

ICSE 2025 EXAMINATION
Sample Question Paper – 3
History & Civics

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answer to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during 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 [].

PART - I

(Attempt all questions from this part)

QUESTION 1.

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

(i) On June 15, 2023, the High Court exercised its revisory jurisdiction in a case where a subordinate court had made a grave error in its judgment. The revisory power allowed the High Court to examine the legality and correctness of the decision and make the necessary corrections.

What information about the High Court's revisory jurisdiction can we obtain from the above passage?

- (a) The High Court can revise any decision made by a subordinate court.
- (b) Revisory jurisdiction is exercised only when there is a substantial error in law or fact.
- (c) Only the Supreme Court can review judgments of lower courts.
- (d) The High Court cannot correct errors made by subordinate courts under its jurisdiction.

Answer: (b) Revisory jurisdiction is exercised only when there is a substantial error in law or fact.

(ii) Given below are details of a few individuals:

Person	Age [In years]	Description
I	49	Is a judge in the High Court for the last 10 years
J	52	Is an expert in International Law and serves as a consultant
K	60	Is a retired law professor
L	44	Is a senior advocate specializing in constitutional matters

Select the person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

- (a) I (b) J
(c) K (d) L

Answer: (a) I

(iii) Which type of power did the President exercise when dissolving the Lok Sabha, as seen in the headline?



- (a) Discretionary power
(b) Legislative power
(c) Judicial power
(d) Executive power on the advice of the Prime Minister

Answer: (d) Executive power on the advice of the Prime Minister

(iv) During a parliamentary session in India, a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution was introduced in the Lok Sabha. After a thorough discussion, the bill was passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The bill was then sent to the Rajya Sabha for approval.

Which function of the Union Parliament is highlighted in the above case ?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Legislative | (b) Financial |
| (c) Judicial | (d) Electoral |

Answer: (a) Legislative

(v) Vice-President : Rajya Sabha : Prime Minister : _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Lok Sabha | (b) High Court |
| (c) Legislative Assembly | (d) Supreme Court |

Answer: (a) Lok Sabha

(vi) Identify the exclusive powers of the Prime Minister of India:

P : Leads the Council of Ministers

Q : Can dissolve the Rajya Sabha

R : Advises the President on Cabinet appointments

S : Can introduce a Money Bill in Lok Sabha

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) P and R | (b) Q and S |
| (c) P and Q | (d) R and S |

Answer: (a) P and R

(vii) Read the two statements below about Non-Cooperation Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between A and B.

(i) The Non-Cooperation Movement emphasised on the use of Swadeshi and boycott programmes.

(ii) The concept of Swadeshi and the boycott of foreign goods gave impetus to the handicraft and local industries.

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

Answer: (c) A and B are independent of each other

(viii) The government of Country A has introduced a tax policy similar to the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal. Which group is primarily impacted by this policy?

- (a) The Farmers
- (c) The Soldiers

- (b) The Zamindars
- (d) The Merchants

Answer: (b) The Zamindars

(ix)Presides over the joint sitting of the two houses.

- (a) The Vice-President
- (c) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) The President
- (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

(x) Suman is deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement. She notices that her local grocery store is selling products from a foreign company. What action is Suman NOT LIKELY to take?

- (a) Boycott the products from the foreign company
- (b) Persuade others to stop buying those products
- (c) Organize a non-violent protest outside the store
- (d) Write a letter of appreciation to the foreign company

Answer: (d) Write a letter of appreciation to the foreign company

(xi) What was the immediate cause of the given below incidence?



- (a) Murder of Archduke of Austria
- (b) Invasion of Poland by Hitler
- (c) Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Invasion of Poland by Hitler

(xii) Identify the ODD ONE out of the following causes for the Partition of Bengal.

- (a) To create administrative efficiency in Bengal
- (b) To divide the Bengali-speaking population

- (c) To promote Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal
- (d) To weaken the nationalist movement in Bengal

Answer: (c) To promote Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal

(xiii) Your school is hosting a debate on the impact of social reformers on women's rights in India. Which of the following reformers would MOST LIKELY be highlighted in the debate?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: (c) Raja Rammohan Roy

(xiv) Read the description and identify the event:

It proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution of India, with provisions for a federal structure and groupings of provinces.

- (a) Indian Independence Act of 1947
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) Mountbatten Plan

Answer: (c) Cabinet Mission Plan

(xv) The political cartoon shows Mussolini, Hitler, and a figure resembling another leader discussing war. Which event is this cartoon most likely referencing?



- (a) The Munich Agreement
- (b) The start of World War II
- (c) The Treaty of Versailles
- (d) The signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact

Answer: (b) The start of World War II

(xvi) Identify the countries with permanent membership and veto power in the UN Security Council.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Germany, China | (b) France, India |
| (c) Russia, United States | (d) Japan, United Kingdom |

Answer: (c) Russia, United States

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

The Lok Sabha plays a critical role in India's federal structure, serving as the lower house of Parliament with members directly elected by the people.

(i) Who can allow or disallow an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha? What does an adjournment motion mean?

Answer: In the Lok Sabha (the lower house of India's Parliament), the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the authority to allow or disallow an adjournment motion.

(ii) Which power is being exercised by the President in the following cases:

- (a) Approval of an Ordinance
- (b) Assent to a Bill

Answer: (a) Legislative Power
(b) Legislative Power

(iii) Imagine you were a member of the Lok Sabha. Mention any two ways in which you could exercise your parliamentary privileges.

Answer: As a member of the Lok Sabha, I could exercise my parliamentary privileges in the following ways:

1. Freedom of Speech: I could speak freely within the Parliament without fear of legal consequences for anything said during debates, enabling me to express my views on national issues.
2. Right to Call for Papers: I could request the government to provide documents or information related to its policies or functioning, ensuring transparency and accountability.

(iv) Give two reasons why the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because:

1. Money Bills: Only the Lok Sabha can introduce and pass money bills, which the Rajya Sabha can only delay for up to 14 days.
2. Majority Control: The Lok Sabha holds more influence in forming the government, as the ruling party must have a majority in it.

(v) Mention any two functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: Two key functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are:

1. Maintaining Order: The Speaker ensures that debates in the Lok Sabha are conducted smoothly, maintaining decorum and resolving disputes among members.
2. Deciding on Parliamentary Procedures: The Speaker has the authority to decide on matters related to the rules of procedure and parliamentary practices.

(vi) Name any two sessions of the Indian Parliament.

Answer: Budget Session
Monsoon Session

(vii) Mention the quorum required in the Lok Sabha to conduct a session.

Answer: In the Lok Sabha, a quorum is required to conduct a session, which is one-tenth of the total strength of the House. Since the Lok Sabha has 545 members, the quorum is 55 members, including the Speaker. Without this number, no business can be transacted.

PART – II

SECTION – A

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

3. Here is your revised question in the same format and length as the provided image: The Revolt of 1857 was an outburst of nationalist sentiments against

the British rule, which stemmed from multiple factors. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) The British treated indigo cultivators unfairly. Mention any three ways in which they were ill-treated.

Answer: The British treated indigo cultivators unfairly in several ways:

Coercion to Cultivate Indigo: Farmers were often forced to grow indigo instead of food crops, significantly impacting their food security. They were coerced into signing contracts that bound them to cultivate indigo, leading to severe economic distress as they prioritized this cash crop over essential sustenance.

Exorbitant Loans and High Interest Rates: The British planters provided farmers with loans (known as 'dadon') at high interest rates, trapping them in a cycle of debt. The terms of these loans were exploitative, making it nearly impossible for farmers to repay them, which perpetuated their financial struggles and dependence on the planters.

Unfair Pricing and Exploitation: Farmers received meager compensation for their indigo, often only about 2.5% of the market price, while being compelled to sell at non-profitable rates. This exploitation left them with little to no profit, exacerbating their poverty and leading to widespread resentment against the British.

(ii) The British passed several laws that interfered with religious customs. Mention any three such laws.

Answer: The British enacted several laws that offended the religious sentiments of Indians. The most significant were the Doctrine of Lapse, which led to the annexation of princely states, and the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, which challenged traditional Hindu practices. Additionally, the introduction of controversial cartridges greased with animal fat for Enfield rifles sparked widespread outrage among both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, further fueling the discontent against British rule.

(iii) The annexation of Awadh and Berar was one of the reasons for unrest. Analyse this statement by explaining any four policies used to annex these regions.

Answer: The Doctrine of Lapse was used to annex states where the ruler died without a direct male heir, leading to the annexation of Berar. In Awadh, the British accused the Nawab of misgovernance as a pretext to annex the territory in 1856. The British imposed heavy taxes on local rulers and landowners, making it difficult for them to maintain their rule, ultimately leading to British control. The local

armies in these regions were disbanded, and administrative control was taken over by the British, reducing the power and influence of native rulers.

4. The ideals of Mahatma Gandhi gave a new direction to the Indian freedom struggle in the early 20th century. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) Explain the doctrine of Satyagraha as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. Mention any two principles associated with it.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha, or "truth force," emphasized non-violent resistance to injustice. Key principles included:

- Ahimsa: Non-violence towards all beings, including the oppressor.
- Satya: Truthfulness and adherence to moral principles.
- Tyaga: Self-sacrifice and willingness to endure suffering for the cause.
- Aparigraha: Non-possession and simplicity of lifestyle.

Satyagraha aimed to awaken the conscience of the oppressor through peaceful protest and self-suffering, rather than resorting to violence or retaliation.

(ii) The idea of non-violence became the cornerstone of Gandhian movements. Mention any three movements initiated by Gandhi on the basis of non-violence.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi initiated several movements based on the principle of non-violence. Three prominent movements are:

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917): Gandhi led farmers in Bihar against oppressive plantation taxes, using non-violent resistance.
2. Kheda Satyagraha (1918): He supported peasants in Gujarat who were facing high taxes, advocating non-violent protests.
3. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922): A mass movement urging the boycott of British goods and institutions through peaceful methods.

(iii) The Non-Cooperation Movement was a major event in India's freedom struggle. Mention any four significant impacts of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer: Mass Mobilization: The movement unified millions of Indians from all sections of society, promoting mass participation in the freedom struggle. **Boycott of British Institutions:** Indians boycotted British goods, schools, courts, and legislative

councils, weakening the influence of the British in India. Promotion of Khadi: The movement popularized the use of Khadi (handspun cloth) as a symbol of self-reliance, encouraging Indians to reject British-made goods. Rise of Indian Nationalism: The movement ignited a strong sense of nationalism among Indians, bringing the cause of independence to the forefront of public consciousness.

5. When European nations squared off against each other in the summer of 1914, it's doubtful that anyone envisioned it would mushroom into a four-year-long conflict that would be vastly more lethal than any previous war on that continent, both for military personnel and civilians.

Major powers such as Britain, France, the US and Germany kept detailed records of the war's human cost. But the carnage of World War I was so extreme and pervasive, and involved soldiers and civilians from so many different nations, that historians have had a difficult time agreeing on exactly how many people lost their lives.

(i) When did the above war take place? Who were the two major alliances involved in the war.

Answer: The war described took place from 1914 to 1918, known as World War I. The two major alliances involved were the Allies, primarily composed of France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and later the United States, among others. The Central Powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. The war began after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and expanded rapidly due to complex alliances and territorial disputes, becoming one of the deadliest conflicts in history.

(ii) World War I was caused by various political, economic, and social factors that had been developing over the years. Discuss any three important causes that contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Answer: Three key causes of World War I were militarism, alliances, and nationalism.

1. Militarism: European nations built large militaries and stockpiled weapons, creating a climate of tension and competition.
2. Alliances: Countries formed complex alliances, such as the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance, which turned regional conflicts into broader wars.
3. Nationalism: Ethnic groups sought independence, and intense patriotism led to competition and hostility, especially in the Balkans, where tensions were high. These factors combined to spark the devastating conflict.

(iii) What was the treaty that was signed after this war. Name any three provisions of this treaty.

Answer: The treaty signed after World War I was the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919. It officially ended the war and imposed heavy penalties on Germany. Three key provisions were:

1. Territorial Losses: Germany lost significant territories, including Alsace-Lorraine, and all overseas colonies.
2. Military Restrictions: The German army was limited to 100,000 troops, and conscription was banned.
3. War Guilt Clause: Germany was required to accept full responsibility for causing the war and pay reparations to the Allied nations.

6. In the historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is being sworn in as Prime Minister of free India. In this context, answer the following :



(a) Mention the Provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: The Indian Independence Act of 1947 established the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan. These assemblies were given the power to draft and adopt constitutions for their respective dominions. The Act also provided for the transfer of power from British India to the new dominions on August 15, 1947.

Key provisions regarding the Constituent Assembly included:

- Composition: The assemblies were to be composed of members elected by the provincial assemblies.

- Powers: The assemblies had the power to frame any constitution they desired, subject to certain limitations.
- Transfer of Power: The Act stipulated that the British monarch would cease to be the Emperor of India and that the Governor-General would be replaced by a Governor-General for each dominion.

These provisions laid the foundation for the formation of independent India and Pakistan.

(b) Discuss the basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan.

Answer: The Cabinet Mission Plan, presented in 1946, aimed to establish a united India with a strong central government and limited autonomy for provinces. It rejected the demand for Pakistan due to several reasons:

- Unity of India: The Mission believed that the division of India would weaken the country and create instability in the region.
- Economic Interdependence: The Indian economy was deeply intertwined, and separating it would have severe economic consequences for both parts.
- Minority Rights: The Mission proposed a system of safeguards to protect the rights of minorities in both Hindu- and Muslim-majority areas, addressing concerns about the treatment of minorities in a partitioned India.
- International Pressure: The British government, which supported the Mission, was wary of the potential for a divided India to fall under the influence of other powers.

While the Cabinet Mission's efforts to create a united India ultimately failed, its proposals and principles continue to be studied and debated in understanding the complexities of the Indian independence movement and the partition of India.

(c) Mention the areas where plebiscites were to be held. What was the position of His Majesty's government in the new set-up in India

Answer: (c) (i) Areas where plebiscites were to be held: North West Frontier Province (NWFP): To determine whether it would join India or Pakistan. Sylhet district (East Bengal): To decide whether it would remain part of India or join Pakistan. Both provinces choose to join Pakistan (West and East Pakistan, respectively).

(ii) His Majesty's Government would no longer be responsible for India's government after August 15, 1947. All treaties and agreements with Indian states or

tribal areas would become invalid. The Dominion would negotiate agreements with the tribes of the North West Frontier Province.

7. 24th October, since 1945 has been celebrated every year as the United Nations Day. With respect to the above statement, answer the following questions.

(i) What is the primary objective of the United Nations?

Answer: The primary objective of the United Nations (UN) is to maintain international peace and security. It aims to prevent conflicts, resolve disputes, and promote cooperation among nations to ensure global stability. Additionally, the UN strives to foster social and economic development, promote human rights, uphold international law, and address global challenges such as poverty, health crises, and climate change. Through its specialized agencies and programs, the UN works to create a better world for all, based on equality, justice, and mutual respect.

(ii) Mention the composition of any three organs of the United Nations.

Answer: The United Nations (UN) consists of six main organs, each with distinct functions:

1. General Assembly: Composed of all 193 member states, it discusses international issues and adopts resolutions.
2. Security Council: Comprising 15 members (5 permanent with veto power and 10 elected), it maintains international peace and security.
3. International Court of Justice: Made up of 15 judges, it settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions.

These organs work together to address global challenges, ensuring peace, security, and development.

(iii) The General Assembly holds significant powers and functions in the working of the United Nations. Mention any three powers and functions of the General Assembly in the areas of global peace, development, and international cooperation.

Answer: The General Assembly of the United Nations holds significant powers and functions in promoting global peace, development, and international cooperation.

1. Peace and Security: It can discuss issues related to international peace and security, and make recommendations, though it cannot enforce them directly. It also elects non-permanent members of the Security Council.

2. **Development:** The Assembly promotes international cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields, fostering sustainable development.
3. **International Cooperation:** It helps coordinate efforts to tackle global challenges, such as climate change, health issues, and human rights, through the creation of specialized agencies and initiatives.

PART – II

SECTION – B

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

8. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is an impartial authority who presides over the sessions and ensures order in the house. The Speaker also decides whether a bill is a Money Bill and has the power to adjourn the Lok Sabha. In this context, answer the following questions

(i) Mention any three important functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: (i) Three functions of the Speaker:

The Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker decides whether a bill is a Money Bill.

The Speaker maintains order and decorum in the house and can adjourn or suspend meetings in case of disorder.

(ii) The Lok Sabha was adjourned after a heated debate. Who has the authority to adjourn the Lok Sabha? Explain the role of the Speaker.

Answer: The authority to adjourn the Lok Sabha lies with the Speaker. The Speaker presides over the sessions, maintaining order and decorum during debates. They have the power to adjourn the House or suspend meetings in case of disruptions or lack of quorum. The Speaker plays a crucial role in ensuring smooth parliamentary proceedings by deciding on matters such as the agenda, granting permission for motions, and interpreting rules. Additionally, they protect the rights and privileges of members, making their position vital for the effective functioning of the Lok Sabha.

(iii) Mention any four judicial powers of the Parliament

Answer: The judicial powers of Parliament include:

1. Impeachment of the President: Parliament has the power to remove the President from office for violation of the Constitution through impeachment proceedings.
2. Removal of Judges: Parliament can remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts by initiating impeachment for proven misbehavior or incapacity.
3. Disqualification of Members: Parliament has the authority to disqualify its members on grounds of defection, as per the Tenth Schedule.
4. Contempt of Parliament: Parliament can take action against individuals or institutions for contempt if they disrespect its authority or proceedings.

9. The President is the nominal head of the country and holds the highest position in the governmental hierarchy, along with the Vice-President.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) The President is the head of the country as per the Constitution. Clearly indicate the actual position of the President as mentioned in the Constitution.

Answer: The Constitution of India defines the President's position as the nominal head of the state and the constitutional authority of the Union. Specifically, Article 52 states that there shall be a President of India, who serves as the executive head. However, the real executive powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, as per Article 74. The President acts on the advice of the Council, making their role largely ceremonial. Additionally, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and holds significant responsibilities in legislative functions, such as summoning and proroguing Parliament and giving assent to bills. Thus, while the President occupies the highest constitutional office, their powers are primarily exercised in accordance with parliamentary democracy.

(ii) The President's powers are limited in several ways. What are the main limitations on the President's powers?

Answer: The President's powers in India are subject to several limitations:

1. Council of Ministers: The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. This means the President's decisions are largely influenced by the cabinet.
2. Parliamentary Control: The President's legislative powers, such as assenting to bills and declaring ordinances, are subject to parliamentary oversight. Parliament can override presidential decisions in certain cases.

3. **Judicial Review:** The Supreme Court can review the President's actions and declare them unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.
4. **Impeachment:** The President can be impeached by Parliament for violating the Constitution.
5. **Limited Discretionary Powers:** While the President has some discretionary powers, they are limited and often subject to interpretation and legal challenges.

(iii) Describe the functions of the Vice-President.

Answer: The Vice-President serves as the deputy to the President and assumes several key functions. Primarily, they are prepared to step in as President if the current President is unable to fulfill their duties due to illness, death, or resignation. The Vice-President may also represent the President in ceremonial or diplomatic events. In many systems, they participate in the legislative process, often serving as the presiding officer of the upper house of the legislature, casting tie-breaking votes when necessary. The Vice-President may also be tasked with specific duties or portfolios delegated by the President, contributing to the governance and strategic direction of the country. Additionally, the Vice-President supports the President's policies and assists in decision-making processes.

10. The High Court is the apex judicial authority in the state and plays a crucial role in maintaining the judicial system. With reference to the High Court, answer the following questions:

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

Answer: In India, the judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. The President appoints judges based on recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and the collegium of senior judges. This process involves consultations with the Governor of the state where the High Court is located.

Two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the High Court are:

1. **Citizenship:** The person must be a citizen of India.
2. **Judicial Experience:** The person must have been an advocate in a High Court for at least 10 years or have held a judicial office in India for at least 10 years.

These qualifications ensure that the appointees have adequate legal experience and knowledge to perform the duties and responsibilities of a High Court judge.

(ii) The High Court has the power to check legislative and executive organs. How does it perform this function? Justify this statement with any three points.

Answer: The High Court plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of power between the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the state. It performs the function of checking the legislative and executive organs through the following mechanisms:

1. **Judicial Review:** The High Court has the power to review laws passed by the legislature and actions taken by the executive to ensure they conform to the Constitution. If any law or executive action is found to be unconstitutional, the High Court can strike it down. This process ensures that both the legislature and executive do not exceed their constitutional authority.
2. **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** The High Court protects the fundamental rights of individuals guaranteed under the Constitution by acting as a guardian. If legislative or executive actions infringe upon these rights, the High Court can intervene and issue orders to prevent violations.
3. **Writ Jurisdiction:** Under its writ jurisdiction, the High Court can issue writs (such as habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari) against the actions of the legislature and executive. This provides a check against arbitrary actions and ensures that government actions are lawful.

(iii) Explain the following terms:

(a) Administrative control of the High Court over Subordinate Courts

(b) Powers of the High Court over the District Courts

Answer: (a) Administrative Control of the High Court over Subordinate Courts:

The administrative control of the High Court over subordinate courts refers to the authority of the High Court to supervise and regulate the functioning of lower courts, including district courts and other judicial bodies in the state. This control involves overseeing the administration of justice at the grassroots level, ensuring efficiency, accountability, and adherence to legal norms. The High Court is responsible for the appointment, transfer, and discipline of judges in subordinate courts. It may also issue guidelines for the management of cases, and supervise the judicial and administrative functions of the lower courts. This ensures that the subordinate courts function in accordance with the law and uphold the standards of justice. The High Court's role also includes addressing any grievances or complaints

regarding the conduct of subordinate court judges and maintaining the overall quality of judicial processes at the lower levels.

(b) Powers of the High Court over the District Courts:

The High Court holds significant authority over district courts, as it is the highest judicial authority within the state. One of the key powers includes appellate jurisdiction, where the High Court has the authority to hear appeals from the decisions of district courts, ensuring that justice is properly delivered. The High Court also possesses supervisory powers over district courts, allowing it to issue directions or guidelines to ensure proper functioning, efficiency, and adherence to legal procedures. The High Court can review cases handled by district courts, either suo motu or on an appeal, to correct any errors or miscarriage of justice.

Furthermore, the High Court has the power to transfer cases from one district court to another for administrative convenience or to ensure a fair trial. It may also frame rules or issue directions regarding the procedure and administration of the district courts.