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## HISTORY, CIVICS & GEOGRAPHY

### Paper 1 (History & 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** and at least **one** question from **Section A**, **two** questions from **Section B**, **one** question from **Section C** of **Part II** and **one** other question from any one of the three Sections of **Part II**.

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

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### PART I

Attempt all questions.

#### Civics

#### Question 1

- (a) Give any four qualifications necessary for an individual seeking election to the Lok Sabha. [2]
  - (b) Mention any two financial powers of the President of India. [2]
  - (c) What does the term 'collective responsibility' of the Council of Ministers imply? [1]
  - (d) Suppose a person who is not a member of the State Legislature becomes a Minister, what is the time limit given to him to become a member of the legislature? [1]
  - (e) Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? [1]
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This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

- (f) State any two advantages of the Local Self-Government. [2]
- (g) Who is the head of the Municipal Corporation? [1]

### Modern Indian History

#### Question 2

- (a) Where and when was the first session of the Indian National Congress held? [1]
- (b) Who was called 'The Grand Old Man of India'? [1]
- (c) What does the word 'Swadeshi' as used by Gandhiji imply? [1]
- (d) The Lucknow Pact is remembered for two main reasons. State the reasons. [2]
- (e) Why was the Dandi March undertaken? [1]
- (f) Who were the leaders of the Khilafat Movement? [1]
- (g) Give two reasons for launching the Quit India Movement. [2]
- (h) What is the historical importance of 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930? [1]

### The United Nations and the Regional Associations

#### Question 3

- (a) Give one of the functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. [1]
- (b) 'Veto power' is enjoyed by the five permanent members of UN. What is this power? [1]

- (c) Give the full form of UNICEF. [2]
- (d) Which day is celebrated as the Human Rights Day? [1]
- (e) Where is the permanent seat of the International Court of Justice located? [1]
- (f) Where and when was the first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held? [1]
- (g) Name any four member countries of SAARC. [2]
- (h) Where is the Central Secretariat of ASEAN located? [1]

## PART II

*Attempt at least one question from Section A, two questions from Section B, one question from Section C and one other question from any one of the Sections A, B and C.*

### SECTION A

#### Civics

#### Question 4

The Speaker is elected as soon as the newly elected Legislative Assembly meets. In this context, answer the following questions:—

- (a) How is the Speaker elected? [3]
- (b) What are the functions of the Speaker? [7]

#### Question 5

With reference to the judiciary, write short notes on the following:—

- (a) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [5]
- (b) The Supreme Court as a Court of Record. [5]

**Question 6**

With reference to the Zila Parishad, answer the following questions:—

- (a) State the composition of the Zila Parishad. [5]
- (b) Mention its main functions. [5]

**SECTION B**

**Modern Indian History**

**Question 7**

The birth of the Indian National Congress was an event of great significance in Indian History. In this context answer the following questions:—

- (a) What were the objectives of the Indian National Congress? [6]
- (b) How did the British react when the Indian National Congress was founded? Why did their attitude change later? [4]

**Question 8**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak made a great contribution to the National Movement. In this context, answer the following questions:—

- (a) What were the political views of Bal Gangadhar Tilak? [3]
- (b) Enlist his contribution towards the rise of Nationalism. [4]
- (c) Why is he known as the forerunner of Mahatma Gandhi? [3]

**Question 9**

With reference to the Partition of Bengal in 1905, answer the following questions:—

- (a) Why was Bengal partitioned? [5]
- (b) What was the reaction of the people to the partition? [5]

**Question 10**

The Civil Disobedience Movement was significant in the history of the National Movement. With reference to this movement, write short notes on:—

- (a) Circumstances leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [5]
- (b) Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931. [5]

**Question 11**

With reference to the Indian National Army, answer the following questions:—

- (a) Mention the circumstances which led to the formation of the Indian National Army. [5]
- (b) Summarise the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose to the National Movement. [5]

**Question 12**

The Cabinet Mission Plan evoked a mixed reaction from the leaders of both the Congress and the Muslim League. In this context, answer the following:—

- (a) Give any six proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [6]
- (b) What were the reactions of the Congress and the Muslim League to the Cabinet Mission Plan? [4]

## SECTION C

### The United Nations and the Regional Associations

#### Question 13

With reference to the agencies of the United Nations, give the main functions of the following:—

- (a) World Health Organization. [5]
- (b) United Nations Development Programme. [5]

#### Question 14

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

- (a) What is meant by the Non-Aligned Movement? [2]
- (b) Give any six objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [6]
- (c) Mention two steps taken by Jawaharlal Nehru to further the cause of the movement. [2]

#### Question 15

With reference to the Regional Associations, give the main objectives of the following:—

- (a) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). [5]
- (b) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). [5]