

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 (40 MARKS)
(Attempt all questions from this Section)

[16]

Q1. Choose the correct option:

- (i) Which of the following is incorrect about the formation of a Constituent Assembly according to the Cabinet Mission Plan? [1]
(a) Members to be directly elected by the people of India
(b) Members to be elected by Provincial Legislative Assemblies
(c) 296 members from the Provinces and 93 from princely states
(d) Complete freedom to frame the Constitution of the Indian Union
- (ii) Which empire did Italy want to revive the glory of? [1]
(a) Old Roman empire (b) Old Germany empire
(c) Old Italian empire (d) Old Britain empire
- (iii) Suppose you are a member of the Opposition Party in the Lok Sabha. You want to express lack of confidence in the ruling government. Which motion will you move in the Parliament to do so? [1]
(a) Adjournment Motion (b) No-confidence Motion
(c) Quorum (d) Impeachment
- (iv) Who decides the salaries and other emoluments of the Judges of the Supreme Court? [1]
(a) Indian Parliament (b) Chief Justice of Supreme court (c) Prime Minister (d) Law Minister

- (v) Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882? [1]
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Lytton
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Dalhousie

- (vi) Unity, Faith, Sacrifice was the motto of the _____. [1]
(a) Indian National Army (b) Forward Bloc (c) Muslim League (d) Indian National Congress

- (vii) Assertion (A): Representative of States in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of each State. [1]
Reason (R): This is done accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable vote.
(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 correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

- (viii) "Where freedom is menaced, or justice is threatened, or where aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral" who declared this in the American Congress in 1949 [1]
(a) Joseph Broze Tito (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Sukarno (d) Gamal Abdel Nasser

- (ix) The Geeta Rahasya was composed by? [1]
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Malaviya
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (x) The _____ included territories populated by Polish, Ukrainian, Turkish and Mongol populations [1]
(a) Russian empire (b) Austrian empire (c) German Empire (d) British empire

- (xi) What was the role of Tatia Tope in the 1857 mutiny? [1]
 (a) He was commander-in-chief of the army of Nana Saheb
 (b) He organized Bhils of Panchmahal region against the British
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (xii) Arrange the following events chronologically. [1]
 (i) Quit India Resolution (ii) Cripps' Mission
 (iii) Resignation of Congress Ministries (iv) August Offer
 (a) (ii), (iii), (i) and (iv) (b) (ii), (iv), (iii) and (i)
 (c) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i) (d) (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i)
- (xiii) In which year servants of India society was founded : [1]
 (a) 1902 (b) 1903 (c) 1904 (d) 1905
- (xiv) Mussolini turned which country into a protectorate of Italy? [1]
 (a) Albania (b) Turkey (c) Japan (d) Spain
- (xv) Where is the permanent headquarters of the International Court of Justice located? [1]
 (a) Hague (b) Paris (c) Berlin (d) New York
- (xvi) Bills of which of the following categories can be initiated only in Lok Sabha? [1]
 (a) Money Bill
 (b) Ordinary Bill
 (c) Private Members Bill
 (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Question 2

- (i) What was the fate of Nana Sahib? Where did Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah spend his last years? [2]
- (ii) Name the country which emerged as a world power after the War. [2]

- (iii) Who appoints the Prime Minister? [2]
- (iv) Give the meaning of absentee sovereignty. Why was it resented by the Indians? [2]
- (v) What is meant by the 'Cold War'? [2]
- (vi) How are Rajya sabha members elected? [2]
- (vii) Mention any two economic factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India. [2]

PART II
SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this section

Question 3

With reference to the powers and functions of the Supreme Court, answer the following [10]

- (a) What is meant by Judicial Review and Original Jurisdiction ? [3]
- (b) What is Appellate Jurisdiction ? Mention any two types of cases over which the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction. [3]
- © (i) Why is the Judiciary kept independent from the control of the Executive and Legislature ?
- (ii) What is the procedure for the removal of the Supreme Court Judge? [4]

Question 4

With reference to the composition of the Lok Sabha answer the following questions: [10]

- (a) What is the maximum strength fixed by the Constitution? What is the term of the House? [3]
- (b) What are the qualifications needed to contest for the Lok Sabha seat? [3]
- (c) Give three reasons to justify how the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the President as the head of the country, answer the following questions: [10]

- (a) Who elects the President of India ? [2]
- (b) Explain the system adopted for election of the President. [4]
- (c) On what grounds and how can the President be removed from the office ? [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this section

Question 6

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the political mentor of Gandhiji, was one of the most popular Early [10]
Nationalist leaders. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State two of the policies of the imperial regime which were opposed by Gokhale.[3]
- (b) What role did he play as a member of Imperial Legislative Council?[3]
- (c) How did he try to arouse national awakening?[4]

Question 7

The heroism of the Indians was released by the courage of Subhash Chandra Bose the Indian [10]
national army. With references to this, answer the following question:

- (i) Mention any three objectives of the forward Bloc. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [3]
- (iii) Who was the founder of the Indian national army? [4]
Mention any three of its objectives.

Question 8

Mahatma Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Movement in September 1920 to bring the British [10] administration to a standstill. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) The Khilafat Movement.[3]
- (b) Resentment against the Rowlatt Act of 1919.[3]
- (c) Widespread agitation against the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.[4]

Question 9

Study the picture and answer the following questions:

[10]



- (a) Identify the persons in the picture. Name the organisation with which these persons were associated.[3]
- (b) When and where was this organisation formed? State any three objectives of this organisation. [3]
- (c) Has this organisation been able to achieve its objectives? Give reasons for your answer.[4]

Question 10

The necessity to maintain International peace led to the establishment of the United Nations [10] Organisation. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (a) Write any three functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'. [3]
- (b) State the Composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (c) Write any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]

ANSWER 1

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

ANSWER 2

- (i) The High court can advise any government agency, legislature or Governor on any matter of law, if they seeker.
- (i) Writs issued by courts are of four types, these are:
- (a) Habeas Corpus
(b) Prohibition
(c) Certiorari
(d) Mandamus
- (iii) (a) In 1914, there broke out a war which soon engulfed the whole of the world in its vicious circle. This in history is called the First World War. It was different from the previous wars in many respects.
(b) It was fought on a worldwide scale and deeply influenced all the countries of the world. it was fought on land, in the air, on the sea and under the sea. New methods of destruction and defence were used in it.
- (iv) (a) It makes arrangements to expand and guide education in different countries of the world to remove illiteracy.
(b) It helps in establishing scientific and technological institutions through which every country can make better use of its resources.
- (v) In 1954, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated and put before the newly independent nations, five principles of mutual co-existence called the Panchsheel. Two principles of Panchsheel are :
- (a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(b) Non-aggression.
- (vi) The Secretary General of the UNO is appointed by its General Assembly as per the recommendation of the Security Council.
- (vii) The signatory countries of the Tripple Alliance were Germany, Austria and Italy. As a rival bloc, France, Russia and England formed the Tripple Entente in 1907.

ANSWER 3

- (i) A High Court consists of a Chief Justice and as many other judges as the Parliament may fix from time to time. Besides, the Chief Justice of a High Court can summon any judge from a subordinate court to serve in a High Court temporarily if the work load so demands.
- The Chief Justice as well as other judges of the High Court must possess the following qualifications :
- (a) He must be a citizen of India.
(b) He must have worked as a judge in any court in India for not less than ten years.
- OR
- (c) He must have worked as a advocate in the High Court or High Courts of India continuously for ten years.
- A High Court is a court of record. All the decisions and decrees issued by the High Courts are printed and are kept as a record for future references by the court as well as by the lawyers, in a court of law. <i>i> (a) A Lok Adalat, as the very name suggests, is the 'people's court. It is a kind of voluntary forum comprising the Supreme Court judges, lawyers, students and social workers. They persuade the parties in a dispute to bring their cases before them for speedy trial and out-of-court settlement.
- (b) 1. Much time is saved in the settlement of disputes by a Lok Adalat. Generally a dispute is settled in a few days across the table.
2. Lok Adalat saves a lot of money and needless expenditure. A proper court settlement involves huge expenditure which poor people cannot afford.
3. The settlements reached through a Lok Adalat are agreeable to the opposing parties. A case is decided in a harmonious atmosphere and on the basis of give-and-take. This never leaves a bad taste or regret to any party.

ANSWER 4

- (i) (a) He/she should be a citizen of India.
- (b) He/she should be at least thirty-five years of age.
- (c) He/she must be qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) He/she should not hold any office of profit under the central or state government.
- (e) He/she should not be a proclaimed offender or a sentenced criminal under Indian laws. (ii) (a) As he is an integral part of the Parliament no bill passed by both the Houses can become a law unless he signs it.
- (b) He issues an ordinance when the Parliament is not in session.
- (c) He can summon or prorogue either House of Parliament, and dissolve the Lok Sabha. (iii) In the following circumstances, the President can declare an emergency in the country :
 - (a) There is a threat to the security of India by war or external aggression or armed rebellion (Art. 352).
 - (b) The Government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or the failure of the Constitutional machinery in a state (Art. 356).
 - (e) A setback to the financial stability or credit feasibility of the country is likely to occur or has occurred (Art. 360)

ANSWER 5

- (i) The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the constitution is 550.
The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.
Each state and union territory of the country is divided into a number of Lok Sabha constituencies. One member of Lok Sabha is elected from each constituency directly by the people, by a secret ballot on the principle of Universal Adult Franchise.
- (ii) A candidate must possess the following qualifications :
 - (a) He must be a citizen of India.
 - (b) He should be at least 30 years of age.
 - (c) He should not be a proclaimed offender.
 - (d) He should not hold any office of profit under the government.
 - (e) He should not be an undischarged insolvent.
- (iii) An ordinary Bill has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha before it is sent to the President for his assent. No bill other than Money Bill can become an Act or law without the consent of the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) It is only the Rajya Sabha which can declare that a particular subject of the State List has assumed national importance and that it should be included in the Union List.
- (c) The Rajya Sabha can decide by a two-thirds majority to create a new All India Service.
- (d) If the Lok Sabha stands dissolved during a National Emergency, it is the Rajya Sabha, by virtue of being a permanent body, which discharges all the responsibilities and functions of the Union Legislature.

ANSWER 6

- (a) Introduction of Railways and Telegraphs:
 - (i) Telegraph poles were thought to be erected for the purpose of hanging people on them, who opposed the British rule in India.
 - ii) In railways, Brahmins and untouchables were made to sit side by side which they thought would defy their religion.
 - (iii) Modern innovations threatened the old social rules and produced unrest among many common orthodox people in India.
- (b) Introduction of Enfield Rifles:
 - (i) The cartridges were greased with fats of pigs and cows. The sepoys had to remove the greased covers of the cartridges with their teeth, before loading them into the rifles. (ii) Hindus and Muslims thought it to be an attempt to defy their religions.
 - (c) The Laws that interfered with the religious customs of the people :
 - i) The practice of Sati was made illegal and punishable by law.
 - ii) Laws were made to forbid infanticide, allow remarriage of widows and stop polygamy. (iii) Government imposed tax on the property belonging to temples and mosques. (iv) Lord Dalhousie passed a law which entitled a person converted to Christianity to inherit his ancestral property.

Everywhere local rulers and common people were angry with the British.

ANSWER 7

(i) Lord Curzon gave the reason of administrative efficiency. It was said that the province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by the single provincial government. The province of Bengal had a population of 8 crores and an area of 1,90,000 square miles and hence difficult to govern. Therefore, a scheme was launched to partition of Bengal.

However, the nationalists interpreted the partition differently. The real motive to divide Bengal was to curb the nationalist movement and demonstrate British power. The British played the policy of "divide and rule" and created a wedge between the Hindu and Muslim communities. They wanted to fan and forge communalism and weaken the national movement as Bengal was the centre of nationalist upsurge.

i) No sooner was the proposal of Partition of Bengal published than there was a hue and cry and a volley of protests. The partition came into effect on 16th October 1905. Soon the people started a strong movement against this partition.

The day of 16 October was observed as the day of mourning in Bengal. The cry of Bande Mataram reverberated throughout the province. About 2000 demonstrations were held that very day. Soon it took the shape of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.

(i) The Swadeshi and Boycott movement increased the demand of Swadeshi goods. This led to increase in production of indigenous goods, mainly the handloom and handicrafts, matchboxes, soaps, textiles and goods of daily use. Swadeshi stores were set up in several parts of the country. P.C. Ray started the Bengal Chemicals Swadeshi Store, Even R.N. Tagore founded a Swadeshi store. Indian indigenous industries received a huge fillip as demands for Swadeshi goods increased and imported goods were burnt and Boycotted

ANSWER 8

(i) J.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose and other leading leaders of the Congress were angry, surprised and unhappy at the sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement at its climax.

Gandhiji is giving reasons for his sudden retreat and suspension of the movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident. He is emphasising that the cause and aim of the movement will prosper by his action. If he had not withdrawn, he would be leading a violent struggle which he was bound to lose. A violent struggle against the mighty British power would result in failure and defeat, Gandhiji did not want Swaraj at the cost of his sacred principle of Satyagraha which was based on truth and non-violence.

(ii) Causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement

(a) The Rowlatt Act, 1919 : The Reforms of 1919 failed to satisfy Indians, rather it added insult to injury. To pre-empt any agitation, the Government passed the Rowlatt Act giving powers to police to imprison a leader without trial for two years. The government got autocratic rights to curb civil and political freedom. Gandhiji launched a satyagraha against the Act calling for strike on 6 April, 1919.

(b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy, 1919: The massacre of at least a thousand of unarmed civilians at Amritsar on April 13, 1919 further vitiated the surcharged atmosphere. This incident gave a severe blow to the honour, dignity and prestige of the British. It permanently soured the relationship between the Government and Indians. R.N. Tagore gave up his knighthood, followed by several leaders returning their awards, titles and honours. This was a turning point in the struggle for freedom and the tide forever turned against the British.

(c) The Khilafat Movement 1920 : The Ali Brothers launched the Khilafat Movement. Gandhiji supported the movement and even toured the country alongwith Ali Brothers. The All India Khilafat Committee in August 1920 launched a non-cooperation movement. This movement later on became irrelevant and merged with Non-Cooperation Movement.

iii) (a) Gandhiji believed that British rule had prospered due to cooperation of Indians and hence if the cooperation was withdrawn the British rule would collapse. So, the aim of the Movement was attainment of self-government within the British empire if possible and outside it, if necessary.

(b) Withdrawal of the Rowlatt Act, and redressal of the Punjab wrongs which included expression of regret over Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

(c) To restore the status and power of the Caliph.

(d) To cripple the government by acts of non-cooperation such as students leaving institutions, lawyers giving up practice, government servants resigning from jobs, boycott of councils and elections to legislative bodies, surrender of titles and honours etc.

ANSWER 9

(a) The event in the picture is the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. The Austrian Prince Archduke Ferdinand was murdered in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The murderer was a Serbian.

Thus, Austria put blame on the Siberian government for this crime and sent an ultimatum. Serbia however, refused to comply with some of the conditions, as it violated its Sovereignty. Consequently, Austria declared a war culminated into the First World War.

(b) () Militant Nationalism : Militant Nationalism helped the leaders and rulers to succeed in fanning hatred and passion under the cover of nationalism. The love of ones own country demanded hatred for the other. France wanted to get her provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany at all cos.

Thus each country wanted to be independent and a powerful state.

(i) Race for Armaments : Germany began to build a powerful navy with a view to achieve parity with Britain. Such an event called for a serious concern on the part of Britain and France.

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(i) Division of Europe: In 1879, Germany and Austria-Hungary signed a treaty to help each other in case of enemy attack. Three years later, Italy joined the pact, which came to known as the Triple Alliance. The foreign policy of Germany alarmed Britain, France and other rival powers and made them closer to each other. An opposed to the Triple Alliance emerged Tripple Enterte comprising of Britain, France and Russia in 1907 to curb Germany as a growing power. Thus, Europe was divided into major hostile camps and consequently, tension and anarchy prevailed in the International sphere. The rivalry and enmity between the two camps was the major step towards the First World War I.

(c)

The three clauses were :

(i) The area of the Rhine Valley was to be demilitarised and the German territory west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied Troops for 15 years.

ii) Germany lost all her colonies to the victorious Allies - Britain, Belgium, South Africa and Portugal. (ii) The Germany Army was restricted to a force of 1,00,000 soldiers and the Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 24 ships. The Air Force and submarines were banned.

ANSWER 10

(i) The chief architects of NAM were

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru, (b) Chou-en-Lai of China, (c) President Sukarno of Indonesia, (d) President Nasser of Egypt and Marshal Tito of former Yugoslavia.

(ii) The Non-Aligned Movement is the movement formed by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa which aims at maintaining their independent status on major international issues. In the words of J.L. Nehru, "The word Non-Aligned' may be differently interpreted, but basically it was coined and used with the meaning of non-alignment with the great power blocs of the world."

(ii) (a) The newly independent states should avoid alignment to any military bloc to preserve their independence.

(b) The newly independent states do not like to be involved in wars in which they have no direct interest.

(c) The Non-Aligned countries would make every attempt to end colonialism and imperialism.

(d) The NAM countries have full faith in the principle of equality. They condemned racial discrimination as negation of humanity in South Africa.