

# HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY

## Paper 1 (History and Civics)

(Two Hours)

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the 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.*

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*Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

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### PART I (30 Marks)

*Attempt all questions from this Part*

#### Question 1.

- (a) How many members can the President nominate to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (b) Explain the term *quorum*. [1]
- (c) Mr. Konar was not found eligible for the election as the Vice President of India even though he had the qualifications of being a citizen of India and not being a member of the Parliament and the State legislature.  
On what grounds was he disqualified? Give *one* reason. [1]
- (d) When can ordinances be issued by the President? [1]
- (e) By whom and on whose advice is the State Council of Ministers appointed? [1]
- (f) Under what proviso can a non-member of the State Legislature be appointed as a minister? [1]
- (g) What does the term 'collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers' imply? [1]
- (h) Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? [1]
- (i) What is understood by the *Revisory Jurisdiction of the High Court*? [1]
- (j) Which is the highest Court dealing with the criminal cases at the district level? [1]

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**This Paper consists of 5 printed pages and 1 blank page.**

**Question 2.**

- (a) Mention any *two* social reforms advocated by the British which affected the religious traditions of the Indian people. [2]
- (b) When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded? [2]
- (c) What were Curzon's two real motives behind the Partition of Bengal? [2]
- (d) Mention *two* reasons why the Lucknow pact is considered important in the history of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- (e) State *two* methods of political struggle evolved by Mahatma Gandhi as part of the national movement. [2]
- (f) Mention any *two* policies of Gorbachev that brought democracy to the USSR. [2]
- (g) Mention any *two* important consequences of the First World War. [2]
- (h) Where are the headquarters of the WHO located?  
Mention any *one* function of the Security Council. [2]
- (i) Name *two* organizations which fight for Human Rights. [2]
- (j) Explain the meaning of *Cold War*.  
What was the objective of the Truman Doctrine? [2]

**PART II (50 Marks)**

**SECTION A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3.**

With reference to the Union Parliament, state:

- (a) Three reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (b) Three functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (c) The procedure to be followed by the Union Parliament in passing a Money Bill. [4]



**Question 4.**

With reference to the powers of the President and the Governor, write on:

- (a) The reasons for adopting the indirect method of election for the presidential election. [3]
- (b) The options open to the Governor when an ordinary Bill is sent to him for his assent. [3]
- (c) Any two judicial and two discretionary powers of the Governor. [4]

**Question 5.**

Like the Centre, the State too has a parliamentary system of government in which the Governor plays the role of a constitutional head aided by the Chief Minister and his/her Council of Ministers. In this context state:

- (a) Three similar features between the function of the Prime Minister in relation to the President, and the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor. [3]
- (b) Any *three* ways in which the Parliament exercises an effective control over the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (c) Any *four* functions of the Chief Minister in relation to the State Legislature. [4]

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any **three** questions from this Section*

**Question 6.**

Describe the results of the First War of Independence, with reference to the following:

- (a) Policy towards the Indian princes. [3]
- (b) Rise of nationalism in India. [3]
- (c) Changes in the administrative set-up of the British territories in India. [4]

**Question 7.**



A



B

- (a) Identify the persons 'A' and 'B' given above. To which section of the Congress did each belong and what were their ultimate objectives? [3]
- (b) Highlight *three* different methods of struggle adopted by each section of the Congress. [3]
- (c) State the contributions of the person 'B' in the freedom struggle. [4]

**Question 8.**

In 1919 Gandhiji plunged into India's struggle for freedom. He guided the affairs of the Indian national Congress with new techniques. Through various national movements he got the public support to win freedom for India.

In this context explain:

- (a) The reasons leading to the Non-Cooperation movement. [3]
- (b) Which resolution was passed on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1942 leading to a mass struggle on non-violent lines? State any *two* reasons behind the launching of this movement. [3]
- (c) The impact of the non-cooperation movement in India's struggle for freedom. [4]

**Question 9.**

It was the hope of the Founding Fathers of the United Nations that with the goodwill and cooperation of all member-states, it would be able to function effectively. With reference to this:

- (a) Explain the composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (b) Mention any *three* objectives of the United Nations. [3]
- (c) Write the expanded form of the UNICEF and state *three* functions of this agency. [4]

**Question 10.**

With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, state:

- (a) The names of the architects of the Non-Aligned Movement. [3]  
What is meant by Non-Alignment? [3]
- (b) The factors that led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. [3]
- (c) The role of Nehru in the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]