Minister and the council of ministers, also the following questions.

- i. Explain the formation of the Cabinet ministers under the Prime Minister [3]
- ii. Give an account of the Prime Minister's role inside the Parliament [3]

- iii. What is Collective Responsibility and Individual Responsibility of the members of the Cabinet? Explain. [4]

Question 5

India has opted for a federal system of government go with a strong unitary bias. With regards to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

i) Explain the following terms:

a) Question hour b) Zero-hour c) No-confidence motion [3]

ii) State the composition of the Rajya Sabha [3]

iii) Mention any three administrative functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

How is the speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [4]

SECTION B

Answer any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

'The process of the British conquest of India, which began from mid-18th century, and the subsequent consolidation of British rule was resented by the Indians': with regards to the First War of Independence, 1857, answer the following questions:

i) What was the Subsidiary Alliance system? Mention any two places that were conquered with this system [3]

ii) Explain how the Law of Property and the Policy of Taxing Religious Places became the two major Socio-Religious Causes that led to the revolt. [3]

iii) Who was the first Viceroy of India? State any three points of the Proclamation announced by Queen Victoria incorporating the transfer of governance from East India company to the British Crown [4]

Question 7

Mahatma Gandhi or *Bapu* was completely moved by the plight of the struggling Indians and dominated the Indian National Movement from 1915 to 1948:

In this regard, answer the following questions:

- i) As the Objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement, give a detailed account of the Swadeshi programmes: [3]
- ii) Explain the significance of the Rowlatt Act [3]
- iii) Write a short note on: [4]
 - a) Chauri Chaura
 - b) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Question 8

The UN has several specialized agencies through which it operates with regards to the Major Agencies of the United Nations, answer the following questions:

- i) List any three functions of the UNICEF [3]
- ii) Mention any three functions of WHO [3]
- iii) List any three scientific activities undertaken by the UNESCO [4]

Question 9



- i) Identify the logo: List any two of its official languages [3]
- ii) State the composition of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- iii) Explain how the Security Council is powerless to act due to Veto Power [4]

Question 10

It was the British policy of 'Divide and Rule' that led to the formation of the Muslim league in 1906. With regards to this, answer the following questions:

- i) Elucidate the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, in the formation of the Muslim league [3]
 - ii) List any three objectives of the Muslim League [3]
 - iii) What was the significance of the Lucknow Pact? [4]
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