

ASSESSMENT I (2024-25)
GRADE -X
HISTORY & CIVICS, PAPER- I

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 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.

*Attempt **all** question 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 are given in the brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this part

Question 1

Choose the correct answer:

(i) The State are represented in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of their _____.

(a) GDP

(b) taxes

(c) Population

(d) area

(ii) Which of the following portfolios does not fall under a Cabinet Portfolios?

(a) Defence

(b) Finance

(c) External Affairs

(d) Tourism

(iii) The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the _____.

(a) Prime Minister

(b) President

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(d) Vice President

(c) Speaker

(iv) What is the President's Address?

(a) Policy statement of the Government

(b) Campaign manifesto of the Government

(c) Speech on Republic Day

(d) Rashtrapati Bhavan

(v) The first President of the Muslim League was _____.

(a) Shaukat Ali

(b) Aga Khan

(c) Sir Sayyid Ahmad

(d) Nawab Salimullah

(vi) _____ became the first Viceroy of India under the Act of 1858.

(a) Lord Mountbatten

(b) Lord Canning

(c) Lord Wilson

(d) Lord George

(vii) Which of the following is NOT a cause of economic exploitation of India?

(a) Ruin of trade and handicraft

(b) Racial Discrimination

(c) Treatment given to indigo cultivators

(d) Annexation of rent-free lands

(viii) _____ book of Jyotiba Phule focussed on distress of lower caste.

(a) Gulamgiri

(b) Samvad Kaumudi

(c) Anand Math

(d) Bengalee

(ix) _____ social evil was made illegal in India in 1829.

(a) Child Marriage

(b) Widow remarriage

(c) Sati system

(d) Purdah system

(x) _____ is popularly known as 'Sher-e-Punjab.'

(a) Rajguru

(b) Bhagat Singh

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) Udham Singh

(xi) Complete the following analogy.

Shivaji festival: Revivalism: : Bonfire of Foreign cloth : _____

(a) Swaraj

(b) Swadeshi

(c) Resolution

(d) Self-reliance

(xii) Which of the following is NOT a method of the Extremists?

(a) Swadeshi

(b) 3Ps

(c) National education

(d) Boycott

(xiii) _____ was the reason given by the government for the partition of Bengal?

(a) Administration

(b) Constitutionalism

(c) Democracy

(d) Development

(xiv) Which language replaced Urdu in the year 1900?

(a) Sanskrit

(b) Hindi

(c) English

(d) Persian

(xv) Gandhiji started the Dandi March from _____.

(a) Champaran

(b) Dandi

(c) Sabarmati

(d) Bardoli

(xvi) Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to _____.

(a) Persia

(b) Turkey

(c) Arabia

(d) Egypt

Question 2

[14]

(i) Why were the Cripps Proposals called a 'post-dated' cheque?

(ii) Mention any two points of distinction between the Cabinet and Council of Ministers.

(iii) What is Passive resistance?

(iv) What is Home Rule? Name the founder of the Home Rule Movement in India.

(v) In what way was the Lucknow Pact (1916) an important step in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity?

(vi) Mention any two social reforms advocated by Bipin Chandra Pal.

(vii) What is meant by the term 'Question hour' in the context of parliamentary procedures in India?

PART II (50 Marks)

Section A (Civics)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 4

The Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- a) Mention any two ways in which the Rajya Sabha can control the Executive. Explain one of its limitations in this regard. [3]
- b) How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha? How are the members elected to the Rajya Sabha? [3]
- c) Mention any four special powers of the Rajya Sabha that are usually not enjoyed by the other House. [4]

Question 5

The electoral college, for the election to the position of President, is made up of the elected members of the Vidhan Sabhas and the elected Members of Parliament.

- (a) How has the Constitution ensured parity between the votes cast by the MLAs and MPs? [3]
- (b) What are the main qualification and disqualifications while standing for election to the post of the President of India? [3]
- (c) How can the President be removed from office? [4]

Question 6

In context of the Parliament, answer the following question:

- (a) Enumerate the main functions of the Cabinet. [3]
- (b) Mention one important difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (c) Mention one difference in the election of the President and Vice-President as far as the electorate is concerned. [4]

Section B (History)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 7

With reference to the picture, answer the following question



- (i) a) Identify the memorial built for those who were killed in this incident.
b) Where did this incident take place?
c) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence.

[3]

- (ii) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922.

[3]

- (iii) State any four impacts of the movement.

[4]

Question 8

With reference to the rise of 'National Consciousness' in India, explain the following:

- a) The influence of Western Education.

[3]

- b) Any three contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

[3]

- c) The development of modern means of transport and communication.

[4]

Question 9

Examine the demands of the Moderates, under the following headings.

- (i) Mention any three Social -Economic Reforms

[3]

- (ii) Mention any three Constitutional Reforms

[3]

- (iii) Mention any four Administrative Reforms

[4]

Question 10

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

On 15 August 1947, India became independent. Unfortunately the victory of the glorious struggle of the Indian people for independence was tainted by ugly happenings immediately before and after the achievement of independence. Millions lost their homes, several thousand persons were killed. Gandhiji had been touring the riot-affected bringing solace and areas comfort to the people on the day India became independent, he was in Calcutta which had been ravaged by communal rioting. He came to Delhi only after communal violence had ceased there. He was shot dead by a Hindu fanatic on 30 January 1948.

- (a) Name any three Satyagraha and mass scale movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi. [3]
- (b) What was the difference between the Non-cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi? [3]
- (c) Write a short note on social reforms associated with Mahatma Gandhi. [4]

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