

Answer to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
You will not be allowed to write during 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.
Section A is compulsory. Attempt any four questions from Section B.
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Section A
Attempt all questions

Q1. Choose the correct option:

- (i) The numbers of members of Rajya Sabha from states and union Territories is: [1]
(a) 238 (b) 250 (c) 235 (d) 220
- (ii) The delegates at the _____ conference condemned colonialism and emphasised the need for [1]
economic growth in the third world countries.
(a) Paris (b) Delhi (c) Belgrade (d) Bandung
- (iii) Whose resignation implies resignation of the whole cabinet? [1]
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) Deputy Minister
- (iv) Name the International organisation that was formed after World War II. [1]
(a) League of Nations (b) World Trade Organization
(c) United Nations Organisation (UNO) (d) International Monetary Fund
- (v) Assertion (A): In the Railway compartments people of all castes had to sit together, and there [1]
was general acceptance.

Reason (R): The railways and telegraphs were looked down upon as means to break social order and castes-rules.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is a false.
- (d) A is the false but R is true.

- (vi) Which of the following was not a part of the “Allied Powers”? [1]
(a) France (b) USA (c) Germany (d) Britain
- (vii) _____ came to the support of Rani Lakshmi Bai after the fall of Kanpur to the British. [1]
(a) Taty Tope (b) Mangal Pandey (c) Nana Saheb (d) Soldiers
- (viii) The word ‘Facism’ means [1]
(a) Capitalism (b) Democracy (c) Autocracy (d) Communism
- (ix) When and where was the first session of Indian National Congress held? [1]
(a) Kolkata, 1886 (b) Surat 1907 (c) Lucknow 1916 (d) Mumbai 1885
- (x) Which countries, along with their allies were called the “Central Powers”? [1]
(a) Germany, Britain (b) Russia, Bulgaria
(c) Italy, Turkey (d) Germany, Austria
- (xi) Who was awarded the title of the Companion of the Indian Empire? [1]
(a) Surendranath Banerjee (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) MG Ranade
- (xii) Forward Bloc was founded by [1]
(a) M N Roy (b) Subash Chandra Bose
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Chandrasekhar Azad
- (xiii) Who was known as Father of Revolutionary Thoughts in India ? [1]
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) BalGangadharTilak (d) LalaRajpatRai

(xiv) In which year did Jinnah put forward his two nation theory? [1]
(a) 1930 (b) 1935 (c) 1940 (d) 1945

(xv) After the failure of the Cripps mission, the quit India movement was launched in [1]
(a) 1940 (b) 1935 (c) 1943 (d) 1942

(xvi) From where are the judges of the Supreme Court paid? [1]
(a) Law Ministry (b) Parliament
(c) PM Relief Fund (d) Consolidated Fund of India

Q2. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why did the Congress refuse to participate in the formation of the Interim Government under the Cabinet Mission Plan? [2]

(ii) When and by whom was the Vernacular Press Act passed ? [2]

(iii) What procedure is followed in the appointment of the Chief Justice of a High Court? [2]

(iv) (a) Name the paper started by Bipin Chandra Pal. [2]
(b) What methods did he advocate for attaining the goal of Swaraj ?

(v) What are the basic principles of Non-Alignment or Panchsheel ? [2]

(vi) (a) Name the two organisations set up by Surendranath Banerjee. [2]
(b) What were his goals and how did he want to achieve them ?

(vii) Who allocates portfolios to the different ministers ? [2]

SECTION B
Attempt any two questions from this section

Q3. Answer the following questions.

You go to a small village to do some social work. The village head asks you the following [10] questions. What answer would you give him?

- (a) What is meant by a Lok Adalat? How do the Lok Adalats function?[3]
- (b) What are the advantages of resolution of disputes through Lok Adalats?[3]
- (c) What is the scope of a Lok Adalat in India?[4]

Q4. Answer the following questions.

As head of the Government, the Prime Minister has the responsibility of managing all affairs of [10] the country. In this context, state the following:

- (a) The manner of his appointment. [3]
- (b) His important powers. [3]
- (c) His position under the Parliamentary system of government. [4]

Q5. Answer the following questions.

With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions : [10]

- (a) Which House is considered to be more powerful the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha ? State two reasons to justify your answer. [4]
- (b) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected ? Mention two functions of the Speaker during the session of the Parliament. [3]
- © Mention four ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers. [3]

SECTION B
Attempt any three questions from this section

Q6. Answer the following questions.

The First War of Independence of 1857 was a culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the [10] British rule.

In this context enumerate the following causes :

- (a) Military causes [3]
- (b) Economic causes [3]
- (c) Political causes [4]

Q7. Answer the following questions.

The period between 1920 to 1947 was marked with major events and reforms that finally led us [10] to our Independence. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State three provisions of Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (b) How did the Congress and the Muslim League respond to the Cabinet Mission Plan. [3]
- (c) Mention any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]

Q8. Answer the following questions.

Mountbatten formula was to divide India but to retain maximum unity. In the light of the [10] statement, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the basis of the Partition of India.[3]
- (b) State any three features of the Mountbatten Plan.[3]
- (c) Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan?[4]

Q9. Answer the following questions.

Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:

[10]



- (a) Identify the leader in the picture.[3]
- (b) State any four factors that led to the rise of dictatorship in Italy.[3]
- (c) Briefly describe how the leader in the picture formed a totalitarian government in his country.[4]

Q10. Answer the following questions

With the surrender of Japan, the Second World War was finally over. The war had far-reaching [10] consequences. Against this background, write short notes on:

- (a) Effect of World War II on Japan. [3]
- (b) The division of Germany. [3]
- (c) Division of the world into two Power Blocs. [4]

----- All the Best -----

ANSWER 1

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (i) (a) | (ii) (c) | (iii) (c) | (iv) (a) | (v) (b) | (vi) (b) | (vii) (b) |
| (viii) (d) | (ix) (b) | (x) (b) | (xi) (b) | (xii) (c) | (xiii) (b) | (xiv) (b) |
| (xv) (c) | (xvi) (b) | | | | | |

ANSWER 2

(i) (a) If he/she holds any office of profit under the Union or state Government.

(b) If he/she is an undercharged insolvent.

A member of Parliament may with prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a minister to any matter of 'urgent public importance and the minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date. This is called Call-Attention Motion.

(i) i) An Act was passed in 1720 which prohibited the use of Indian silk and calicoes in England This was done to reduce the popularity of Indian textile products in England

(Heavy duties on Indian products were imposed whereas British products were sold without any duties.

(iv) (a) Subhash Chandra Bose took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

He differed with Gandhiji's policies, principles and programmes to achieve freedom. He resigned from the presidentship of the Congress in 1939 and laid the foundation of a new party called the Forward Bloc.

(b) In February 1943, he left for Germany to organise an armed struggle against the English and then came to Japan to do it with the help of the Japanese. In Singapore, he organised the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army or INA) to achieve freedom for India. He also founded the provisional government of free India at Singapore in October, 1943.

(v) Bengal was partitioned in 1905. Lord Curzon, was responsible for it.

(vi) (a) UNICEF assists in the planning and extension of services befitting children in consultation with the countries concerned and in the exchange of experience between countries.

(b) It assists governments to plan, develop and extend in both rural and urban environment low cost community based services in the interrelated fields of maternal and child health, applied nutrition, clean water and sanitation.

(vii) The five permanent members of the Security Council China, France, Russia, USA and Great Britain enjoyed veto power! By the application of this right a permanent member can reject or make invalid any decision. of the Security Council.

ANSWER 3

(i) For a successful federal democracy, it is most essential that the courts of law should be independent to administer justice and to interpret the Constitution and the different laws passed by various legislatures from time to time. Independence of Judiciary implies that neither the Executive nor the Legislature nor any movement or private agency should be able to influence the judges in the course of their discharge of duties as a judge. This independence of Judiciary has been ensured in India by means of following provision:

(a) Security of service

(b) Security of pay and allowances

(c) No discussion on their conduct in Parliament

(d) No practice after retirement

(ii) The Supreme Court and the High Courts act as the court of record also. All the decisions and decrees issued by them are duly printed and kept in record for future reference in the Court as well as for the use of lawyers in their pleadings. Important decisions by the High Courts of the land are also kept in record for future reference by the Supreme Court and other courts. The decisions of these courts are used by lawyers during pleadings in lower courts.

(iii) The Constitution of India has ensured the independence of the Judiciary through :

- (i) appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court by the President after consulting the Cabinet and the Judges of the Supreme Court ;
- ii) removal of judges by the President through impeachment on grounds of proven misbehaviour or incapacity ;
- (iii) security of tenure of the Judges ; (iv) security of salaries and service conditions ;
- (v) freedom to announce decisions and decrees in the court ; (vi) punishment for contempt of court ;
- (vii) no discussion in the legislature on the conduct of Judges; and (viii) prohibition of practice after retirement.

ANSWER 4

(i) The tenure of a member of the Lok Sabha is 5 years whereas that of a member of the Rajya Sabha is 6 years.

Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

(i) The maximum number of members of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 550 (effective strength : 543). Seats are allotted to different states and union territories in the Lok Sabha on the basis of their population.

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha can be 250 members (effective strength : 245). While 233 members are elected by the states, twelve members are nominated by the President from amongst people who have distinguished themselves in various spheres, such as Arts, Sciences, Literature, Social Service, etc.

(iii) The Parliament is the supreme law making body of India. It frames new laws and amends or repeals existing laws, if necessary, on all the 97 subjects of the Union List and all the Residuary Subjects which are not mentioned in any list.

As far as the 47 subjects in the Concurrent List are concerned, both the Parliament and State Legislatures have got the right to make laws. But in case of conflict between a central law and state law, the central law prevails.

ANSWER 5

(a) Three functions of Council of Ministers are :

1. Policy Making : The Cabinet formulates both external and domestic policies of the Government.

Individual Ministers have reasonable freedom of action, but on all major matters they have to consult the Cabinet.

2. Implementation of Policies: Once a policy decision is taken by the Cabinet on any subject, it is conveyed to the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister of the concerned Ministry. They work out the details and pass it to the civil servants under that Ministry to implement the decision.

3. Finances of the Government : The Cabinet is responsible for the expenditure of the government for presenting the demand for grants and also for raising necessary income by various means including taxation.

(b) Parliament ensures Cabinet's responsibility to the people, in general, and to the Parliament as a whole. The methods adopted by the Parliament are :

(i) A vote of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.

(i) Rejection of a Government bill.

(iii) Passing a bill opposed by the Government. (iv) Voting a cut in the Budget.

(v) Passing an amendment to a bill against the wishes of the Government. (vi) Reducing the salaries of the Ministers. (vii) Asking questions. (viii) Adjournment motions.

(ix) Rejecting some government measures.

(c) The Cabinet formulates both external and domestic policies of the Government. It takes decisions on matters such as defence, economic policy, security needs, President's Rule in State, formation of new States, Industrial policy, imports and electoral reforms.

Individual Ministers have reasonable freedom of action, but on all major matters they have to consult the Cabinet.

ANSWER 6

(a) (i) The war ended the East India Company's rule in India. The Act of 1858 transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown.

(i) Secondly, the Board of control and court of directors were abolished. Their powers were transferred to

the Secretary of State, who was to be assisted by the Indian Council consisting of 15 members. Secretary of State was to draw salary and allowances from the revenues of India.

(iii) Thirdly, appointments to the Civil Service were to be made by open competition. Lastly, Governor-General received the additional title of Viceroy. The title denoted the new position of the Governor-General as the representative of the Crown in India vis-a-vis the native princess and Nawab.

(b) Queen Victoria declared in her Proclamation of 1858 that the British government would not annex the Indian states. Secondly, all the treaties that the princess had concluded with the company would be honoured. Thirdly, their right of adoption and succession were to be recognised.

At the same British government took all possible steps to render Indian states militarily weak by limiting their number of troops.

(c) Changes in the Army: The Indian army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising, in the following manner :

(i) The strength of European troops in India was increased to 65,000. The number of Indian troops was reduced to 140,000. Practically the same ratio was maintained till the First World War.

(ii) European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. (iii) The earlier policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. (iv) To resist the Indian soldiers from rising again against the British rule, the sophisticated weapons and ammunition were never placed under the charge of Indians. All Indian artillery units, with the exceptions of a few mountain units, were disbanded.

(v) Discrimination on the basis of caste, region and religion was practised in the recruitment to the army.

(vi) In order to discourage nationalism, measures such as introduction of caste and community in most regiments were taken.

(vii) Newspapers, journals and nationalist publications were prevented from reaching the soldiers to keep the Indian army separated from the life of the rest of the population.

ANSWER 7

(i) The Simon Commission's arrival in India in 1928 led to a powerful protest movement. The Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon. All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. Lord Irwin announced in October 1929 a vague offer of "dominion status" for India in future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future Constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress.

In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand as the Independence Day.

of 'Poorna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food and the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. The letter stated that if the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, 1930, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Lord Irwin was not willing to negotiate. So Gandhiji started his famous Salt March on 12 March, 1930.

(i) The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in 1931 and Gandhiji took part in it as the sole representative of the Congress. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits which the British government conceded. The communal tangle could not be solved on account of the uncompromising attitude of Mr. Jinnah. So Gandhiji returned without any settlement.

(iii) The British government was unnerved due to the resounding success of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Lord Irwin invited Gandhiji for talks. In March 1931, an agreement was reached between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin, known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact. According to the Pact, government agreed to release those political prisoners who had remained non-violent and conceded the right to make salt for consumption.

The right to peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops was also granted. On its part, the Congress suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to take part in the Second Round Table Conference to be held in London.

ANSWER 8

1) Military causes :

(a) Indian sepoys were treated with contempt by British officers. They were abused, punished and often maltreated.

(b) An English soldier was paid more than 8 times the Indian sepoy. The Indians were not appointed to high posts in the army. No Indian could rise higher than the post of a subedar.

(c) The military authorities forbade the sepoys to wear caste and sectarian marks, beards or turbans. In 1856, an Act was passed under which every new recruit undertook to serve overseas, if required. This hurt the sepoys' religious sentiments.

(i) Economic causes :

(a) The British exploited India's economic resources. Trade and commerce were ruined. The handicrafts men and artisans lost their livelihood. Indian people held the British responsible for their ruin and misery.

(b) Indian peasants had to pay heavy revenues and taxes. Moreover, they were exploited by zamindars, moneylenders and British officials. Peasants were totally impoverished. They were seething with discontent against the British.

(c) Only the English were appointed to high posts and given high salaries. Educated Indians were employed at low salaries at low posts. Most of them remained unemployed or underemployed. Their lot was miserable.

(iii) Political causes :

(a) Lord Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse ruthlessly. He annexed the states of Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambhalpur and a few others by application of this policy. As a result, Indian people and many princes turned against the British rule.

(b) The British announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah II, the Mughals would lose their title and his successors would have to vacate the Red Fort. This hurt the sentiments of Indians.

(c) The British refused to acknowledge Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, as the ruler of the Marathas. He was dethroned and pensioned off to Bithur. His territories and property were overtaken. No doubt, Nana Sahib turned against the British.

(d) The annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie in 1856 on the false pretext of mal-administration was widely resented in India, particularly in Awadh. This action angered the Company's sepoys, 75,000 of whom belonged to Awadh. The dissolution of the Nawab's administration and army threw out of jobs thousands of nobles, officials, officers and soldiers and created unemployment in every peasant's home.

Moreover, nearly 21,000 talugdars lost their estates. These talugdars or zamindars became the most dangerous opponents of the British rule.

ANSWER 9

(i) The event refers to the transfer of power. Jawaharlal Nehru is being sworn in as the Prime Minister of independent India. The lady seen in the picture is Lady Mountbatten, wife of Lord Mountbatten. This event took place in the year 1947.

(i) On the basis of the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on July 16, 1947. Following were the main provisions of this Act :

(a) Two independent dominions, namely India and Pakistan, shall be set up on August 15, 1947. Pakistan was to consist of Sindh, Baluchistan, N.W.F.P., the West Punjab and East Bengal. Rest of the territories were to be included in India.

(b) The British Government was to have no control over the affairs of the dominions after August 15, 1947 and would transfer all their powers to the Assemblies of India and Pakistan.

(c) The office of the Viceroy was to end forthwith and replaced by a separate Governor-General for each dominion.

(d) The Constituent Assemblies of both the Dominions would frame their respective Constitutions and would decide whether to stay with the British Commonwealth or not.

(iii) The following reasons made the Congress accept the partition proposals :

(a) A smaller, unified but strong India was better than a larger but weak India: The Congressmen were convinced that it would be futile to force the League to join the Union of India. In their opinion, a smaller, unified and strong India would be better than a larger and weak India. In the words of Sardar Patel, "If the Muslims are forced to stay in the Union, no progress and planning will be possible." Pt. Nehru also supported a strong India. Supporting the partition of the country Sardar Patel remarked, "If one limb is poisoned, it must be removed quickly lest the entire organism suffers irreparably."

(b) To avert a civil war: The English followed the policy of 'Divide and Rule' to maintain their empire and to protect their interests. The British officials openly abetted Muslim communalism. Thus, compelled by circumstances, the Congress Party in its eagerness to avert a civil war, agreed to the partition of India.

(c) The Congress wanted to establish law and order in the country: The League embarked upon a policy of putting hurdles to whatever the Congress planned to do and opposed all the policies of the Congress Party. This policy of virtual confrontation worsened the prevailing conditions and led the Congress leaders to believe that partition was the only solution for ending the prevailing chaos.

(a) Failure of the interim government : Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, Lord Wavell requested Pt. Nehru to form an Interim Government. The League initially boycotted it and decided to observe a Direct Action Day' on August 16, 1946. When violence broke out in Calcutta, arson and looting continued there for four days. Thousands were killed and property worth millions was lost.

Under such circumstances the interim government was sworn in on September 2, 1946. Subsequently, the League also agreed to join it. The Muslim League leaders spurned the principle of collective responsibility and started putting hurdles in the day-to-day working of the Government. Thus, the Congress was forced to accept partition as the only alternative.

ANSWER 10

(a) The headquarters of WHO are at Geneva in Switzerland.

Objectives of WHO : WHO's objective is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's constitution as a state of complete well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

(i) WHO organises seminars and conferences to train personnel in the skills that they need to fight diseases.

(i) It defines standards for the strength and purity of medicines including biological products. (iti) It makes special efforts in combating diarrhoeal diseases which are known as killers of infants and young children.

(iv) It publishes health journals like the 'Bulletin of the World Health Organisation' to create health consciousness among people.

(b)

(i) It helps countries to improve their health system by building up infrastructure especially manpower, institutions and services for the individual and community.

(ii) It gives important drugs needed for medical care. The WHO launched a programme to immunise children against six major diseases-Measles, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Polio and Whooping Cough.

(iii) It promotes research to cure and prevent diseases. For example, it arranged for the investigation of cancer and heart diseases in laboratories in many countries to identify disease-causing organisms, to improve vaccines and to train research workers.

(c) According to World Health Statistics (2015) given by WHO, the following are the achievements of WHO.

(i) Globally, a reduction of 40 per cent in cases of undernutrition among children. (ii) Child mortality under the age of five years has declined from 90 deaths per 1000 live births to 46 deaths per 1000 live births.

(ii) Globally, 1.3 million fewer new cases of HIV were reported from 2001 to 2013. (iv) A coverage of over 80 per cent of immunisation has been achieved.