

ICSE 2023 EXAMINATION
Sample Question Paper-1
HISTORY & CIVICS
(H.C.G. Paper-1)
Class-10

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper 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.

[16]

Choose one correct answer to the questions from the given options:

- (i) The interval between two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than
- (a) Two months (b) Three months
(c) Four months (d) Six months
- (ii) The maximum composition of the Lok Sabha is:
- (a) 530 (b) 40
(c) 550 (d) 556
- (iii)

Lok Sabha member term	5 years
Rajya Sabha member term	?

- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 4 years (d) 6 years
- (iv) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Prime Minister (d) President
- (v) A house has 350 members on a given day 25 members are present. For which of the following reasons does the Speaker adjourn the session for the day?
- (a) Indiscipline in the House (b) Lack of quorum
(c) Business of the day is over (d) There are no questions to admit
- (vi) When a case comes from a Subordinate Court, the High Court deals with it under
- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction (b) Advisory Jurisdiction
(c) Original Jurisdiction (d) Appellate Jurisdiction

- (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 ActGrand (d) Delhi Durbar
- (x) Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj : : Raja Rammohan Roy : :
- (a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahmo Samaj
 (c) Satya Shodak Samaj (d) Prarthana Samaj
- (xi) The Khilafat Movement was started in India by
- (a) Ali Brothers (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Jinnah (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- (xii) The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the
- (a) Gandhi -Irwin pact (b) Chauri-Chaura Incident
 (c) Cripps Mission (d) Rowlatt Act
- (xiii) Which of the following clauses was NOT part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
- (a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.
 (b) The country would be divided into two Dominions.
 (c) The British Parliament had legislative control over India.
 (d) There would be a division of army and assets.
- (xiv) Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism?
- (a) To believe in democracy (b) To encourage political systems
 (c) To uphold One party and one leader (d) To support communism.
- (xv) Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to
- (a) seize the coal mines (b) militarise the Rhine valley
 (c) regain the Danzing port (d) control the trade
- (xvi) Identify the founders of Non Aligned Movement.
- (a) Nasser, Tito, Nehru (b) Naseer, Nehru, Stalin
 (c) Churchill, Stalin, Tito (d) Tito, Sukamo, Roosevelt

Question 2.

- (i) Mr. Koushal is 26 yrs of age, Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? Why?
- (ii) Ms. Anita wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention *any two* advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat.
- (iii) Mention *any two* ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers.
- (iv) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League.
- (v) What are the causes of the Quit India Movement?
- (vi) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army.
- (vii) Mention *any two* objectives of the United Nations Organisation.

PART – II**Section-A**

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

Question 3

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 Rajya Sabha. [3]
 (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President of India is the nominal head of the Union Administration. With reference to the President, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the term of the President? Give *two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. [3]
 (ii) Name the *three* kinds of emergencies which the President can declare. [3]
 (iii) State *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

An independent judiciary is a feature of federal governance. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the composition of the Supreme court? [3]
 (ii) Mention the *three* kinds of cases which come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
 (iii) Explain the terms: [4]
 (a) Revisory Jurisdiction. (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Section-B

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Question 6

The culmination of discontent against the British rule came with the Great Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Name the queen who became a victim of this policy. [3]
 (ii) Mention *any three* economic causes of the Revolt. [3]
 (iii) Mention *any four* administrative changes made by the British after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

With reference to first and second phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following:

- (i) What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]
 (ii) Who partitioned Bengal? State *any two* actual reasons behind the Partition. [3]
 (iii) Mention *any four* methods used by the Early Nationalists. [4]

Question 8

The mass phase of the National Movement led to the freedom of India. With reference to this phase, answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Name the march which marked the beginning of this movement. [3]
 (ii) Mention *any three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. [3]
 (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and briefly explain the above incident. [3]
 (ii) Mention *any four* conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. [3]

- (iii) Name the organization established to maintain peace after the First World War. Mention *any three* of its objectives. [4]

Questions 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* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]



SOLUTIONS

Sample Question Paper-1

HISTORY & CIVICS

PART - I

1. (i) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: There are generally three sessions of Parliament—Summer, Monsoon and Winter sessions. However, the maximum permissible gap between two sessions is 6 months.

- (ii) **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at present is 550.

- (iii) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The term of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 6 years and 1/3rd members gets removed every two years.

- (iv) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: In a parliamentary democracy as in India the council of ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and has to give accountability to them.

- (v) **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Quorum is the minimum number of members that has to be present in the house for conducting a session. In India it is 10% of the total membership of the House

- (vi) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Under the appellate jurisdiction the higher courts can hear the appeals from the lower courts and give their judgements after the analysis of the case.

- (vii) **Option (c) is correct.**

- (viii) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Lord Canning made a declaration that the successors of the Bahadur Shah Zafar would not be allowed to hold the imperial titles after his death.

- (ix) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: In the year 1876, Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the Empress of India. Lord Lytton did this proclamation in India on behalf of the Queen. This came to be known as the Grand Delhi Darbar.

- (x) **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The foundation of Brahma Samaj was laid by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to fight against the social disparities in the societies.

- (xi) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The beginning of the Khilafat movement was started by the Ali brothers after the end of the World War I in which the Khalifa at Turkey lost all its powers and sanctity.

- (xii) **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: On 4th February 1922 a mob set fire on a police station at Chauri Chaura in which 22 policemen died. After this incident Gandhiji withdrawn the non-cooperation movement as he was afraid that the British administration will resort to violence.

- (xiii) **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The Indian Independence Act gave legislative and executive control to the Indian government and the British Parliament had no control over it.

- (xiv) **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Nazism and Fascism has one common ideology and they support the authoritarian rule of one party controlled by one powerful leader.

- (xv) **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The Danzig port was acquired by the Hitler after the invasion of the Poland.

- (xvi) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The three powerful leaders which played a crucial role in the starting of the Non-Aligned movement was Abdal Gamal Nasser of Egypt, Tito of Yugoslavia and Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru.

2. (i) (a) Mr. Kaushal can be a member of Lok Sabha.

(b) The minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years whereas for the Rajya Sabha it is 30 years.

- (ii) **Two advantages of fighting a case in the Lok Adalat are:**

(a) It will save lot of money and time of the aggrieved person.

(b) The resolution of the dispute will be made in an amicable manner after hearing the thoughts of both the parties.

(iii) The Indian soldiers were ill treated in several ways by the British:

- (a) Indian soldiers were not allowed to attain higher ranks in the army and faced discrimination in the promotion.
- (b) The salaries of the Indian soldiers were less than their British counterparts and apart from this they also received less facilities.

(iv) Two objectives of the Muslim League were:

- (a) To unite the Muslim communities in the nation and fight for the interest of the Muslims in India.
- (b) To seek concessions from the British for the Muslims in India in return of their support to them.

(v) The two causes of the Quit India movement were:

- (a) The failure of the Cripps Mission in which the British did not accepted the demands of the Indian National Congress.
- (b) The delegation of the large amount of Indian resources and soldiers towards the World War II which brought economic ruin in the nation.

(vi) The two objectives of the Indian National Army were:

- (a) To fought for the independence of India against the British rule and make the nation independent.
- (b) To make the Indians feel safe in abroad and India and form a strong army that can serve the nationalists needs of India.

(vii) The two objectives of the United Nations Organisation are:

- (a) To amicable resolve the international disputes through the medium of negotiation between the nations of the world.
- (b) To develop consensus among the nations on important matters of global level. Several bodies of the United Nations were involved in social work.

PART - II

Section-A

3. (i) (a) The total strength of the Rajya Sabha in India is 250. Out of this 230 members are indirectly elected and 12 members are nominated by the President. The seats to the Rajya Sabha are also allocated according to the population of the state.
- (b) It is called a permanent house as it cannot be dissolved unlike the Lok Sabha which can dissolve after a non-confidence motion.
- (ii) Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament and is of permanent nature. Three special powers of the Rajya Sabha are

(a) The Rajya Sabha in some special circumstances can give authorization to the Parliament to formulate laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List. Such power is exclusively enjoyed by the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha. (Article 249).

(b) The Rajya Sabha can give authorization to the Parliament to formulate a new All India Service for the better administration of the nation (Article 312).

(c) Rajya Sabha is the permanent house of the Parliament and in case the Lok Sabha is dissolved the resolution of the Proclamation of the emergency by the President has to be passed by it.

(iii) Four legislative powers of the Parliament are:

(a) Parliament plays a very important role in the formulation of the legislation in the nation. All kinds of bills i.e. ordinary bills, money bills and constitutional amendment bills has to be passed by the Parliament.

(b) The government of India is directly answerable to the Lok Sabha. The work of the government is closely monitored and evaluated by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who can offer advice as well as criticism to the government.

(c) The members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha serves on various Parliamentary Committees and works closely with the ministers of the Union government and offer important suggestions for the formulation of the policies. The majority of the ministers belongs from this house.

(d) The Parliament can make laws for the states under certain special conditions and during the imposition of the National or State emergency.

4. (i) (a) The term of the President in India is of five years.

(b) Two important reasons for the indirect election of the President are:

- President is the nominal head of the government and has to work on the advice of Council of Ministers. He does not possess real power.

- The election of President in direct manner can be lot of time consuming and drain the economic resources and that too when he does not possess direct powers. Due to this indirect election takes place.

(ii) The constitution has provided for the imposition of three types of emergencies under exceptional circumstances. They can be imposed by the President of India:

- (a) **National Emergency (Article 352):** This kind of emergency is imposed on the grounds of external aggression or war against India or an armed rebellion within India. It can be imposed by the President on written recommendation of the Cabinet.
- (b) **State Emergency (Article 356):** This kind of emergency is imposed by the President in the state when the constitutional machinery in the state fails or when the state does not work under the guidelines of the Central government.
- (c) **Financial Emergency (Article 360):** Financial Emergency can be imposed if the country is under the threat of financial stability.
- (iii) **Four legislative power of the President are:**
- All the bills passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has to receive the assent of the President before they become a law. The President has the power to return and withhold the bill also under his veto.
 - President can issue ordinances when both the houses or either one house is not in session under special circumstances.
 - He can make laws for the state or delegate this function to some administrative authority during the imposition of National and State emergency.
 - The President also addresses the inaugural session of the Parliament in which he lays down the vision and policies of the government. His address has to be passed by the Parliament which shows the confidence of the Parliament in the ruling government.
5. (i) (a) The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of the collegium consisting of the Chief Justice and the senior most judges of the Supreme Court.
- (b) The Supreme Court of India at present has the strength of 34 including the Chief Justice of India.
- (ii) **The three kinds of cases that comes under the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are:**
- The cases that involves the substantial question of law or constitutional provisions as certified by the High Court.
 - When an order has repealed the acquittal of a person and sentenced him to death or imprisonment of life.
 - The cases that involves the final interpretation of the constitution and its provisions.
- (iii) (a) **Revisory Jurisdiction:** The verdict of the Supreme Court is binding on all the courts in India as well as the tribunals except on the Supreme Court itself. Supreme Court can reinterpret its judgement and can change its judgement too if it feels its necessity. This power is not possessed by other courts.
- (b) **Advisory Jurisdiction:** Under Article 143, President of India can seek the advice of Supreme Court on matters related to public importance and other matters he deemed are important for the nation. Supreme Court on such matters renders advice to the President which is however not binding on the President.

Section-B

6. (i) **The Doctrine of Lapse policy was introduced by Lord Dalhousie and it has several provisions:**

- Under this policy in the case of absence of a legitimate son of the Hindu rulers the British had the right to accept or reject the claim of the adopted son and can take control over the kingdom.
- This policy led to the annexation of several Indian states like Satara, Jhansi and many more.
- The queen who became a victim of this policy was Rani Laxmibai who was the queen of Jhansi.

(ii) **The three economic causes of the revolts are:**

- There was wide discrimination between the salaries of the Indian soldiers and the European soldiers. This led to the rise in discord among the Indian soldiers.
- The economic conditions of the peasants in the region of Awadh as well as the taluqdars became worse due to the rise of the British interference in the economic matters in the region.
- The annexation of the Awadh led to the widespread unemployment among the musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, administrative officials, etc. who were once employed in the Nawab's court.

(iii) **Four administrative changes taken by the British after the revolt of 1857 are:**

- After the revolt the administration of India came under the direct control of the British crown from the East India Company.
- A Secretary of State has to be appointed who will be a member of the British Parliament and will be responsible to the Parliament.
- The Viceroy will head the executive council at the federal level and will have

- full control over the matters of foreign relations and defense.
- (d) The reorganization of the army will take place and regiments of the army will be structured on the basis of their ethnicity or state of origin.
7. (i) (a) The main objective of the assertive nationalists was to gain freedom for the nation by adopting every possible means even the path of violence.
- (b) Two contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak are:
- (c) He led to the starting of the celebration of the Shivaji festival and Ganpati festival in Maharashtra for the purpose of the organisation of the community for collective mass struggle to gain freedom.
- (d) He also started the Home Rule League movement in India and work closely with other nationalists in the organisation of a strong political base for attaining freedom.
- (ii) (a) The partition of Bengal was done by the British Viceroy Lord Curzon.
- (b) **Two reasons for its partition are:**
- (1) Bengal was the center of the nationalists movement in India. By the partition of the Bengal the British wanted to control the nationalist activities and weaken them.
- (2) It was also done to break the unity between Hindus and Muslims who generally had a strong sense of brotherhood among them which was causing problems for the British.
- (iii) **Four methods used by the early nationalists were:**
- (a) They tried to write petitions to the government demanding changes in the laws which were repressive for the Indians.
- (b) They wrote articles, books and other mass mediums to criticise the policies of the British and bring their true character in front of the society.
- (c) They organised peaceful protests against the discriminatory actions of the government like in the case of partition of Bengal that led to the beginning of the Swadeshi movement.
- (d) They participate in debates and deliberations with the national as well as international media and depicted the ill policies of the British.
8. (i) **There were several causes for the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement in India:**
- (a) The appointment of an all white commission under the leadership of Simon to check the constitutional provisions of the 1919 Government of India Act. This commission was boycotted by the Indians.
- (b) The arrest of large number of political activists and numerous derogatory laws also provided an influx for the nationwide movement.
- (c) The beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement took place with the Dandi March which started from Sabarmati on March 12, 1930 and ended at Dandi on April 12, 1930. Here Gandhiji along with his followers broke the salt law by manufacturing salt from sea water.
- (ii) **Three major causes of the Non-Cooperation movement were:**
- (a) To show opposition to the derogatory Rowlatt Act that gave the powers to the British administration to held the political activists as prisoners without any trial.
- (b) The infamous massacre of people at Jallianwala Bagh in which hundreds of innocent people died due to the inhumane act of General Dyer.
- (c) The grievances of the peasants all over the nation was increasing against the rise in rents, forceful plantations and other several things. These grievances was to be addressed collectively.
- (iii) **Four main features of the Mountbatten Plan are:**
- (a) India will get partition and a new state with the name of Pakistan will come into existence with the independence of India.
- (b) The formation of the Pakistan will took place with the majority of the Muslim provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, NWFP, East Bengal. The legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab will given the power to decide on this fact.
- (c) The Indian Dominion will comprise of the rest of free India, East Punjab and the West Bengal.
- (d) There will be a boundary commission who will decide the border between India and Pakistan in the states of Punjab and Bengal.
- (e) There will be conduction of opinion poll in the Sylhet district in Assam and NWFP to decide that they want to remain with India or Pakistan.
9. (i) The above incident shows the killing of the Austrian Duke Franz Ferdinand by the Serbian rebels in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This event led to the beginning

of the World War I in Europe as after this event Austria and Germany declared war on Serbia which was supported by the Russians. Soon other nations also became a part of the conflict.

(ii) The four conditions imposed on Germany under the Treaty of Versailles were:

- (a) Large number of German territories was awarded to the Poland and France. France also got hold over the control of the German resources along with the Britain.
- (b) Germany was restricted to expand the strength of its army and was also restricted to make new weapons.
- (c) Germany had to pay billions of dollars as war reparations to the states of France and England which made it economically impoverished.
- (d) Many of the German territories were put under the administration of the new international body: League of Nations.

(iii) The organisation that was established to maintain the peace after the World War I was League of Nations which was founded by the efforts of the US President Woodrow Wilson.

Three objectives of the League were:

- (a) To maintain collective security of the nations against the aggression of one or other nations.
- (b) To resolve the boundary and other sorts of disputes through the medium of negotiation and mutual consensus.
- (c) To avoid direct confrontation between the nations that can led to another war on the European continent.

10. (i) The Security Council of the United Nations consists of total 15 members.

- (a) There are five permanent members with the Veto power. These nations are US, Russia, France, Britain and China.
- (b) There are 10 non-permanent members from every continent which are elected for a period of two years.

(ii) Three functions of the International Court of Justice are:

- (a) It resolves the legal disputes between the two nations which are submitted by them as per the provisions of the international law.
- (b) It renders its advice on the legal matters which are transferred to it by the United Nations and its other operating bodies.
- (c) It also decides on the provisions of the international law and its violations by any member nation of the United Nations.

(iii) The full form of UNESCO is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Its three functions are:

- (a) It promotes the idea of imparting quality education to all beings of the world through proper institutional methods. It works closely with the government and other institutions.
- (b) To promote the development of science and technology by engaging with all the relevant stakeholders.
- (c) To ensure the strengthening of the cultural values of all the nations and maintain peace and harmony among different cultures of the world.

