2018

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(Two Hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

---

*Attempt **all** 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 (30 Marks)

*(Attempt **all questions** from this Part)*

Question 1.

(a) *Name the bill that cannot originate in 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 Adalats ?* **[1]**

Answer 1.

(a) Money bills do not originate in Rajya Sabha.

(b) Quorum means the prescribed minimum number of members to be present to hold the meeting of a collective body or House such as Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

(c) The maximum gap allowed is six months between the two parliamentary sessions.

(d) The President administers the Oath of Office to the Council of Ministers.

(e) An ordinance is a law that is enforced when the Parliament is not in session. The power to pass an ordinance is accorded to the President of India and is passed in cases of urgency/emergency.

(f) The President is elected indirectly because the people are not much aware of a presidential candidate and the President is just the nominal head of a country.

(g) The cabinet advises to the Governor-General, Prime Minister and other ministers on certain constitutional, policy and procedural issues (especially those contained in the Cabinet Manual).

(h) Two writs are as follows :

(i) Writ of Habeas Corpus

(ii) Writ of Mandamus

(i) The Sessions Court is the highest criminal court in a district.

10 YEARS QUESTION PAPER.COM
ICSE BOARD X
10YearsQuestionPaper.com

(j) The institution of Lok Adalat (singular) in India, as the very name suggests, means, People's Court. "Lok" stands for "people" and the term "Adalat" means court.

Question 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, 1947.* **[2]**

(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) *Give the full form of UNESCO.* **[2]**

(j) *State any two principles of 'Panchsheel' in the Non-Aligned Movement.* **[2]**

Answer 2.

(a) **(i)** British came to India as exploitative traders and they aimed to extract financial benefits from the country. Due to the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, India supplied raw materials to the English Industries and became a market of English finished goods.

(ii) The Zamindari system was created, under which the Zamindars were burdened by hefty taxes and were forced to impose heavy taxes on the poor peasants. In case the former was unable to pay back any loan, his land would be transferred to the moneylender.

(b) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee and Dadabhai Naroji were the two presidents who pioneered the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress.

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak uttered the statement, *'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'*. He organized the Deccan Education Society in 1884.

(d) **(i)** Protecting the political and other rights of the Muslims so that they could extend the needs and sentiments of the Indian Muslims before the British Government.

(ii) Propagating the sentiment of loyalty for the British government amongst the Muslims and removing misunderstanding about the Muslims.

(e) The causes that led to the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 :

(i) The British Government appointed an all white commission consisting of 7 members known as the Simon Commission, hurting Indian sentiments.

(ii) The British ignored the plea to grant Dominion Status to India by 31st December 1929.

(f) Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.

Two provisions were :

(i) On 15th August 1947, after the partition of India, two independent kingdoms, India and Pakistan would be established.

(ii) Eastern Bengal, Western Punjab, Sindh and North-West Frontier Province would be included in Pakistan.

(g) Two similarities were :

(i) Both propagated totalitarian ideologies that regulated all aspects of private and public spheres.

(ii) Both 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 the power and glorify violence, imperialism, and militarism.

(h) During the World War-II, the Axis Bloc included countries such as Italy, Japan and Germany.

(i) The full form of UNESCO is United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(j) **Two principles of *'Panchsheel'* in the Non-Aligned Movement were :**

(i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

(ii) Mutual non-aggression.

PART-II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

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

Question 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]**

Answer 3.

(a) The President of India can nominate two members in Lok Sabha and twelve members in Rajya Sabha.

He nominates two members in the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian community if he feels that this community has not been adequately represented in this House.

(b) **Three qualifications needed for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha are:**

(i) He/She should be a citizen of India.

(ii) He/She should not be less than 25 years of age.

(iii) He/She should not be a proclaimed criminal, that is, he or she should not be a convict, a confirmed debtor or otherwise disqualified by law.

(c) The term 'Session' denotes the sitting together of a court, council and legislature or the Houses of Parliament for conference or the transaction of business.

Three Sessions of the Union Parliament are : (a) Budget Session, (b) Monsoon Session and (c) Winter Session.

Question 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 Vice-President.* [3]

(c) *Explain briefly any two Legislative and any two Executive powers of the President.* [4]

Answer 4.

(a) Three qualifications needed for a candidate to be elected as the Vice-President of India are :

(i) Must be a citizen of India.

(ii) Must have completed 35 years of age.

(iii) Must be eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) Three functions of Vice-President are as follows :

(i) He is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

(ii) He presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha.

(iii) In the time of crises or any vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President shall act as the President until the election of a new President.

(c) **Executive Power :** Article 53(1) vests the executive power of the union in the President. All executive actions of the Government of India and all contracts and assurances of the property made by the Government of India are formally taken in the name of the President.

(i) Power of Appointment : President of India appoints other constitutional officers and important members of union government. These include :

1. Prime Minister.
2. Other ministers on advice of Prime Minister.
3. Chief Justice of India and other judges of the Supreme Court and all the High Courts.

(ii) Role of Council of Ministers in Executive Powers :

1. To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers regarding the administration and legislation of India.
2. To furnish such information as the President may call for.

Legislative Power : Legislative power is constitutionally vested by the Parliament of India of which the President is the head, to facilitate the law making process as per the constitution (Article 78, Article 86, etc.). These are as follows :

1. Power to summon, prorogue two houses of parliament. He addresses both the Houses of Parliament at the commencement of the first session of the Lok Sabha and in case of a deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament on a Money bill.
2. Power to dissolve the Lok Sabha even before the expiry of its term on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Question 5.

Our Judicial system has a Supreme Court as 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]**

Answer 5.

(a) Original jurisdiction is related to the cases which are directly brought to the Supreme Court.

(i) Cases which require the interpretation of the constitution.

(ii) Cases relating to the denial of fundamental rights are heard in the Supreme Court.

(iii) In criminal cases, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life or for a period of not less than 10 years, or (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any subordinate court to its authority and (c) certified that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

(b) Three ways by which the Constitution ensures the autonomy of the Judiciary are as follows :

(i) No discussion in Legislature on the conduct of a judge.

(ii) Appointment of Judges by the President.

(iii) Prohibition of Practice after retirement.

(c) **Advisory Jurisdiction :** Under Article 143 of the Constitution, President can seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court when it appeals to him that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it. The President is not bound to accept the opinion of the Supreme Court. The Court is not bound to give its advice.

Revisory Jurisdiction : Under Article 137, the Supreme Court can revise its own judgment, order or direction. Besides, Article 138 and Article 139 provides that the Parliament by law can extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

SECTION B

*(Attempt any **three** questions from this Section)*

Question 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]**

Answer 6.

(a) The political causes of the Revolt of 1857 are as follows :

(i) The British policy of territorial annexations led to the displacement of a large number of rulers and chiefs. The vigorous application of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse angered the ruling sections of the society. Rani Lakshmi Bai and Nana Sahib became bitter enemies of the British and led to the revolt in their respective territories.

10 YEARS QUESTION PAPER.COM
ICSE BOARD X
10YearsQuestionPaper.com

(ii) The annexation of Awadh, on grounds of misgovernment, was greatly resented. The Nawabs of Awadh had always been loyal to the British. The annexation was widely seen as a blatant act of back-stabbing by the British. It deeply hurt the sentiments of the Company's sepoys because most of them came from Awadh. Moreover, even under the new regime, the people of Awadh got no relief from oppression.

(iii) The British administration was corrupt and greedy. They limited the scope of many Indians to high administrative jobs when the former deposed local rulers.

(b) The immediate causes that led to the Revolt of 1857 are as follows :

(i) Discontent and resentment against British rule had been growing among the Indians for a long time. By AD 1857, the stage was set for a massive revolt. Only a spark was needed to set the country ablaze and the spark was provided by the events at Kanpur, Lucknow and Central India.

(ii) The rumours of cartridges smeared with pig and cow fat spread like wildfire. As the Hindus consider the cow sacred and the Muslims do not eat pig's meat, both these communities were enraged at such a blatant attempt to harm their religion. This incident, popularly known as the Greased Cartridges Incident, became the immediate cause of the revolt.

(iii) On 24th April, 1857, some soldiers stationed at Meerut also refused to use the cartridges. On 9th May, 1857, they were severely punished for this. This incident sparked off a general mutiny among the sepoys of Meerut. On 10th May 1857, these rebel soldiers killed their British officers, released their imprisoned comrades and hoisted the flag of revolt. This was the official beginning of the 'Great Revolt'.

(c) The Revolt of 1857 had far-reaching repercussions in various spheres of Indian life. These are as follows :

(i) On 1st January, 1877 Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the Queen Empress of India and the administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. India was to be administered by the Secretary of State and his fifteen-member council through the Viceroy. The Governor-general became the viceroy and the representative of the Crown in India.

(ii) The army was re-organized to strengthen British control over the country and avert any further rebellions in the future. The number of British soldiers was increased and all the higher posts and key positions were filled up by the British.

(iii) The right of a ruler to adopt a child in the absence of a natural heir was accepted. The government regarded the native rulers as the bulwark against the masses and henceforth followed a policy of protecting this reactionary segment of the Indian society.

(iv) Divide and rule policy was adopted. Hindus were to be divided from the Muslims and the upper class Hindus were to be divided from the lower class.

Question 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]**

Answer 7.

(a) Two reasons that led to the launch of the Quit India Movement of 1942 are as follows :

(i) Gandhi was desperate and wanted to call for "do-or-die" after the failure of the individual Satyagraha..

(ii) Failure and rejection of the Cripps' Proposals.

(b) Three effects of Quit India Movement were :

(i) The Quit India Movement demonstrated the depth of the national feelings and the capacity for struggle and sacrifice that the people had developed. It showed India's anger against imperialism.

(ii) It made the British realise that their days were numbered in India.

(iii) It brought the people of all communities, casts and regions together.

(c) Four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 are as follows :

(i) India will be divided into two dominions-India and Pakistan, with their separate constitutions.

(ii) Abolition of use of titles on important documents or laws passed by the British parliament.

(iii) Muslim-dominated areas may be separated to form a Dominion. In that case such domination would be constituted by a partition of Bengal and Punjab.

(iv) A referendum in North-West Frontier Province would decide whether it should join Pakistan or not.

Question 8.

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions :



(a) (i) *Identify the leader given in the picture.*

(ii) *Name the Political Party and Military Organization 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 Organization that he formed.* **[4]**

Answer 8.

(a) **(i)** This is the picture of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

(ii) The political party that Netaji formed was the 'Forward Bloc' and the military organization developed by Netaji was 'Indian National Army' or INA.

(b) Three objectives of the Political Party or 'Forward Bloc' are as follows :

(i) To unite all radical organisation under one national party to consolidate all activities.

(ii) To promote the interests of peasants and workers.

(iii) To propagate the cause of India's freedom.

(c) Four objectives that were underscored by the military organization or 'Indian National Army' or 'INA' are as follows :

(i) To organise an armed revolution to fight the British army with modern arms.

(ii) To form a provisional government.

(iii) Indianization of the higher administrative services.

(iv) Freedom of speech and press for the defense of their civil rights.

Question 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]**

Answer 9.

(a) As far as the Nationalism and Imperialism contexts are concerned, the causes of World War-I are as follows :

(i) Aggressive nationalism of Germany and France. France had to pay and she lost her provinces and her position was challenged. Russia had encouraged Slavism which was opposed by Austria and Hungary.

(ii) Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to their rule. By 1900 the British Empire extended over five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa. With the rise of industrialism countries needed new markets. The amount of lands 'owned' by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late and only had small areas of Africa.

(b) Germany lost World War-I. In the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, the victorious powers (the United States, Great Britain, France and other allied states) imposed punitive territorial, military and economic provisions on the defeated Germany. In the west, Germany returned Alsace-Lorraine to France. It had been seized by Germany more than 40 years earlier. Further, Belgium received Eupen and Malmedy; the industrial Saar region was placed under the administration of the League of Nations for 15 years and Denmark received Northern Schleswig. Finally, the Rhineland was demilitarized; that is, no German military forces or fortifications were permitted there. In the east, Poland received parts of West Prussia and Silesia from Germany. In addition, Czechoslovakia received the Hultschin district from Germany; the largely German city of Danzig became a

free city under the protection of the League of Nations and Memel, a small strip of territory in East Prussia along the Baltic Sea, was ultimately placed under Lithuanian control. Outside Europe, Germany lost all its colonies. In sum, Germany forfeited 13 percent of its European territory (more than 27,000 square miles) and one-tenth of its population (between 6.5 and 7 million people).

(c) Four causes that spearheaded the Second World War are as follows :

(i) Italian fascism of the 1920s.

(ii) Japanese militarism and aggression on China.

(iii) The political takeover of Germany by Hitler and Nazi party and their aggressive foreign policy.

(iv) Britain and France declaring war against Germany when Germany invaded Poland.

Question 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]**

Answer 10.

(a) Three functions of the International Court of Justice are as follows :

(i) To settle, disputes submitted to it regarding international custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law.

(ii) To give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies, as an when the court is authorized by the General Assembly.

(iii) The ICJ is a judicial institution that decides cases on the basis of international law as it exists on the date of the decision. It cannot formally create law as it is not a legislative organ.

(b) The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly. All 193 member states of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly.

(c) Two functions of the UNICEF are as follows :

(i) To render assistance in providing protective food like, milk, meat, fish and fat to the children throughout the world. It also takes care of interests of women and pregnant mothers.

(ii) To provide funds for training of health and sanitation workers, nutritionists and creche workers.

Two functions of WHO are as follows :

(i) It helps the countries to build-up infrastructure in health.

(ii) It promotes research for developing new technologies in health, nutrition, maternal and child care, etc.

●●