

# HISTORY & CIVICS

## H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(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) Mention any *one* situation when both the houses of Parliament meet for a joint session. [1]
- (b) How can the Vidhan Parishad be created? [1]
- (c) Mr. Gurudev was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. Mention any one criterion on which the President would have nominated him. [1]  
How many such members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (d) Mention *one* difference between the election of the President and the Vice President of India. [1]
- (e) State *one* point of difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers with reference to their responsibilities in the Government. [1]
- (f) Who gives assent to a bill that is passed by the state legislature for it to become an Act? [1]
- (g) What happens to the ruling government when a vote of no-confidence is passed against it? [1]

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**This paper consists of 6 printed pages.**

- (h) What is meant by the term *Judicial Review*? [1]
- (i) Why is the Supreme Court said to be the guardian of the Constitution? [1]
- (j) Mention the *three* types of courts that a district usually has. [1]

**Question 2.**

- (a) Why did the 'Doctrine of Lapse' become a political cause for the result of 1857? [2]
- (b) Mention the regional association that each nationalist was associated with:
  - (i) Surendranath Banerji
  - (ii) Dadabhai Naoroji [2]
- (c) What were the *two* methods adopted by the radical nationalists in the freedom struggle? [2]
- (d) How did Lord Curzon justify the Partition of Bengal? [2]
- (e) How did the Hindi-Urdu controversy become an important factor in the formation of the Muslim League? [2]
- (f) Mention *two* contributions of INA (Indian National Army) to the Indian freedom movement. [2]
- (g) How much did Germany have to pay as war reparation charges according to the Treaty of Versailles? [2]
- (h) Mention the Big Five countries that constitute the permanent members of the Security Council. [2]
- (i) Mention *two* underlying similarities between Fascism and Nazism. [2]
- (j) Mention *two* rival military alliances that were formed as an impact of the Cold War. Name the respective blocs they belonged to. [2]

## PART II (50 Marks)

### SECTION A

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

#### Question 3.

The Legislative Council in the States and the Rajya Sabha are Permanent Houses. With reference to the two Houses answer the following questions:

- (a) Mention *two* ways in which Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council can control the Executive. Explain *one* of its limitations in this regard. [3]
- (b) How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha? How many members does the Governor nominate to the Vidhan Parishad?  
How are the members elected to the Rajya Sabha? [3]
- (c) Mention *four* special powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

#### Question 4.

The President of India is a nominal and constitutional head of the nation. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the State? State *two* examples of his legislative powers that suggest his nominal status. [3]
- (b) Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency. [3]
- (c) Explain *two* Discretionary powers of the President. [4]

#### Question 5.

The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by the term *Single –integrated judicial system*? [3]
- (b) Explain the impeachment procedure for the removal of judges. [3]



- (c) In the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court state the difference between the *original* jurisdiction and the *appellate* jurisdiction. Mention *two* functions that come under Original jurisdiction. [4]

## SECTION B

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

### Question 6.

From 1905 to 1918, there emerged a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Differentiate between the Moderates and the Radical nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating *one* objective and *two* achievements of each wing of the Congress. [3]
- (b) Name the radical leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Why is the person known as the forerunner of Gandhiji? [3]
- (c) Explain how the Repressive policies of Lord Curzon and influence of International events led to Radical nationalism. [4]

### Question 7.

The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the Civil Disobedience Movement began. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government? Why did the Congress boycott the Commission? [3]
- (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event. [3]
- (c) Why did Gandhiji call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it? [4]

**Question 8.**



In the above historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is seen giving his famous speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Mention the Provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies. [3]
- (b) Discuss *three* basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan. [3]
- (c) Mention *four* important reasons for the All-India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

**Question 9.**

The United Nations apart from its main organs also work through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention *two* of its functions in the field of education. [3]
- (b) Explain *three* vital roles that the WHO plays in combating diseases. [3]
- (c) Mention *four* functions of the Security Council in maintaining peace. [4]

- (c) Name the principal judicial organ of this organization and explain its composition. [3]

**Question 10**

With reference to the Cold War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain Truman's Doctrine. [3]  
(b) State any *three* consequences of the Cold War. [3]  
(c) Mention *four* major objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]