

# **HISTORY & CIVICS**

## **(H.C.G. Paper – 1)**

***Maximum Marks: 80***

***Time allowed: Two hours***

1. *Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.*
3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
4. ***The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.***
  
5. *Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).*
6. *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**.*
7. *The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets[ ].*

### ***Instruction for the Supervising Examiner***

*Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the  
Examination Hall.*

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**This paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.**

## **PART I (30 Marks)**

*(Attempt all questions from this Part.)*

### **Question 1**

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) A Supreme Court judge can continue in office till the age of:

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 65 years
- (d) 67 years

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens.

<b>Person</b>	<b>Age (In years)</b>	<b>Description</b>
W	20	Is a famous actor
X	48	Has been convicted by court for corruption
Y	35	Has accepted a foreign citizenship
Z	50	Is a scientist

Select the one who is eligible to be appointed as the Prime Minister of India.

- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) How can Mr. Amit, a **non-member** of the Parliament be appointed to the Union Cabinet?

- (a) He has to become a member of either house within six months of appointment.
- (b) He can be appointed under the Discretionary Power of the Prime Minister.
- (c) The appointment will be delayed until he becomes a member.
- (d) He cannot be appointed as a Minister.

(iv) Which feature of *collective responsibility* of the Cabinet is depicted in the picture given below?



- (a) All the ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- (b) All the ministers must function as a team and discuss policies.
- (c) The ministers are responsible to the President.
- (d) The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet.

(v) How many **elected** members are there in the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 235
- (b) 232
- (c) 238
- (d) 245

- (vi) Choose the **correct** option with regard to an Ordinance.
- (a) It is passed in the winter session of the Parliament.  
(b) It must be approved within six weeks of re-assembly of Parliament.  
(c) The President prepares the ordinance.  
(d) It is a permanent law.
- (vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

**Assertion (A):** The Congress accepted the Mountbatten Plan.

**Reason (R):** The only alternate to Partition was a Federation with a weak centre.

- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.  
(b) (R) is false but (A) is true.  
(c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other.  
(d) (R) is the reason for (A).

- (viii) Identify the leader in the given picture:



- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- (ix) Anita wants to do a project on the Governor General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance. Who among the following will she choose?
- (a) Lord Wellesley
  - (b) Lord Cornwallis
  - (c) Lord Canning
  - (d) Lord Dalhousie
- (x) From the given descriptions of the Cold War, choose the **odd one out**.
- (a) It was a consequence of the Second World War.
  - (b) Uneasy peace between the two countries.
  - (c) Division of the world into two power blocs.
  - (d) Two countries joined hands to fight Britain and France.
- (xi) Which repressive policy of Lord Lytton is this picture associated with?



- (a) The Vernacular Press Act
- (b) The Arms Act
- (c) Removal of Import Duties
- (d) Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar

- (xii) Which of the following countries suffered due to the atom bomb during World War II?
- (a) France
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) Germany
  - (d) Britain
- (xiii) Which of the following statements about the composition of the General Assembly is **NOT** true?
- (a) All countries are members.
  - (b) Decisions are made by the voting of the majority members.
  - (c) Each State has five representatives but has one vote.
  - (d) Permanent members have the Veto Power.
- (xiv) Identify the Early Nationalists Leaders
- P: Dadabhai Naoroji
- Q: Bipin Chandra Pal
- R: Surendranath Banerjee
- S: Aurobindo Ghosh
- (a) P & Q
  - (b) R & S
  - (c) P & R
  - (d) Q & S

- (xv) Which of the following has influenced the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement?
- (a) NATO
  - (b) The Panchsheel
  - (c) SEATO
  - (d) The Warsaw Pact

- (xvi) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is connected to this picture?



- (a) WHO
- (b) FAO
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) IMF

## Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [2]
- (ii) Imagine you are a young member of the Forward Bloc, how would you and your party work towards establishing a socialist state? [2]
- (iii) Mention *any two* points to highlight the significance of the Lucknow Pact. [2]
- (iv) Mention *any two* methods of the Early Nationalists. [2]
- (v) Name *any two* countries of the *Triple Entente*. [2]

(vi) Name *any two* objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

(vii) *In India, the Supreme Court can exercise advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution. With regard to the President, these opinions are purely advisory.* [2]

Mention *any two* points about the Supreme Court that you can deduce from the passage.

## PART II

### SECTION A (20 Marks)

*(Attempt **any two** questions from this Section.)*

#### Question 3

India has a parliamentary system of governance. With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

(i) Sate *any three* ways in which the legislature controls the executive. [3]

(ii) How and by whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* financial powers of the Parliament. [4]

#### Question 4

The President of India works on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. With reference to the Prime Minister, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a person to be elected as the President of India. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* types of emergencies that can be declared by the President. [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

### **Question 5**

The High Courts and Subordinate Courts are part of the integrated judicial system. With reference to the statement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *three* cases which fall under the *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court. [3]
- (ii) Who appoints the High Court Judges? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge. [3]
- (iii) (a) How do Lok Adalats help the Superior Courts? [4]  
(b) Name *any three* writs issued by the High Court.

### **SECTION B (30 Marks)**

*(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)*

### **Question 6**

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:

*The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Indian Mutiny, the Sepoy Mutiny, or the First War of Indian Independence, was a widespread uprising against British rule in India that began in May 1857. The rebellion was sparked by the sepoys' mutiny in Meerut on May 10, 1857, and quickly spread to other parts of India. On May 10, 1857, Indian soldiers, known as sepoys, rebelled against their British officers in the town of Meerut, triggering a rebellion. The rebellion quickly spread to other parts of India with many Indian princes and soldiers joining the uprising.*

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- (i) What was the immediate cause for the rebellion? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* political causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

### **Question 7**

The First War of Independence led to the growth of Nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who was the founder of Congress? Mention *any two* organisations which were precursors to the Congress. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any two* contributions each of:
  - (a) Jyotiba Phule
  - (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy[4]

### **Question 8**

Mahatma Gandhi launched three major movements in his fight against the British. With reference to the Gandhian Movements answer the following:

- (i) Mention *any three* causes of the Non-cooperation Movement. [3]
- (ii) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Which march marked the beginning of this movement? [3]
- (iii) The Gandhi Irwin Pact was an attempt to end political tensions in India. Mention *any four* clauses of this Pact to justify this statement. [4]

### **Question 9**

Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Which country was responsible for the bombing? Mention *any two* consequences of the World War associated with this incident. [3]
- (ii) Explain the Policy of Appeasement which led to the Second World War. [3]
- (iii) *The unfair Treaty of Versailles led to the rise of dictatorship in Germany.* Mention *any four* clauses of this treaty to support this statement. [4]

### **Question 10**

The United Nations maintains international peace and security. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* functions of the WHO. [4]