

Attempt all questions from **Part I** (Compulsory). A total of three questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, one out of two questions from Section A and two out of three questions from Section B.
The marks intended for questions are given in brackets []

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1.

(16x1)

- (i) A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance.
Which motion should the house move to allow this ?
 - a) Adjournment Motion.
 - b) No-Confidence Motion.
 - c) Confidence Motion
 - d) Censure Motion.
- (ii) The right of the Members to ask questions in the House is known as :
 - a) Defection
 - b) Interjection
 - c) Prorogation
 - d) Inter pellation
- (iii) Who is empowered to promulgate an Ordinance when the Parliament is not in session ?
 - a) The Vice-President
 - b) The President
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) The Speaker
- (iv) 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
- (v) The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers.
 - a) Cabinet Ministers
 - b) Ministers of State
 - c) Deputy Ministers
 - d) Council of Ministers
- (vi) The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to :
 - a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
- (vii) _____announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use Imperial titles.
 - a) Lord Canning
 - b) Lord Wellesley
 - c) Lord Ripon
 - d) Lord Dalhousie

- (viii) An Act for the Better Government of India was passed in the year :
- 1857
 - 1858
 - 1859
 - 1860
- (ix) The General Service Enlistment Act implied that soldiers :
- would not be given promotions
 - would have to travel overseas to fight
 - would be given less salaries
 - would not be given extra allowances
- (x) Analysing the picture given below, identify the statement that does Not align with its content.



- The press spread modern liberal ideals such as liberty, freedom, and equality among the populace.
 - The press provided a platform for various social groups from different regions of the country to exchange their views.
 - The press played an important role in organising political movements.
 - The press regularly praised the fair policies of the British Government in India.
- (xi) Which of the following was NOT a Method of struggle of the early nationalists called Moderate ?
- Petitions
 - Resolutions
 - Deputations
 - Boycotting British goods.
- (xii) Name the famous weekly paper by means of which Bal Gangadhar Tilak made bitter attacks on the British Government.
- Kesari
 - Samvad Kaumudi
 - The Ganpati Times
 - The Hindu.
- (xiii) Assertion (A): Before the outbreak of World War I, Europe was divided into two hostile armed camps.
Reason (R) : The formation of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente created a rigid system of alliance.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (xiv) Which of these countries was not part of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis ?
- Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - France

- (xv) Which of the following statements about the Cold War is Incorrect ?
- It was a competition between the US and the Soviet Union and their respective allies.
 - It was an ideological war between the super powers.
 - It triggered an arm race.
 - The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
- (xvi) Which of these was a consequences of the Second World War ?
- Rise of Fascism in Italy
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Rise of Nazism in Germany
 - Formation of the United Nations

Question 2.

- What is Quorum ? What is the Quorum to constitute a meeting of the Lok Sabha ? (2)
- Mention any two circumstances under which the Vice-President will take over the office of the President. (2)
- When and by whom was the East India Association founded ? (2)
- Mention any two significance of the Lucknow Pact. (2)
- When was the Muslim League formed ? Who presided over its first session at Dhaka ? (2)
- Mention any two causes that led to the rise of Fascism and Nazism. (2)
- What are the full forms of NATO and SEATO. (2)

PART II (50 Marks)

Section A

(Attempt any two out of three)

Question 3.

Write reference to the Union Parliament, explain the following :-

- Composition of Rajya Sabha. (3)
- The Judicial powers of the Parliament (3)
- Any four Exclusive powers in the Domain of Lok Sabha (4)

Question 4.

The President is an essential part of the Union Parliament. In this context answer the following :-

- What qualifications should a person possess in order to be elected as the President? (3)
- Mention any three reasons given for adopting the method of Indirect Election for Presidential Election (3)
- Mention any two of the following given powers of the President of India
 - Financial Powers (2)
 - Executive Powers (2)

Question 5.

“ Prime Minister is the keystone of the Cabinet arch” With regard to this, answer the following :-

- State any three powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet (the Council of Ministers) (3)
- Prime Minister's position in the Parliament (3)
- Mention four points of distinctions between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. (4)

Section B

(Attempt any three)

Question 6.

Using the following points describe the main political causes that led to the First War of Independence in 1857

- British policy of Territorial Expansion under the pretext of the Doctrine of Lapse. (3)
- Unpopular Administration. (3)
- Mention the terms or conditions to be fulfilled by Indian rulers who entered into a subsidiary Alliance. (4)

Question 7.

With reference to the social reformers and factors leading to the growth of Nationalism, explain the following:-

- a) What were the economic ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy ? (3)
- b) Formation of Satya Shodhak Samaj and its aims. (3)
- c) How did the given repressive colonial policies caused an annoying sense of humiliation in the minds of educated Indians. (2)
 - i) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (2)
 - ii) The Arms Act, 1878

Question 8.

With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions :-

- a) Who partitioned Bengal ? Mention any two points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the actual motive behind the decision of partition. (3)
- b) What was the main difference between the 'ultimate object of the early Nationalists and the assertive nationalists ? (3)
- c) Explain briefly any four differences in the methods adopted between the Early and Assertive Nationalists in the National Movement. (4)

Question 9.

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- a. Identify the leader in the above picture. Mention any two of his ideologies. (3)
- b. Mention any three causes for the rise of Nazism. (3)
- c. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? Mention any three reasons given by this leader to justify his action. (4)

Question 10.

The war that broke out in 1914 was fought on the land and in the air, on the sea and under it. The war caused the heaviest ever loss of human lives known until then. With reference to this, explain the following:

- (i) State any three main causes of the First World war. (3)
- (ii) Mention any three ways in which Germany was affected by the Treaty of Versailles. (3)
- (iii) Mention any four objectives of the League of Nations, apart from the prevention of war. (4)

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