

ICSE Solved Paper 2018

History & Civics

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 80)

(Time allowed : Two hours)

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

(20 marks)

Attempt all questions from this Part

1. (a) Name the bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
(b) What is meant by the term 'quorum'? [1]
(c) What is the maximum gap allowed between the two parliamentary sessions? [1]
(d) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers? [1]
(e) What is an Ordinance? [1]
(f) State any one reason why the President is elected indirectly. [1]
(g) State any one administrative function of the Cabinet. [1]
(h) Name any two writs issued by the Supreme Court. [1]
(i) Name the highest criminal court in a district. [1]
(j) What is meant by Lok Adalat? [1]
 2. (a) Mention any two economic factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India. [2]
(b) Name the two Presidents under whom the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress were held. [2]
(c) Name the nationalist who said, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'. State any one of his contributions to the National Movement. [2]
(d) State any two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
(e) State any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. [2]
(f) Name the last Viceroy of India. State any one of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [2]
- Ans. (a) Money bill can not originate in the Rajya Sabha.
(b) Quorum refers to the minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.
(c) Maximum gap is not more than six months between two parliamentary sessions.
(d) The President of India administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers.
(e) Ordinances are ephemeral laws that are promulgated by the President of India on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet. They can only be issued when Parliament is not in session. They enable the Indian government to take immediate legislative action.

- (g) Give any two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [2]
- (h) Name the countries that formed the Axis Bloc, during the World War II. [2]
- (i) Expand UNESCO. [2]
- (j) State any two principles of 'Panchsheel in the Non- Aligned Movement. [2]

Ans. (a) (i) Britishers came to India as traders and their primary motive was to gain financial benefit. The industrial revolution in Britain necessitated the import of raw materials from different foreign countries and to search extensive market for its goods outside. India provided both to them.

- (ii) The British government maintained its civil service and military force at the cost of India. Attempt was made to destroy the indigenous Indian industries to expand the public demand for British industrial goods. While heavy import duties were put on Indian goods to restrict their entry into British market, there was free trade policy for the transactions of the raw materials or British goods in India.

Economic exploitation to such a high extent had great repercussion on the growth of Indian nationalism and the people agitated against the foreign government.

- (b) The names of the Presidents who presided the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress are Womesh Chandra Bannerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (c) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. One of his contributions to the National Movement is that he organized the nationalist movement in Maharashtra in order to bring conflict with the British Government.

(d) Two objectives of the Muslim League :

- (i) To promote the feelings of loyalty among the Muslims of India towards the British government and to remove any mis-conception that may arise as to intentions of the government with regard to Indian Muslims.

- (ii) To protest and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent their needs and aspirations to the government.

(e) Two causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 :

- (i) The British Government in India had deprived the Indian people of their freedom. It had based itself on the exploitation of masses. The formation of the Simon Commission and the failure of the demand for Dominion status led to rise of Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (ii) The British Government had ruined India economically, politically culturally and spiritually.

- (f) Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India. Division of British India into the two new and fully sovereign dominions as India and Pakistan, with effect from 15th August 1947, was one of the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

(g) Two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism :

- (i) Both Nazism and Fascism pursue collectivism (ownership of the land and the means of production by the state) as a part of an economy led by the state, the establishment of a dictatorship led by a leader who literally has all power and glorify violence, imperialism, and militarism.

- (ii) Both reject Democracy and traditional left and right wing parties, oppose freedom of speech and hold State as supreme and hold state as supreme and are strongly against the ideas of Communism, Capitalism and Feminism.

- (h) Germany, Italy and Japan were the countries that formed the Axis Bloc, during World War II.

- (i) UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(j) Two principles of Panchsheel :

- (i) Peaceful co-existence.
(ii) Non-aggression.

PART II

(50 marks)

SECTION-A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

3. With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (a) How many members may be nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? Give one reason as to why they may be nominated to the Lok Sabha. [3]

- (b) Mention any three qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha. [3]

- (c) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the three Sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]

Ans. (a) Two members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha and twelve members can be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. One reason for their nomination is that they are experts in the fields of literature, science, art and social service.

- (b) Three qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha :
- (i) He / She should be a citizen of India, and must subscribe before the Election Commission of India an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule of Indian Constitution.
- (ii) He / She should not be less than 25 years of age.
- (iii) He/She should possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- (c) The term 'Session' refers to a meeting of an official body, especially a legislature, council, or court of law, to conduct its business. The three Sessions of the Union Parliament include-Budget Session (January – May), Monsoon Session (July – August) and Winter Session (November – December).

4. The President and the Vice-President are part of the Union Executive. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State any three qualifications required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India. [3]
- (b) State the three functions of the Vice-President. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly any two Legislative and any two Executive powers of the President. [4]

Ans. (a) Three qualifications required for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India:

- (i) He/she must be the citizen of India and have completed more than 35 years of age.
- (ii) He/she should not hold any office of profit.
- (iii) He/she must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

(b) Three functions of the Vice-President:

- (i) The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States. He may cast his vote when there is a tie.
- (ii) He represents the Council of States on ceremonial occasions. and act as President in case of vacancy.
- (iii) He protects the rights and privileges of the members of the Council of States.

(c) Two Legislative powers of the President :

- (i) The President can summon, prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha or can even call a joint session of the Parliament.
- (ii) After the general elections, the President addresses the joint session of the new Parliament and the first session of every year

and outlines the government's national and international policies.

Two Executive powers of the President :

- (i) The President is the executive head of the country and the executive authority vests in him. The primary duty of the President is to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the country.
- (ii) He appoints the Prime Minister, and on his advice, appoints the Council of Ministers, the Governors of the States, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Chairman of the UPSC, the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India and the Chiefs of all the Armed Forces.

5. Our Judicial system has a Supreme Court at its Apex, followed by the High Court and other subordinate Courts. In the light of this statement, explain the following :

- (a) Any three types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) Any three ways by which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. [3]
- (c) 'Advisory' and 'Revisory' Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [4]

Ans. (a) Three types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction include :

- (i) Dispute between the Government of India and one or more states,
- (ii) Dispute between the Government of India and one or more states on one side and one or more states on the other, and
- (iii) Dispute between two or more states.

(b) Three ways by which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary :

- (i) Though the Judges are appointed by the President, he/she has to consult the senior judges.
- (ii) The salaries and perks of the Judges cannot be changed to their disadvantage unless there is a Financial Emergency.
- (iii) The Judges have complete freedom to announce their decisions and discussions in the Court Chambers.

(c) (i) **Advisory Jurisdiction** : The Supreme Court has the power to advise the President whenever asked. However, this advice is not binding on the President.

(ii) **Revisory Jurisdiction** : The Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgment. and others'.

SECTION-B

Attempt any *three* questions from this Section

6. Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of Independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context, answer the following :

- (a) Explain any three political causes of the Revolt of 1857. [3]
- (b) Briefly explain the immediate cause of the Great Revolt. [3]
- (c) State any four changes in the administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt. [4]

Ans. (a) Three political causes of the Revolt of 1857 :

- (i) Lord Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation and the Doctrine of Lapse made the British very unpopular. The rulers of different states became bitter enemies of the British.
- (ii) The British refused to grant pension to Nana Sahib, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. This act of the British turned Nana Sahib into a strong enemy of the British.

(iii) In 1849, Lord Dalhousie announced that after Bahadur Shah, his successor would not be permitted to use the Red Fort as their palace. In 1856, Lord Canning announced that Bahadur Shah's successor will not be allowed to use the imperial titles with their names. This enraged the Muslims, consequently, Bahadur Shah began plotting conspiracy against the British.

(b) The immediate cause of the Great Revolt was the introduction of Enfield rifles in the army because to load the rifle, the sepoys had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. The grease used on these cartridges was rumoured to be made of cow and pork fat, which enraged the Hindus and the Muslims. Mangal Pandey, was the first Indian soldier, who revolted by firing at the British officer and sparked the Great Revolt.

(c) **Four changes in administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt :**

- (i) The control of the Indian Government was finally assumed by the British Crown. The Governor General received a new title of Viceroy. The assumption of the Government of India by the Sovereign of Great Britain was announced by Lord Canning at a Darbar held at Allahabad in proclamation issued on 1st November, 1858, in the name of the Queen.
- (ii) The Army which participated in the outbreak was thoroughly reorganized, and for the next fifty years, the idea of division and counterpoise

dominated the British Military Policy regarding India.

(iii) The British Government now took up a new attitude towards the Indian states. The Act of 1858 ended the Dualism in the control of Indian affairs and made the Crown directly responsible for the management of Indian affairs.

(iv) The administrative bodies of the Company, namely, the Board of Control and their powers were abolished and these powers were transferred to a British Cabinet Minister known as the Secretary of State.

7. The Quit India Resolution in 1942 was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the British to leave India.

Moving towards Independence, Lord Mountbatten's Plan was significant. In this context, answer the following :

(a) State two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]

(b) Give any three effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that was significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India. [3]

(c) Give any four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. [4]

Ans. (a) **Two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement :**

(i) The Cripps Mission had failed. It seemed that the British Government was unwilling to grant self-government to the Indians. The Congress had to do something about this.

(ii) In 1940, at Lahore, the Muslim League had officially declared their demand of a separate Pakistan. The leaders declared that the Muslims in India would not get justice from the Congress. This intensified Hindu-Muslim relations.

(b) **Three effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 :**

(i) The Quit India Movement demonstrated the depth of nationalistic feelings- The movement exhibited the depth of nationalistic feelings and made the British realize that the days of their domination in India were numbered. People from all parts of India fought together against the British.

(ii) **Setback to the British :** The British officials had now realized that the British would not be able to retain their hold on India.

(iii) **Parallel Government :** A significant feature of the Quit India Movement was the emergence of parallel governments in Balia in Uttar Pradesh, Midnapur in Bengal and Satara in Maharashtra.

- (c) **Four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 :**
- (i) Partition of Bengal and Punjab to be based on the decision of their Legislative Assemblies.
 - (ii) To divide British India into India and Pakistan.
 - (iii) The princely states were given freedom to join either India or Pakistan.
 - (iv) A Boundary Commission would be set up to mark out boundaries when and where required.
8. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions :



- (a) **Identify the leader given in the picture.**
Name the Political party and the Military Organisation that he formed. [3]
- (b) **State any three objectives of the Political party that he founded.** [3]
- (c) **Mention any four objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed.** [4]

- Ans. (a) The leader given in the picture is the great freedom fighter Subhas Chandra Bose. He formed the political party named Forward Bloc and the Military Organisation named Indian National Army (INA).
- (b) **Three objectives of Forward Bloc founded by Subhas Chandra Bose :**
 - (i) Abolition of landlord system and introduction of a uniform land tenure system in the entire country.
 - (ii) Unity of all radical organisations under one national organisation.
 - (iii) Promotion to the interests of peasants and workers.
 - (c) **Four objectives of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Subhas Chandra Bose :**
 - (i) To organize an armed revolution and to fight against the British army with modern weapons and ammunition.

- (ii) The task of organizing an armed revolution was to be undertaken by the Indians who resided abroad.
- (iii) Provisional government of free India in order to mobilize all the forces effectively.
- (iv) Total mobilization of man power and money across India for a full-fledged war against the British.

9. **With reference to the Two Major World Wars in the 20th century, answer the following questions :**
- (a) **Explain briefly the causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism.** [3]
 - (b) **Explain briefly the territorial rearrangements as a result of World War I.** [3]
 - (c) **State any four causes that led to the Second World War.** [4]

Ans. (a) **Causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism :**

1. **Nationalism :** Nationalism was prevalent in early 20th century Europe and became a significant cause of the World War I. Most pre-war Europeans believed in the cultural, economic and military supremacy of their nation. Their attitudes and over-confidence were fuelled by things like provocative speeches or press reports. The pages of newspapers were often packed with nationalist rhetoric and inflammatory stories, such as rumours about rival nations and their evil intentions. Nationalism was also present in other aspects of popular culture, including literature, music and theatre. Royals, politicians and diplomats did little to deflate nationalism – and some actively contributed to it with provocative remarks and rhetoric. Nationalism also gave citizens inflated confidence in their nation, their governments and their military strength. It assured them that their country was fair, righteous and without blame. In contrast, nationalist ideas demonised rival nations, caricaturing them as aggressive, scheming, deceitful, backward or uncivilised. Nationalist reporting convinced many that their country was being threatened by the plotting, scheming and hungry imperialism of its rivals. Nationalist and militarist rhetoric assured them that if war erupted, their nation was bound to emerge victorious. In concert with its dangerous brothers imperialism and militarism, nationalism contributed to a continental delusion where a European war seemed both necessary and winnable.
2. **Imperialism :** Imperialism is when a powerful nation-state seizes territories outside its own borders, transforming and governing them

as their Colonies. Several European nations had empires in the late 19th century, though the British Empire was by far the largest of these. This period saw a race to acquire the last territories open for colonisation. Much of this occurred in Africa, where Britain, France and Germany all competed for new colonial possessions. This 'scramble for empire' fuelled rivalry and led to several diplomatic incidents, such as two 'Moroccan crises' that were largely precipitated by the German Kaiser. The deterioration of another imperial power, the Ottoman Empire, attracted the attention of European powers, who sought territory, influence or access in the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

(b) Territorial rearrangements as a result of the World War I :

The political map of Europe was transformed after the peace treaties :

- (i) Germany was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to France and surrender the areas of Eupin and Malmedy to Belgium.
 - (ii) Germany was also forced to hand over to Poland, large parts of industrial areas to Silesia.
 - (iii) New states such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Yugoslavia were created.
 - (iv) The war ended the autocratic monarchies in Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary. Hungary was recognized as a separate state after the Russian Revolution in 1917 when Czarist dictatorship came to an end.
- (c) Four causes of the Second World War :**
- (i) The Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 ended the World War I, but it could not establish real peace in Europe. This treaty was unjust and harsh to Germany which was sought to be crippled by the victorious Allied Powers forever. Quite naturally, the Germans could not accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles from the depth of their heart. Hence, when Hitler opposed the Treaty of Versailles and sought to raise Germany once again to its former position of glory, he was supported by the Germans whole-heartedly. Thus, the Treaty of Versailles was responsible for World War II.
 - (ii) The democratic governments could not solve the varied problems which cropped up in countries such as Germany, Italy, etc. in the post-war period. As a consequence, in these countries, developed aggressive nationalism which aimed only at establishing the supremacy of the respective nations.
 - (iii) As a matter of fact, the rise of Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy may be regarded as one of the major causes of World War II. Hitler of Germany and Mussolini of Italy believed in imperialistic activities and the application of force for the realization of objectives.
 - (iv) After his rise to power, Hitler adopted an aggressive policy, which was not opposed by powerful countries such as England and France. Their policy of appeasement increased Hitler's craving for the conquest of countries and paved the path for World War II.
- 10. With reference to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, answer the following :**
- (a) **Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice.** [3]
 - (b) **State the composition of the General Assembly.** [3]
 - (c) **State any two functions of the UNICEF and any two functions of WHO.** [4]
- Ans.**
- (a) Three functions of the International Court of Justice :
 - (i) The International Court of Justice enjoys compulsory jurisdiction in two ways. Firstly, disputes regarding arising under the treaties are dealt by the Court. Secondly, disputes regarding interpretation of international law and compensation for violating any international rule or law are also handled by the Court.
 - (ii) A country may refer a dispute to the Court. If any other country/countries decide to defend itself/themselves, the Court accepts it as consent to the case.
 - (iii) It codifies international law after detailed study of international convention, customs, judgments and general principles of law.
 - (b) **Composition of the General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the main deliberative assembly of the United Nations. Composed of all United Nations member states, the assembly meets in regular yearly sessions under a president elected from among the member states.
 - (c) **Two functions of the UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) :**
 - (i) To cooperate with developing countries in their efforts to protect children from adversity.
 - (ii) To assist in planning and extension services that would benefit children.
- Two functions of the WHO (World Health Organization) :**
- (i) The WHO helps different countries to reinforce

their health system by building infrastructure, particularly health, manpower, health institutions and services for the individual family and the community.

(ii) It promotes research associated with the appropriate technologies in context to all the aspects of environmental safety, mental health, control of specific diseases, medical care, prevention of accidents and rehabilitation.



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