2023

QUESTION PAPER

AGLASEM.COM

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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.

---

*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 [ ].

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) An ordinance has to be approved by the Parliament within _____ weeks.

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Six

(d) Eight

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

© Copyright reserved.

(ii) The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers:

(a) Cabinet Ministers

(b) Ministers of State

(c) Deputy Ministers

(d) Council of Ministers

(iii) *A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance.*
Which motion should the house move to allow this?

(a) Adjournment Motion

(b) No-confidence Motion

(c) Confidence Motion

(d) Censure Motion

(iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.

(a) Advisory

(b) Revisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate

(v) The _____ has the power to *summon* the Houses of Parliament.

(a) Speaker

(b) President

(c) Vice President

(d) Chief Justice of India

(vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases : : Sessions Court : _____ Cases

(a) Advisory

(b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

aglasem.com

(vii) Formation of Congress : 1885 : : Formation of Muslim League : _____

(a) 1905

(b) 1906

(c) 1907

(d) 1908

(viii) The plan of Partition of Bengal was proposed by _____.

(a) Lord Canning

(b) Lord Dalhousie

(c) Lord Curzon

(d) Lord Ripon

(ix) People protested against the _____ because it had seven British members and no Indian representation.

(a) Simon Commission

(b) Lucknow Pact

(c) Ilbert Bill

(d) Cabinet Mission

(x) The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was _____.

(a) Constitutional agitation

(b) Peaceful protests

(c) Purna Swaraj

(d) Self-government under British Rule

(xi) Identify the Early Nationalist leader.

(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(b) Bipin Chandra Pal

(c) Jyotiba Phule

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

aglasem.com

(xii) The *Lucknow Pact* was signed between _____.

(a) The British and the Congress

(b) The Congress and the Muslim League

(c) The Early and the Assertive Nationalists

(d) The Muslim League and the British

(xiii) _____ was one of the causes of the Quit India Movement.

(a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference

(b) Rowlatt Act

(c) Mountbatten Plan

(d) Failure of the Cripps Mission

(xiv) The International Court of Justice has _____ judges.

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) 12

(d) 15

(xv) Which of these leaders was an architect of the Non-Aligned Movement?

(a) Joseph Stalin

(b) Abdel Nasser

(c) Winston Churchill

(d) Franklin Roosevelt

(xvi) The immediate cause of the First World War was _____.

(a) Imperialism

(b) Alliance System

(c) Sarajevo Crisis

(d) Arms Race

aglasem.com

Question 2

(i) Mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. [2]

(ii) State *any two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. [2]

(iii) Mention *any two* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [2]

(iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]

(v) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]

(vi) Mention *any two* clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. [2]

(vii) Name the *two* alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

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

Question 3

The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two houses of the Parliament. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

(i) Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. [3]
Mention *any three* qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha.

(ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]

(iii) The Parliament controls the Executive. [4]
Mention *any four* ways in which it exercises its control.

Question 4

The President is the head of the State and exercises his / her powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) What are the *three* types of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President? [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President. [3]

(iii) Give *any two* reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President. [4]
What is the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President?

Question 5

The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State. With reference to the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, answer the following questions:

(i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? [3]
Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court.

(ii) Mention *any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]

(iii) What are *Lok Adalats*? [4]
Mention *any three* advantages of the *Lok Adalats*.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

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

Question 6

The Indian Nationalists described the Great Uprising of 1857 as the First War of Independence. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* policies used by the British to expand their political power in India. [3]

(ii) The Revolt of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. [3]
Mention *any three* military causes which led to the uprising.

(iii) Mention *any four* economic causes of the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



(i) Name the *march* being led by Gandhiji in the above picture. [2]
Which movement did this *march* launch?

(ii) What were the *three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [4]
Name the incident which led to the suspension of this movement.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact in 1931. [4]
Mention *any two* conditions that the Congress agreed to and *two* conditions that the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

Question 8

The heroism of the Indians was revealed by the courage of Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [3]

(iii) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

Question 9

The world wars marked a turning point in the history of the world. With reference to this period, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [3]

(ii) State the *three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* causes of the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

(i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
What is the term of the *non-permanent* members?

(ii) Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly. [3]

(iii) Give the full form of UNESCO. [4]
Mention *any three* of its functions.

aglasem.com