

Time: Two hours Maximum marks:80 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 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 marks intended for questions are given in brackets []

PART I

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1 Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [16]
(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- i. The Lok Sabha session which is conducted in the months of November and December is the _____:
a. Summer Session b. Monsoon Session c. Winter Session d. Budget Session

- ii. Identify the exclusive powers of the house given below,

P: Can introduce a new All India Service
Q: Can impeach the President
R: Can never be dissolved as a whole
S: Can introduce a Money Bill



- a.P and Q b. R and S c. P and R d. Q and S
- iii. If the strength of the House is 350 members, the quorum will be
a.36 members b. 40 members c. 60 members d. 35 members
- iv. It is the highest criminal court of the district.
a. Lok Adalat b. Court of the district judge c. Sessions court d. High court
- v. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court ?
a. Vice President b. Chief justice of the Supreme Court c. The Prime Minister
d. The President
- vi. Identify the court where center state disputes can be solved in:

a. Supreme Court b. High Court
c. Subordinate courts d. Revenue court



- vii. Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress?
a. To train and organise public opinion in the country.
b. To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
c. To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.
d. To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- viii. _____ announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use imperial titles.
a. Lord Canning b. Lord Wellesley
c. Lord Dalhousie d. Lord Ripon
- ix. Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton?
a. Arms Act b. Ilbert Bill c. Vernacular Press Act d. Grand Delhi Durbar

- x. Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj: Raja Rammohan Roy ::
a. Arya Samaj b. Brahma Samaj c. Shodak Samaj d. Prarthana Samaj
- xi. Germany lost Alsac Lorraine to:
a. France b. England c. Spain d. Japan

xii. Write the full form of movement whose architects are shown in the given picture.

- a. Non aligned movement b. Non allied movement
c. Non alive movement d. Non Ally movement

xiii. Which of the following was the immediate cause of World War II?

- a. Japanese Invasion of China b. Failure of League of Nations
c. Hitler's Invasion of Poland d. Rise of Fascism and Nazism

xiv. Identify the person who among the following was not an architect of the NAM :

- a. G.A. Nasser b. J.B Tito c. Pt.J.L Nehru d. Benito Mussolini

xv. When was the first atomic bomb dropped and where?

- a. August 6, 1947; Berlin b. August 6, 1945; Hiroshima
c. August 8, 1945; Nagasaki d. August 8, 1947; New Mexico

xvi. (A) The Mountbatten plan provided for the Partition of India into two independent and sovereign states. i.e., India and Pakistan.

(B) Referendum was to be held in Punjab and Bengal.

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

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the question which follows

In a recent development, the Supreme Court of India invoked its power of judicial review to examine the constitutionality of certain provisions in the New Education Policy (NEP) introduced by the central government.

The Daily Gazette. October 26, 2024

- a. What is judicial review? (2)
b. Mr. Krisna Murthy is 26 yrs of age. Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? Why? [2]
c. Radhika Menon wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention any two advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat. (2)
d. Mention any two ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers. (2)
e. Mention two objectives of the Forward Bloc. (2)
f. What are the causes of the Quit India Movement? (2)
g. Mention any two functions of the WHO. (2)

PART II

[Section A]

Attempt at least two questions from this section.

Question 3

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? Mention any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. [3]
(ii) Under Article 129, the Supreme Court of India is called a Court of Record. Justify this statement with *any three* points. [3]
(iii) Explain the following terms: [4]
(a) Revisory Jurisdiction (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Question 4

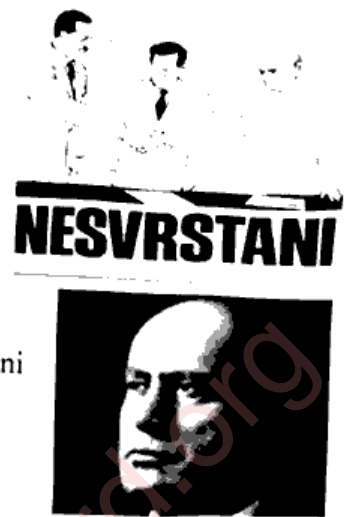
The Legislature makes the laws which govern the country. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the maximum composition of the Rajya Sabha? Why is it called a Permanent House? [3]
(ii) Mention any three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha. [3]
(iii) Mention any four legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 5

Our government is a parliamentary form of government; therefore the real powers are vested in the hands of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. In this regard answer the following questions:-

- (i) Explain the term Collective responsibility



- (ii) Differentiate between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
 (iii) Write four points about the relation of the Prime Minister with the Parliament. [4]

Section-B (History)
Attempt any three questions.

Question 6

In the context of the First War of Independence of 1857. answer the following questions :-

- (i) In which way economic exploitation of the country resulted in discontent? [3]
 (ii) Write three military causes. [3]
 (iii) Mention two changes introduced each in the administration and in the army by the British government after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The Surat Session of the Indian National Congress was an epoch in the history of India, which made the Congress split into two wings. In this context. answer the following questions:-

- (i) Who is known as India's unofficial ambassador? Mention his two contributions towards the freedom struggle of India. [3]
 (ii) In which ways were the methods of the Early Nationalists different from the Assertive Nationalist? [3]
 (iii) Who implemented the Partition of Bengal? What were his real motives behind the Partitions? [4]

Question 8. Read the excerpt given below and with reference to the rise of dictatorship and Second World War answer the following questions:

Mussolini used to say, "Italy must expand or perish." He regained the Islands of Rhodes, Dodecanese (which were ceded to Greece) as well as the city of Fiume. He turned Albania into a protectorate of Italy. He entered into commercial and diplomatic treaties with France and Russia. He captured Abyssinia in 1936 and when there was an objection in the League of Nations. Italy left the League of Nations After that, Italy's relations with England and France deteriorated and she was drawn towards Germany.

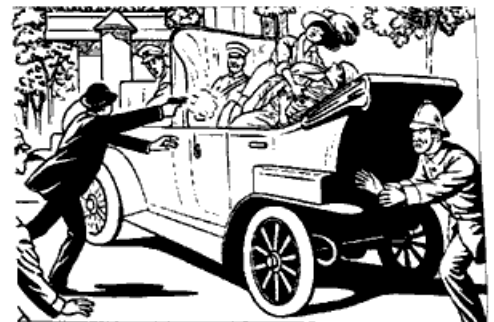
With reference to the rise of dictatorship and Second World War answer the following:

- (i) State any three reasons for the rise of Fascism in Italy. (3)
 (ii) Explain any three consequence of World War II (3)
 (iii) Name the two rival blocs that fought each other during World War II and state its signatory countries. (4)

Question 9.

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions.

- (i) Describe the incident depicted in the picture. (3)
 (ii) The Germans described The Treaty of Versailles as harsh and humiliating. Give any three reasons that justify this statement. (3)
 (iii) Explain how Nationalism and Imperialism became one of the important causes of the First World War. (4)



Question 10

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace in the world. With reference to this organization, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? (3)
 (ii) Mention any three objectives of the United Nation Organisations. (3)
 (iii) What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention any three of its functions. (4)