

General Instructions

1. Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, one from Section A, one from Section B, one from Section C, and D one other question from any of the Section A, B, C and D.
2. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part.

Civics

Question 1

- (a) How does a Bicameral Legislature differ from a Unicameral Legislature? [1]
- (b) Mention two discretionary powers of the Governor of a State. [2]
- (c) Give one reason why an ordinance issued by the Governor is regarded as a temporary measure even though it has the same force as an Act of Legislature. [1]
- (d) State any two ways in which the Legislative Assembly of a State can express its lack of confidence in the State Ministry. [2]
- (e) What are the two types of Subordinate Court in States? [1]
- (f) State two advantages of the Lok Adalat system of dispersing justice. [1]
- (g) Name the organisation which co-ordinates the working of the Panchayat Samiti at the district level. [1]

India's Struggle for Freedom and the National Movement

Question 2

- (a) Mention any one provision of the 'General Enlistment Act' of 1856. [1]
- (b) When and where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held? [1]
- (c) Mention any two social reforms advocated by the British which were resented by the Indians. [2]
- (d) What was the principle objective of the Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton? [1]

- (e) Who was called the 'Father of the Nationalist Movement in India'? [1]
- (f) State any two repressive policies of Lord Curzon which prepared the ground for militant nationalism in India. [2]
- (g) Why is the Khilafat Movement significant in the history of the National Movement? [1]
- (h) What was the objective of the Indian National Army? [1]

World Development Since 1945

Question 3

- (a) What was the aim of the Marshall Plan of 1917? [1]
- (b) When and where was the first summit of Non-Aligned countries held? [2]
- (c) State any one reason why the United Nations Organization promotes disarmament. [1]
- (d) When was the term "Commonwealth" used for the first time? [1]
- (e) State any two effects of the Cold War. [2]
- (f) What do the following abbreviations stand for?
- OPEC
 - SWAPO [2]
- (g) When and where was the first SAARC summit held? [1]

PART II

A total of five questions are to be attempted from this Part.

Section - A Civics

Question 4

With regard to the special procedure in respect of Money Bills answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the procedure to be followed by a State Legislature in passing a Money Bill? [5]

(b) How is the budget passed by the State Legislature? [5]

Question 5

The High Court has an extensive jurisdiction. In this context write short notes on the following:

(a) Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [4]

(b) Its Appellate Jurisdiction. [3]

(c) Its Power of Superintendence. [3]

Question 6

Local self-government is the first step towards the growth of a representative and democratic government. In this context answer the following questions:

(a) Name the local self-governing bodies at the urban level in India. [3]

(b) What are the major functions of a Municipal Corporation? What are its sources of income? [7]

Section - B

India's Struggle for Freedom

Question 7

The Great Uprising of 1857 was an important event which produced far reaching results. Explain the following with reference to the Great Uprising.

(a) The changes introduced in the administrative set-up of the British territory in India. [4]

(b) Rights granted to the Indian Princes. [3]

(c) Rise of nationalism. [3]

Question 8

With reference to the National Movement in India explain the contribution of these leaders:

- i. Dadabhai Naoroji. [5]
- ii. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [5]

Question 9

Several factors led to the formation of the Muslim League in 1906. In this context describe:

- (a) The influence of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; [3]
- (b) The rift caused by the Hindi-Urdu Controversy; [3]
- (c) The Partition of Bengal. [4]

Section - C

The National Movement (1915 - 1947)

Question 10

The Indian National Congress in 1930, resolved to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this context answer the following:

- (a) Why was the movement launched? [4]
- (b) Why was the movement suspended? [3]
- (c) Why was the movement renewed? [3]

Question 11

The August offer of 1940 evoked little enthusiasm in India. In this context answer the following:

- (a) Why was the August Offer made? [2]
- (b) What proposals did the 'August Offer' contain? [4]
- (c) Why was the Offer rejected? [4]

Question 12

The Cabinet Mission Proposals were an attempt by the British to satisfy the Congress and the League; but in reality, they could not please either. In this context state briefly:

- (a) Any four proposals made by the Cabinet Mission. [4]
- (b) The reaction of the Congress to the Cabinet Mission Proposals. [3]
- (c) The reaction of the League to the Cabinet Mission Proposals. [3]

Section - D
World Development Since 1945

Question 13

With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement answer the following:

- (a) What is meant by the Non-Aligned Movement? [2]
- (b) State any three objectives of NAM. [3]
- (c) What role did Pandit Nehru play in NAM? [5]

Question 14

Describe the serious dangers of nuclear proliferation with reference to:

- (a) Global destruction. [4]
- (b) Accidents at nuclear plants. [3]
- (c) Wastage of resources. [3]

Question 15

With reference to ASEAN, answer the following questions:

- (a) What led to the formation of ASEAN? [2]
- (b) Name three of the organs of ASEAN. [3]
- (c) Give any five objectives of ASEAN. [5]