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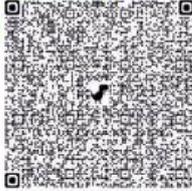
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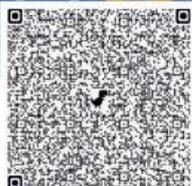
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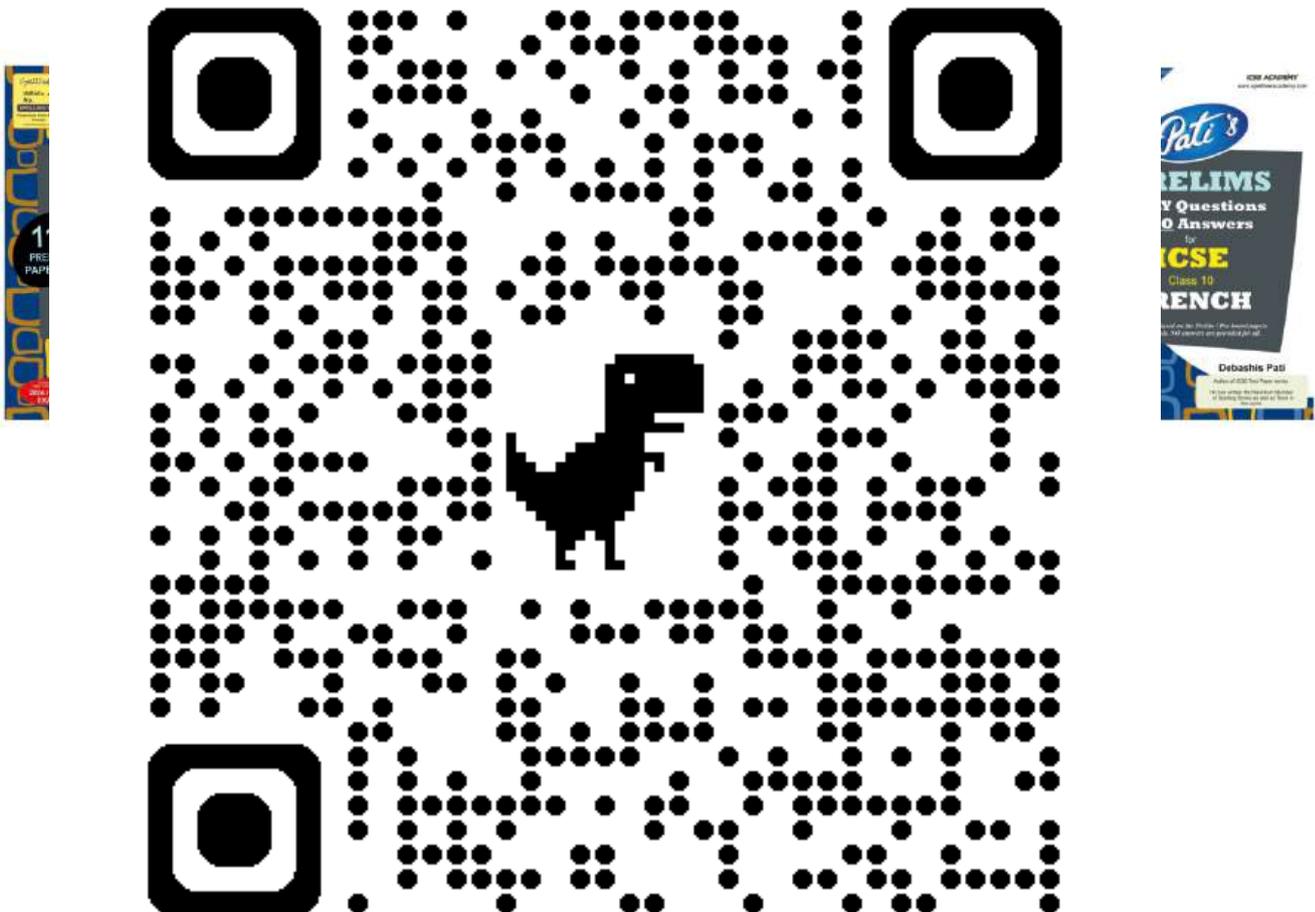
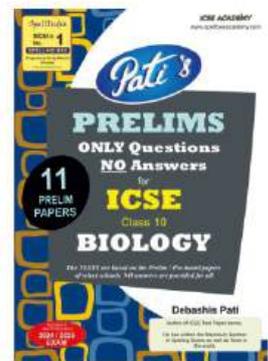
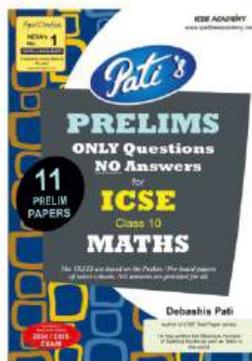
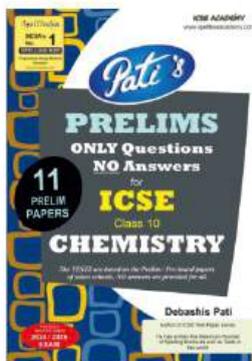
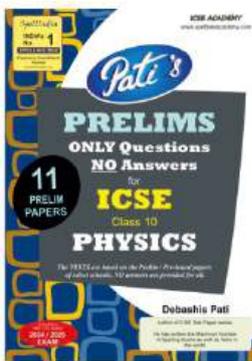
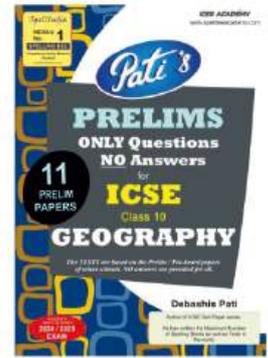
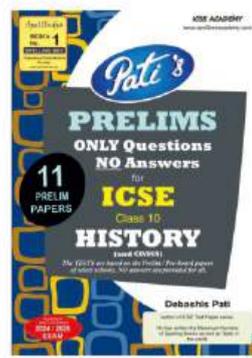
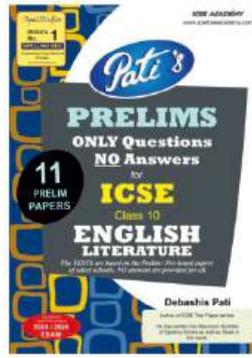
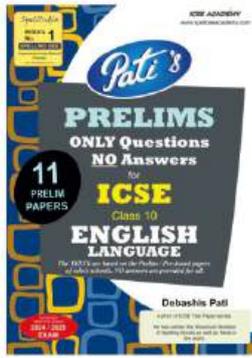
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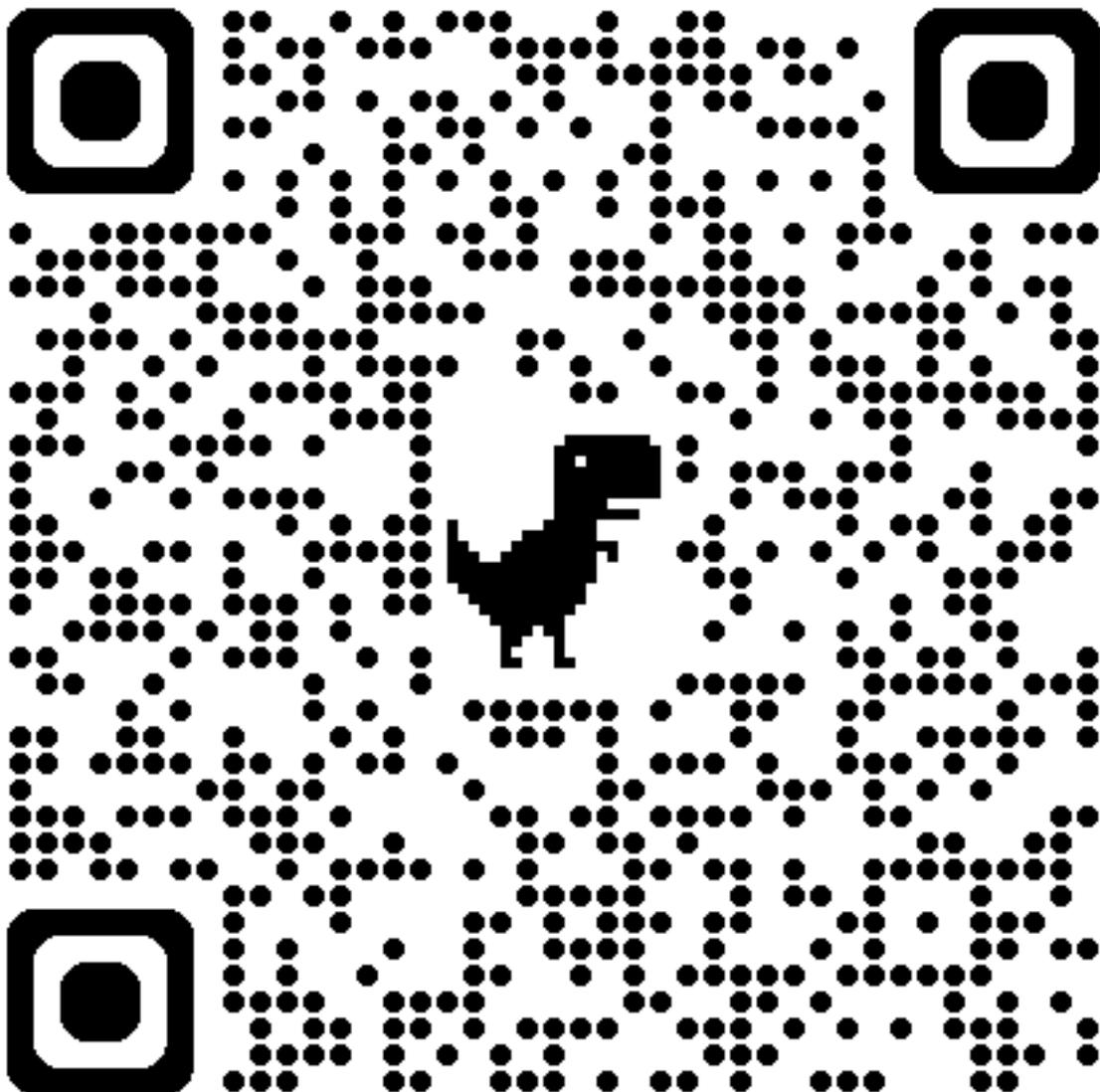
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KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2026

Subject: HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER -1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Two hours

Date: 13-01-2026

General Instructions:

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) Cabinet : Inner core :: _____ : junior most ministers

- (a) Ministers of State
- (b) Deputy Ministers
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) State Ministers

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description |
|--------|----------------|--|
| W | 30 | Is a popular cricketer |
| X | 40 | Has taken up the citizenship of Canada |
| Y | 35 | Has declared bankruptcy |
| Z | 35 | Is a reputed scientist |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) **Ravi and his brother had a bitter dispute regarding their father's property. They went to the Lok Adalat and finally reached on a settlement which made both of them happy and the case was solved without resentment**

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case ?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on higher courts

(iv) Which body is authorised to make the amendment mentioned in the newspaper ?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court
- (c) The President
- (d) The Parliament

(v) Identify the qualifications required for a Supreme Court Judge

P: Worked as a High Court Judge for five years

Q: Worked as a High Court lawyer for five years.

R: Worked as a High Court advocate for ten years.

S: Worked as a judge of the High Court for a minimum three years.

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

(vi) Which option best describes this picture?



- (a) All ministers have portfolios
- (b) All ministers meet frequently.
- (c) There are three categories of ministers.
- (d) The ministers work together like a team

(vii) **Assertion (A)** The British increased the number of Europeans in the army after the 1857 Revolt.

Reason: (R) The Indian soldiers felt that they could revolt against the British because they were more in number.

(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(b) (A) is false and (R) is true.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(viii) Which of the following statements about Subash Chandra Bose is **NOT** true?

(a) He was the founder of the Forward Bloc

(b) He was the Supreme Commander of the INA

(c) He was the founder of the INA

(d) He was the Congress President twice

(ix) Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events:

1. The Cabinet Mission

2. The Cripps Mission

3. The Lucknow Pact

(a) 3-1-2

(b) 1-3-2

(c) 2-3-1

(d) 3-2-1

(x) Which of the following organisations will be connected to the given picture?



(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives of the Indian National Army

(a) To fight the British with modern arms

(b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power

(c) Unity, Faith and Sacrifice

(d) Total mobilisation of Indian man power .

(xii) **KISA** has organised an activity for school children, to create awareness in rural areas about the importance of girl education. Which leader will students **MOST LIKELY** take inspiration from during this activity?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Read the description and identify the leader.

He was part of the Assertive Nationalists and was fatally hurt during the protests against the Simon Commission.

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(xiv) **Phalguninotices that the children in her apartment are scribbling on the newly painted apartment walls.** If she decides to address this issue using methods inspired by the Early Nationalists, which approach is she **MOST LIKELY** to follow?

- (a) Fight with the children
- (b) Write a letter to the welfare association highlighting the problem
- (c) Ask other children to beat them
- (c) Boycott the families of the children.

(xv) Which of the following countries is part of the *Triple Entente*?

- (a) France
- (b) Japan
- (c) Germany
- (d) Italy

(xvi) Identify the founders of the Non Aligned Movement.

- (a) Roosevelt, Nehru
- (b) Stalin, Sukarno
- (c) Churchill, Stalin
- (d) Nasser, Nehru

Question 2

Read the given news carefully.

Congress moves No-Confidence Motion against NDA govt in Lok Sabha

Akashvani News , July 26,2023

(i) What are the three *emergencies* that can be declared by the President? When can each of them be proclaimed? [3]

(ii) Mention any three legislative powers of the President. [3]

(iii) What is meant by *discretionary powers* of the President? Mention any three such powers. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following -

(i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? Mention any two qualifications required to be the judge of the High Court. [3]

(ii) Mention any three cases which fall under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]

(iii) What is meant by the following terms with reference to the High Court?
(a) Revisory Jurisdiction (b) Court of Record [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The First War of Independence 1857 was a rebellion against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? How did it affect Nana Saheb? [3]

(ii) Describe the immediate cause of this Revolt. [3]

(iii) Mention any four economic causes for this Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow-



- (i) Which policy of Lord Lytton is connected to the above picture? Mention any two other repressive policies introduced by him. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three ways in which the press promoted nationalism [3]
- (iii) Who established the Congress? Who presided over its first session? State any two objectives of the Congress. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

- (i) What were causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? From where did Gandhi begin his march? Where did it end? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (iii) Why did Gandhi agree to attend the Second Round Table Conference? Why did he return disappointed? [4]

Question 9

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

According to unconfirmed reports received here, the German have begun an offensive with extreme violence on the whole Polish front. The French based Havas agency, citing the Polish Embassy in Paris, announced that Germany had violated the Polish frontier at four points. Havas also reported the Embassy's rebuttal of German claims that Poland had kicked off hostilities by attacking the radio station in the German border town of Gleiwitz the previous night.

-TVP News

- (i) Mention any three reasons Hitler gave for his above attack on Poland. [3]
- (ii) Name the axis formed during the Second World War. Which countries were part of this axis? [3]
- (iii) ***The failure of the League of Nations a cause for this war.*** Mention any four points to justify this statement. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the United Nation and the Non Aligned Movement, answer the following-

- (i) Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (ii) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (iii) Mention any four objectives of the Non Aligned Movement. [4]

KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION
ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2026

Subject: HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER-1)

Maximum Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

Date: 13-01-2026

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

- (i) (b) Deputy Ministers
- (ii) (d) Z
- (iii) (c) Works on compromise
- (iv) (d) The Parliament
- (v) (a) P and R
- (vi) (d) The ministers work together like a team
- (vii) (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (viii) (c) He was the founder of the INA
- (ix) (d) 3-2-1
- (x) (a) UNESCO
- (xi) (b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power
- (xii) (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xiii) (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (xiv) (b) Write a letter to the welfare association highlighting the problem

(xv) (a) France

(xvi) (d) Nasser, Nehru

.Question 2

- (i) The Speaker [1] The government will fall [1] [2]
- (ii) A judge can be removed only through impeachment /A judge has security of tenure and can continue till the age of 65 years/ The salaries cannot be reduced unless there is a Financial Emergency/ Salaries are given from the Consolidated Fund of India and the Parliament cannot vote on this subject/judges have the freedom to pronounce the judgments without any fear and the Government has to provide them with security .The Supreme Court can punish any person for contempt of court/Judges cannot practice after retirement/No discussions criticizing the judges or the judgments can be done in public [Any 2] [2]
- (iii) Belief in totalitarian rule/despise democratic political systems/state is supreme/suppress rights of citizens/one party- one leader/believe in aggressive nationalism/imperialism/regard war as an instrument /anti-democratic /anti- communist [2]
- (iv) Boycott/ National Education/ Mass Movement/Passive Resistance /Personal Sacrifices
- (v) Gave way to Hindu-Muslim unity./United the Congress/This unity put pressure on the government to pass certain reforms./The British government felt the need to pacify Indians
- (vi) Can join India/Join Pakistan/or stay independent [2]
- (vii) The German force was restricted to 1 lakh,/ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./ The Air force and submarines were banned [2]

Question 3

- (i) 238 members are elected from the states [1] 12 members are nominated by the President [1] the members are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies [3]
- (ii) Can introduce a new All India Service/ By 2/3 majority can allow the Parliament to make laws on subjects in the state list/Is a permanent house and never dissolves as a whole/Takes over the functions of the Lok Sabha during emergency or when the Lok Sabha dissolves before time [3]
- (iii) Quorum – 1/10 of the total membership or the minimum number of members required to be present to conduct a session
- b. Adjournment Motion - to stop the business of the day and take up a matter of general public interest [4]

Question 4

(i) General Emergency- War or internal rebellion

Financial Emergency- When the credit of the country is threatened

Emergency due to breakdown of Constitutional Emergency/President's Rule -When the Governor sends a report to the President that the state cannot function according to the Constitution [3]

(ii) Addresses the first session of the Parliament/sends messages to the Parliament/can summon and prorogue the Parliament/can dissolve the Lok Sabha//nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha/gives assent to a bill to make it a law/can promulgate ordinances/can give his/her assent to some state bills//Previous sanction to the Money bills /Introduction of Bills/Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State /formation of state /Can call for a joint session of parliament[Any 3] [3]

(iii) The powers that the President can use without consulting the PM and his Cabinet[1] .Dissolution of Lok Sabha during constitutional crisis/.Explore possibilities of alternative government at the center/4Dismissal of ministers when the government collapses due to No confidence/5Appointment of the PM where no single party commands majority./May withhold assent to an ordinary bill or send it back for reconsideration/ No time limit within which he is to declare his assent/refusal of bill[Any 3] [4]

Question 5

With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following -

(i) President [1] Must be a citizen of India./Must have held a judicial office for at least 10 years or must have been an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years/must not be above 62 years of age. [3]

(ii) Cases: Wills / Divorce / Marriage / Company law / Admiralty / Contempt of Court / Constitutional cases / Interprets the Constitution / Enforcement of Fundamental Rights or Issue of writs / Election petition / State revenue and its collection / Judicial review. [3]

(iii) What is meant by the following terms with reference to the High Court?

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction-Take up a case from the lower court when the procedure has not been followed or there has been blatant injustice and change the judgement

(b) Court of Record –All the cases are recorded and kept for future reference and used as precedents in similar cases in the lower court. [4]

Question 6

(i) Doctrine of Lapse: The policy of expansion / where if a king did not have a natural heir / the kingdom would lapse to the British / the adopted son would not be allowed to rule. Nana Saheb was denied pension. [3]

(ii) Immediate cause: Introduction of Enfield rifles / Cartridges used were greased with cow and pig fat / The cartridges had greased paper that had to be bitten off /

Introduction of these cartridges was a deliberate move to hurt Hindu and Muslim sentiments / Muslims consider pig as taboo while Hindus were upset with the use of cow fat / News of this spread / The sepoys refused to use these cartridges. [3]

(iii) Exploitation of economic resources/ Drain of wealth/Decay of cottage industries and handicrafts/ Economic decline of peasantry/ Growing unemployment/ Inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators/ Poverty and famines/Decline of landed aristocracy [4]

Question 7

(i) The Arms Act[1] The Vernacular Press Act Gagging Act / Press Regulation /The Indian Arms Act/Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar/reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years/removed the import duties on British textiles which destroyed Indian Industries [3]

(ii) The press helped spread the ideals of patriotism, modern liberal ideas of liberty/freedom/equality/home rule/ and independence/criticized the British policies/ helped Indians exchange views/ made them aware of the happenings in the world/ Any other relevant point[Any 3] [3]

(iii) A O Hume[1]/ .Bonnerjee[1]To promote friendly relations between nationalist politicalworkers from different parts of the country/To develop and consolidatefeelings of national unity irrespective of caste ,religion or province/to formulate popular demands and present them before the government /to train and organize public opinion[Any 2] [4]

Question 8

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

(i) Simon Commission/ Declaration of Purna Swaraj[1] Sabarmati to Dandi[1] [3]

(ii) Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propoganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections [3]

(iii) Due to the Gandhi Irwin Pact[1] According to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhi went to England to attend the conference/he was the sole representative of the Congress/he demanded a responsible government and independence/the matter relating separate electorates could not be decided/the British did not accept any of his demands/he returned empty-handed/he returned and renewed the Civil Disobedience Movement. [4]

Question 9

(i) Hitler attacked Poland for the following reasons-

He wanted to recapture the Port of Danzing which Germany had lost. He wanted to regain all territories they had lost due to the Treaty of Versailles./Germany had been divided into two to give Poland a land-route to the sea./Danzing was inhabited mainly by Germans and Germany could connect with East Prussia by occupying Danzing corridor./Germ

signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia. Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there. [3]

(ii) Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis/ Italy, Germany, Japan [3]

(iii) USA did not join the League and countries which joined were not interested in collective security. It was unable to stop the rise of dictatorship./League was helpless when France attacked Lithuania, Japan seized Manchuria, Italy attacked Ethiopia and Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia and annexed Austria./In every crisis, the countries either defied or ignored the League./It did not have an army of its own/An economic sanction against aggressor nation was of no use as member states were not willing to apply the sanctions which affected the economy./Countries lost faith in the League and entered into mutual political and military alliances. [4]

Question 10

(i) Codification of law / Settles disputes / Advice the organs of UN / Decides the compensation to be paid for breach of Treaties./maintains peace by solving disputes/solves issues between member nations Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]

(ii) 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members / There are a total of 15 members / China, France, Britain, USA and Russia are the permanent members / The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. [3]

(iii) Preserve the freedom of new independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial influence./To condemn racial discrimination, imperialism and colonialism/To advocate sovereign equality of all states/To advocate peaceful settlement of international disputes and encourage friendly relations among countries./To eliminate nuclear weapons and all those causes which could lead to a war/To strengthen the UNO./To build a new International Economic Order based on equity,equality and justice [4]



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KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2025

Subject – HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER-1)

Duration : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Date: 10 .01.2025

General Instructions:

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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 [30marks]

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) The composition of the Rajya Sabha is _____ members

(a) 238+12

(b) 230+20

(c) 232+18

(d) 235+15

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the Vice President of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| W | 35 | Is holding an office of profit |
| X | 73 | Is a tribal leader |
| Y | 30 | Is a reputed sportsperson |
| Z | 32 | Is a reputed politician |

(a) W

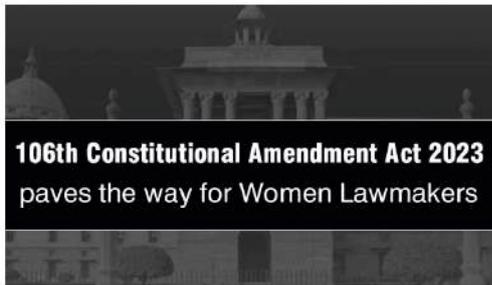
-2-

- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) Mr. Sharan has been illegally detained by the police. If the family approaches the court, which writ will be issued?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Writ of Certiorari
- (c) Habeas Corpus
- (d) Mandamus.

(iv) Which body can plan and move the amendment which resulted in the below headline?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The Cabinet
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The President

(v) Identify the officials who form the electorate for the Vice Presidential elections in India.

P: Elected members of the Lok Sabha

Q: Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

R: The members of the Rajya Sabha

S: Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

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

(vi) *The opposition feels that the ruling government does not have the majority in the Lok Sabha and wants to bring down the Government.* Which of these motions will the Leader of the Opposition move?

- (a) Adjournment Motion
- (b) No-confidence Motion
- (c) Motion of Thanks
- (d) Censure Motion

-3-

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Gandhian Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion : (A) The Civil Disobedience Movement was renewed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Reason : (R) The Second Round Table Conference was a failure.

- (a) Both A and R are true but independent of each other
- (b) A contradicts R
- (c) A is true and leads to R.
- (d) R is the reason for A

(viii) The government of Country X has introduced a law similar to the Indian Arms Act. What will be result of this Act on citizens?

- (a) They can be arrested without a warrant
- (b) They cannot publish anything against the government.
- (c) They cannot carry arms without a licence
- (d) They can be punished without a trial

(ix) The provision to frame the Constitution came from -

- (a) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) The Cripps Mission
- (c) The Simon Commission
- (d) The Indian Independence Act

(x) Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is connected with this picture?



- (a) UNESCO
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) WHO
- (d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives of the League of Nations:

- (a) To prohibit the states from entering into secret treaties
- (b) To promote cultural and socio economic cooperation
- (c) To protect and advance the political rights of nations
- (d) All states must respect each other's independence

(xii) The school has organized a panel discussion on girl education. In the discussion, which of the following names would **MOST LIKELY** feature?

-4-

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Which of the following statements about Subash Chandra Bose is **NOT** true?

- (a) He gave the slogan 'Jai Hind'
- (b) He was the President of the Congress twice
- (c) He gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'
- (d) He presided over the historic Lahore Session of Congress

(xiv) Ramani notices that the students in her school are littering the school ground. Instead of criticising the students, she takes inspiration from the methods of the Early Nationalists. Which method will she MOST LIKELY follow with regard to the students who are littering the ground?

- (a) Beat the students
- (b) Ask other students to boycott them
- (c) Write a petition to the Principal
- (d) Sacrifice her time and clean the ground.

(xv) Which of the following policies is **NOT** aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini?

- (a) Prioritising military expansion
- (b) Promoting racist policies
- (c) Hosting an anti-communist seminar
- (d) Holding pro-democracy rallies

(xvi) The *Triple Alliance* consisted of -

- (a) Italy, Germany, Austria
- (b) Austria, Russia, France
- (c) France, Britain, Russia
- (d) Russia, Germany, Britain

Question 2

Read the given news carefully.

Opposition MPs, in this case, largely the Congress legislature party is mooting an idea of a resolution against Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, for being "unfair" to the opposition.

Source: The Hindu, March 29th 2023

(i) What is the consequence when the Lok Sabha passes a resolution against the Speaker? Who elect the Speaker? [2]

(ii) Which are the highest *civil* and *criminal* courts in the district? [2]

-5-

- (iii) Imagine you were an artisan, in the year 1856. Mention any two ways in which the economic policies of the British would have affected you. [2]
- (iv) Give any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
- (v) Mention any two factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [2]
- (vi) Mention any two founders of the Non Aligned Movement. [2]
- (vii) Mention any two common causes for dictatorship in Germany and Italy. [2]

PART II [50marks]**SECTION A****Attempt any two questions from this Section.****Question 3**

The Union Legislature of India is not only the law making body, but the centre of all democratic political process. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three disciplinary functions of the Lok Sabha Speaker. [3]
- (ii). Mention any three *exclusive* powers of the Rajya Sabha [3]
- (iii) Mention any four ways in which the Parliament controls the government. [4]

Question 4

The President is the nominal head of the country. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who administers the oath to the President? Mention any two qualifications other than being the citizen of India that a person requires to qualify for election to the post of the President. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three financial powers of the President of India. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four legislative powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

The Supreme Court is at the apex of the Indian Judicial system. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Describe the process of impeachment of the Supreme Court Judge. [3]

-6-

- (ii) Mention any three cases under the *Original Jurisdiction*. [3]
- (iii) What is meant by the following terms?
(a) Court of Record (b) Revisory Jurisdiction [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major revolt against the rule of the British East India Company. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three political causes for the Revolt. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three terms of the *Subsidiary Alliance*. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four changes made in the administration after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow-

“The Viceroy’s repressive administration has imbued the people with a spirit of self-reliance, as they now know that they have nothing to hope for from the Government. Thus the blundering of a youthful, erratic Viceroy has done much to jeopardise the State by alienating the masses, who have ceased to have any confidence in their foreign rulers. This is the saddest thing that can befall a country, but it is the consequence of having a Viceroy who thinks imperially and seldom acts wisely. No foreign government can successfully rule an alien race without having full knowledge of its feelings, wishes, and necessities”

The Indian Mirror, 30th July 1905

- (i) Name the Viceroy being described above. Which act of his caused anger among people? What reason did he give for his action? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three points to describe the Nationalist perspective of his action [3]
- (iii) In which year did the Surat Split happen? Mention any two reasons for this split. What was the result of this split? [4]

Question 8

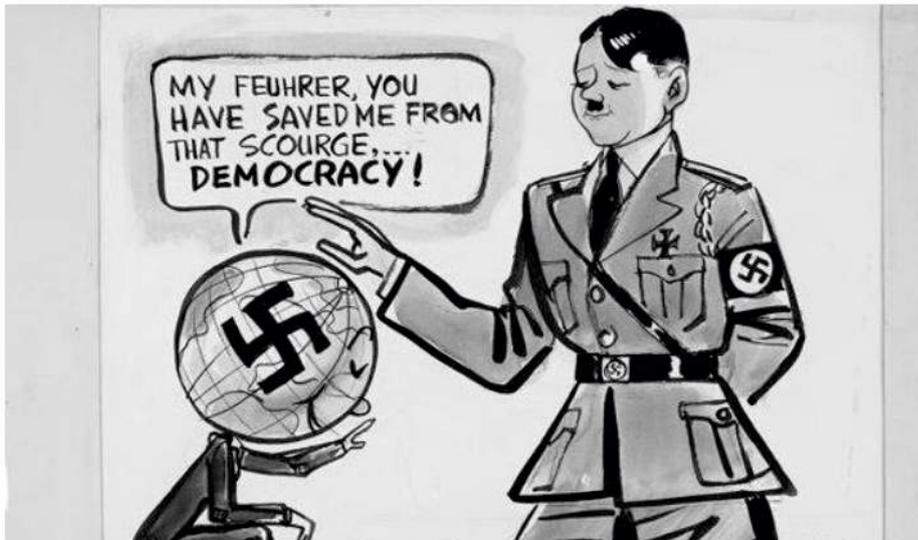
The Gandhian Era was responsible for a mass uprising against the British. With reference to the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention the three causes for the Non Cooperation Movement. [3]
- (ii) Explain why Gandhi suspended the Non Cooperation Movement. [3]

(iii) Mention any four clauses of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



(i) Identify the man in the picture. Mention any two causes for the rise of his dictatorship. [3]

(ii) Mention any three consequences of the Second World War. [3]

(iii) Mention any four ways in which the League of Nations was responsible for the war. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to this answer the following:

(i) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly. [3]

(ii) Give the full form of UNESCO. Mention any two ways in which it preserves culture. [3]

(iii) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? Mention any two of its functions. [4]

KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2025

Subject – HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER-1)

Marking Scheme

Maximum Marks : 80

Date: 10 .01.2025

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) A

(ii) B

(iii) C

(iv) C

(v) A

(vi) B

(vii) D

(viii) C

(ix) A

(x) C

(xi) C

(xii) D

(xiii) D

(xiv) C

(xv) D

(xvi) A

Question 2

(i) The Speaker will be removed [1] The members of the Lok Sabha [1]

(ii) Court of the District Judge [1] Sessions Court [1]

(iii) Any two economic policies. [2]

(ii) It was the only solution to the communal problem of India/The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration./The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate/The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre. A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre./Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India/Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War/Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures [Any 2]

(iii) Policy of divide and rule /Relative backwardness of Muslim community in education, trade and industry/Role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan/Wrong interpretation of History/Loss of Sovereignty of Mughal Rulers/Rise of Assertive Nationalists /Economic Backwardness of the Country [Any 2]

(vi) Joseph Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, President Nasser [Any 2]

(vii) Discontent with the Treaty of Versailles/Economic crisis/Hatred for democratic principles/Fear of communism/ Political instability/ Failure of the League of Nations [Any 2]

Question 3.

(i) Maintains order in the house/can suspend an unruly member/Can adjourn the house in case of grave disorder/can expunge unparliamentary words/decides if there is a contempt of House/can disqualify a member under Anti-Defection law/ Any other relevant point [Any 3 points] [3]

(ii) Can begin an All India Service/ By 2/3 majority can allow the Parliament to make laws on subjects in the state list/Is a permanent house and never dissolves as a whole/Takes over the functions of the Lok Sabha during emergency or when the Lok Sabha dissolves before time. [Any three points] [3]

(iii) Through interpellation during question hour /through question, discussions and debates/through a vote of no-confidence/ adjournment motion/through other motions of censure/ rejection of a Government Bill / passing of a Private Member Bill against the wishes of the Government/cut motion/examining the reports of the Auditor- General/ Zero hour/Monetary control/Debates [Any 4] [4]

Question 4

(i) The Chief Justice of India [1] Must not hold an office of profit /must be atleast 35 years of age/must have the qualification required to be a member of the Lok Sabha. [Any 2] [3]

- (ii) Approves introduction of money bills/ Finance commission is formed every five years /budget is placed on his behalf./Annual Financial statement is issued in his name [3]
- (iii) Addresses the first session of the Parliament/sends messages to the Parliament/can summon and prorogue the Parliament/can dissolve the Lok Sabha//nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha/gives assent to a bill to make it a law/can promulgate ordinances/can give his/her assent to some state bills//Previous sanction to the Money bills /Introduction of Bills/Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State /formation of state Can call for a joint session of parliament. [4]

Question 5

- (i) Order of the President/ Debated in both houses/If passed by 2/3 majority by both houses/The president removes the judge. [3]
- (ii)Original Jurisdiction cases-Centre state/ interstate disputes / Union and state on one side and other states on other side/ Protection of Fundamental rights / Transfer of cases from lower courts / Interpretation of constitution. [3]
- (a) **The court of record.** Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record / This can be produced in any court as precedents. future references / testimony / If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish her / him for contempt. / No authorities can deprive the court of this right[Any 2]
- (b) **Revisory Jurisdiction-** The Supreme Court checks its own judgement[1] to ensure there are no errors in the judgement [1]

Question 6

- (i) Policy of expansion/Subsidiary Alliance/By outright wars[/Sind/Punjab/Buxar/Anglo Maratha/Anglo Mysore/Anglo Sikh]/.By using the doctrine of lapse/.On the pretext of alleged misrule[Awadh]/.Disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah/Treatment given to Nana Sahib and Rani Lakshmi Bai/.Absentee sovereignty of the British.[Any three points] [3]
- (ii) Accepted the British as their supreme power/Surrendered their foreign relations to the East India Company/could not enter into alliance with any other power/Accepted a British resident at their headquarters/agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost/virtually lost their independence[Any 3 points]
- (iii) Changes made in the administration - End of the rule of the East India Company and assumption of the Government of India directly by the Crown/- It is transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to the British Crown.- The Company's Board of Control and Court of Directors were abolished.- A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India./- He was given a Council to advise him, called the Indian Council/Actual governance was to be carried on, as before, by the Governor-General who was also given the title of Viceroy/ Appointments to the Civil Service were to be made

by open competition under rules made by the Secretary of State. Mention any four changes made in the administration after the Revolt. [Any 4] [4]

Question 7

(i) Lord Curzon [1] Partition of Bengal [1] Bengal was too big to be administered by one man or it was an administrative necessity. [1]

(ii) To divide Hindus and Muslims. / To stop the rising tide of nationalism because Bengal was the nerve center of Indian nationalism / To demonstrate the strength of British Raj [Any 3]

(iii) 1907 [1] Assertive nationalists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and boycott movement to the whole of India whereas the early nationalists wanted to confine it to Bengal only. [1] The early nationalists proposed the name of Rash Behari Bose as the President but the assertive nationalists proposed the name of Lala Lajpat Rai [1]. This led to a split in the Congress and the assertive nationalist leaders were expelled. [1] [4]

Question 8

(i) The Khilafat Movement / The Rowlatt Act / The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre [Three points]

(ii) The Chauri Chaura incident / Many peasants marched to the police station to protest against the police officer who had beaten up the volunteers picketing a liquor shop / The police fired at the crowd / The angry demonstrators burnt down the police station with all the 22 policemen in it. / This violent act shocked Gandhiji and he withdrew the movement Explain why Gandhi suspended the Non Cooperation Movement. [Any 3 relevant points]

(iii) Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement / participate in the Second Round Table Conference / not press for investigation into police atrocities

The British government agreed to withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions / release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence / permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops / restore the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis / permit people near the coast to manufacture salt [Any 4 points]

Question 9

(i) Hitler [1]. To have faith in the totalitarian rule / Despise democratic political systems / uphold One Party and one Leader / Believe in aggressive nationalism and imperialism / War as an instrument for furthering national interests / Intensely nationalistic / anti-communistic / and anti-democratic / The state is supreme / and it could suppress the Fundamental rights and freedoms of people. / freedom of speech / press / Believed in racial supremacy / Anti intellectualism [Any 2]

(ii) Cold war / defeat of Axis powers or Division of Germany / establishment of the UNO.

(iii) USA did not join the League and countries which joined were not interested in collective security. It was unable to stop the rise of dictatorship./League was helpless when France attacked Lithuania, Japan seized Manchuria, Italy attacked Ethiopia and Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia and annexed Austria/In every crisis, the countries either defied or ignored the League/It did not have an army of its own/An economic sanction against aggressor nation was of no use as member states were not willing to apply the sanctions which affected the economy./Countries lost faith in the League and entered into mutual political and military alliances/Mention any four ways in which the League of Nations was responsible for the war.[Any4]

Question 10

(i)To make recommendations in maintenance of international peace and security/discuss any question relating to peace and security/to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the charter/initiate studies/to make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation/make recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes /receive and consider reports from Security Council and other organs /to consider and approve the budget of the United Nations/to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council /The ECOSOC /Trusteeship Council and judges of the International Court of Justice/Uniting for peace/ to appoint Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council/ Admission of new members /Amend the charter/Distribute the Contributions among member states/friendly relations between nations[Any three points].

(ii) United Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organisation[1]

Provides technical advice and assistance/provides funds to preserve monuments and works of art/prepared a World Heritage list /identifies monuments to be protected /protects rare manuscripts/encourages artistic creations in literature and fine arts/ cultural development through films/ Any other relevant point. [Any two points]

(iii) Consists of 15 judges/. Elected for a period of 9 years/. Elected by general assembly/. Each judge is from different country/. Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years/.Appoints a registrar./Retiring judge may be elected again[Any two points]

Functions- Codification of International law/Interpetation of international law/decides compensation to be paid for breach of international obligation/ Advices the organs of the UNO[Any two points] [2+2]

3

**This solved paper
is of KISA - Karnataka
ICSE Schools Association**

KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2024

Subject: HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER -1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Two hours

Date: 19-01-2024

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) The number of members elected to the Rajya Sabha from the states is _____

- (a) 238
- (b) 235
- (c) 236
- (d) 230

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the Prime Minister of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description |
|--------|----------------|--|
| W | 65 | An industrialist who has been declared bankrupt |
| X | 35 | Has taken up the citizenship of the United States of America |
| Y | 22 | Is a reputed sports person |
| Z | 33 | Is a scientist |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) *The settlements of over 8,160 cases has brought financial relief of more than Rs. 191 crore to the people who attended the Lok Adalats,*

-The Economic Times

Which advantage of the LokAdalat is highlighted in the above headline?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on Higher courts

(iv) Which body is authorised to make amendments ?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The President

(v) Choose the powers which do **NOT** apply to the Rajya Sabha.

- P: Introduction of a Money Bill
- Q: Passing of an Ordinary Bill
- R: Passing a No confidence Motion
- S: Impeachment of judges

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

(vi) *The lower court has passed an order in a criminal case. However the High Court feels that the correct procedure has not been followed and goes through that case again.*

Which jurisdiction is the High Court exercising in the above situation?

- (a) Revisory
- (b) Advisory
- (c) Original
- (d) Appellate.

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Revolt of 1857 and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion : (A) The British stopped the pension being given to Nana Saheb.

Reason : (R) The Doctrine of Lapse did not recognise the right of adopted heirs.

- (a) Both A and R are true but independent of each other
- (b) A contradicts R
- (c) A is true and leads to R.
- (d) R is the reason for A

(viii) The government of Country X has decided to reduce the age limit of the candidates taking up the Civil Services Examination on the same lines as that of Lord Lytton. By how many years will the age limit be reduced?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 4 years

(ix) Which of the following people did **NOT** formulate the Cabinet Mission Plan ?

- (a) Pethic Lawrence
- (b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (c) Lord Wavell
- (d) Clement Attlee

(x) *The Durga Puja of Kolkata has received the intangible heritage tag.* Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag?



- (a) UNESCO
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) WHO
- (d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives:

- (a) To fight the British with modern arms
- (b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power
- (c) To organise a Provisional Government of Free India
- (d) Total mobilisation of Indian man power .

(xii) **KISA** has organised an inter school essay competition on the topic *The Practice of Sati in India*. Which leader will students most likely quote in their essays?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Which of these slogans was given by Subash Chandra Bose?

- (a) 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.'
- (b) 'Do or Die'
- (c) 'Delhi Chalo'
- (d) 'Self sacrifice is the real force.'

(xiv) The government hospital in the area in which Shanthi lives, has no doctors. Repeated complaints by the residents have not been effective. Which of these methods would Shanthi **NOT** follow, if she was inspired by the Early Nationalists?

- (a) Write a petition to the government
- (b) Distribute leaflets
- (c) Use the press to criticise
- (d) Swadeshi & Boycott

(xv) Which of the following countries is part of the *Triple Entente*?

- (a) Austria
- (b) Russia
- (c) Germany
- (d) Italy

(xvi) Identify the founders of the Non Aligned Movement.

- (a) Roosevelt , Sukarno, Nehru
- (b) Tito, Nasser, Nehru
- (c) Churchill, Stalin , Tito
- (d) Stalin, Nehru, Sukarno

Question 2

Read the given news carefully.

Parliament session highlights: Totally 13 oppn MPs suspended, SR Parthiban's suspension revoked

Hindustan Times, December 14, 2023

(i) Who can suspend the members from the Lok Sabha? Mention any one probable circumstance under which he/she can suspend the members.

[2]

(ii) How is the *Session Court* different from the *Court of the District Judge*?

[2]

- (iii) Imagine you were asked to defend Hitler's attack on Poland in a school debate. Mention any two ways in which you would have justified his attack. [2]
- (iv) Mention any two methods of the Assertive Nationalists. [2]
- (v) Mention any two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (vi) Mention any two common ideologies of the dictators. [2]
- (vii) What is the composition of the Security Council? [2]

PART II [50marks]

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Parliament is the law making body in a democracy. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the three sessions of the Parliament. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three ways in which the Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers exercise the executive power and the President is just a nominal head. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Describe the three categories of the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (ii) **The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation.** Mention any three functions of the Prime Minister to support this statement [3]
- (iii) Explain the terms- *Individual responsibility* and *Collective Responsibility* with reference to the Council of Ministers. [4]

Question 5

The Supreme Court is the *Custodian of the Constitution*. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the term of the Supreme Court Judge? How can the judges be removed? [3]
- (ii) Why is the Supreme Court called the *Court of Record*? [3]
- (iii) What is meant by the following terms?
(a) *Judicial Review* (b) *Advisory Jurisdiction*

SECTION B**Attempt any three questions from this Section.****Question 6**

The First War of Independence 1857 was a rebellion against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three economic causes for the Revolt. [3]
- (ii) Describe the immediate cause of this Revolt. [3]
- (iii) There were many changes made in the army as a consequence of this Revolt to make the British rule stronger. Mention any four such changes. [4]

Question 7

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

- (i) What were the causes of the Non Cooperation Movement? [3]
- (ii) Mention any two causes which led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why was this movement suspended? [3]
- (iii) Mention any four impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [4]

Question 8

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow-

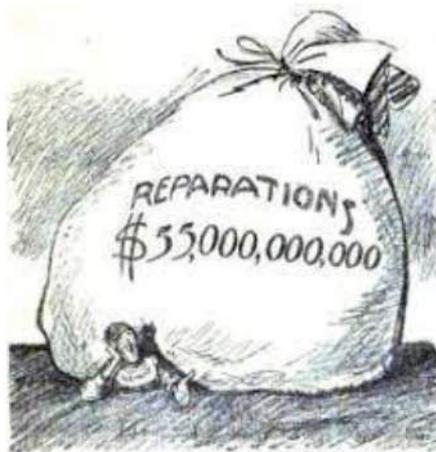
In the evening of June 3, Mountbatten broadcasted over the All-India Radio. He explained the cause of partition saying, "To my great regret it has been impossible to obtain agreement either on the Cabinet Mission Plan, or any plan that would preserve the unity of India. But there can be no question of coercing any large areas in which one community has a majority to live against their will under a government in which another community has a majority. And the only alternative to coercion is partition."

India Today Web Desk, {Updated: Jul 18, 2017 }

- (i) Mention any four clauses of the *Cabinet Mission Plan*. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three terms of the *Mountbatten Plan*. [3]
- (iii) *The Congress was compelled to accept the Mountbatten Plan*. Mention any four ways in which the Congress justified its acceptance. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- i) How many dollars did Germany have to pay as war reparation? Mention any two ways in which the German military was affected. [3]
- (ii) Describe the immediate cause of the war which led to the signing of the Treaty depicted in the picture. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four ways in which Europe was territorially rearranged. [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation is a peace keeping organisation. With reference to this answer the following:

- (i) Mention any three objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [3]
- (ii) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? [3]
- (iii) Give the expansion of WHO. Mention any three of its functions [4]

Question 1

Choose the correct option: [16]

(i) The number of members elected to the Rajya Sabha from the states is _____

- (a) **238**
- (b) 235
- (c) 236
- (d) 230

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the Prime Minister of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description |
|--------|----------------|--|
| W | 65 | An industrialist who has been declared bankrupt |
| X | 35 | Has taken up the citizenship of the United States of America |
| Y | 22 | Is a reputed sportsperson |
| Z | 33 | Is a scientist |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) **Z**

(iii) *The settlements of over 8,160 cases has brought financial relief of more than Rs. 191 crore to the people who attended the Lok Adalats,*

-The Economic Times

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above headline?

- (a) **Saves money**
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on Higher courts

(iv) Which body is authorised to make amendments ?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court



ICSE ACADEMY

(c) The Parliament

(d) The President

(v) Choose the powers which do **NOT** apply to the Rajya Sabha.

P: Introduction of a Money Bill

Q: Passing of an Ordinary Bill

R: Passing a No confidence Motion

S: Impeachment of judges

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

(vi) *The lower court has passed an order in a criminal case. However the High Court feels that the correct procedure has not been followed and goes through that case again.*

Which jurisdiction is the High Court exercising in the above situation?

(a) Revisory

(b) Advisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate.

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Revolt of 1857 and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion : (A) The British stopped the pension being given to Nana Saheb.

Reason : (R) The Doctrine of Lapse did not recognise the right of adopted heirs.

(a) Both A and R are true but independent of each other

(b) A contradicts R

(c) A is true and leads to R.

(d) R is the reason for A

(viii) The government of Country X has decided to reduce the age limit of the candidates taking up the Civil Services Examination on the same lines as that of Lord Lytton. By how many years will the age limit be reduced?

(a) 2 years

(b) 1 year

(c) 5 years

(d) 4 years

(ix) Which of the following people did **NOT** formulate the Cabinet Mission Plan ?

(a) Pethic Lawrence

(b) Sir Stafford Cripps

(c) Lord Wavell

(d) Clement Attlee

(x) *The Durga Puja of Kolkata has received the intangible heritage tag.* Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag?



(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives:

(a) To fight the British with modern arms

(b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power

(c) To organise a Provisional Government of Free India

(d) Total mobilisation of Indian man power .

(xii) **KISA** has organised an inter school essay competition on the topic *The Practice of Sati in India*.

Which leader will students most likely quote in their essays?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Which of these slogans was given by Subash Chandra Bose?

(a) 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.'

(b) 'Do or Die'

(c) 'Delhi Chalo'

(d) 'Self sacrifice is the real force.'

(xiv) The government hospital in the area in which Shanthi lives, has no doctors. Repeated complaints by the residents have not been effective. Which of these methods would Shanthi **NOT** follow, if she was inspired by the Early Nationalists?

(a) Write a petition to the government

(b) Distribute leaflets

(c) Use the press to criticise

(d) Swadeshi & Boycott

(xv) Which of the following countries is part of the *Triple Entente*?

(a) Austria

(b) Russia

(c) Germany

(d) Italy

(xvi) Identify the founders of the Non Aligned Movement.

(a) Roosevelt , Sukarno, Nehru

(b) Tito, Nasser, Nehru

(c) Churchill, Stalin , Tito

(d) Stalin, Nehru, Sukarno

Question 2

- (i) The Speaker[1]/ In case of indiscipline or unruly behavior[1]
- (ii) Sessions court deals with criminal cases[1] Court of District Judge deals with civil cases[1]
- (iii) He wanted to recapture the Port of Danzig which Germany had lost/. He wanted to regain all territories they had lost due to the Treaty of Versailles/Germany had been divided into two to give Poland a land-route to the sea./Danzig was inhabited mainly by Germans and Germany could connect with East Prussia by occupying Danzig corridor/Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia/. Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there. [Any two- 2 marks]
- (iv) Swadeshi /Boycott/Passive resistance/ Revivalism/National Education/Personal sacrifices/ Mass involvement [Any 2- 2 marks]
- (v) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British/To protect and advance political rights and interests of the Muslims/To present the needs and demands of the Muslims to the government/To prevent hostile relations between Muslims and other communities of India.[Any 2]
- (vi) Belief in totalitarian rule/despise democratic political systems/state is supreme/suppress rights of citizens/one party- one leader/believe in aggressive nationalism/imperialism/regard war as an instrument /anti-democratic /anti- communist[Any 2]
- (vii) 10 Non-permanent members[1] five permanent members[1]

Question 3

- (i) Budget Session[1] Monsoon Session[1] Winter Session [1]
- (ii) 1.Motions of No-Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha/the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha only/ enjoy power only until they enjoy the trust of the house
2. Money bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it./3.Budget is passed/4.controls the national purse/has complete control over finance/5. In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the will of the Lok Sabhaprevails due to its higher numerical strength./6.Can pass an Adjournment Motion[Any 3]
- (iii) To make laws in the union list //Matters in the concurrent list/.Residuary powers or matters not mentioned in 3 lists/Matters in the state list -.during an emergency or approved by 2/3 majority by the Rajya Sabha or when two or more states ask/ /Ordinances must be approved/Powers during emergency[Any 4]

Question 4

- (i) Cabinet Ministers[21] , Ministers of State[1] , Deputy Ministers[1]
- (ii) Represents the nation/during national crisis opposition supports the PM/ decides what relations India will have with other countries/ protects the interests of the country in international

forum/during general election, it is either for or against the PM that the people vote/PM is the ex-officio Chairman of the Niti Ayog and Atomic Energy Commission [Any 3]

- (iii) Individual- Responsible to the President/ Is responsible to the department he/she is in charge of [2] Collective- responsible to the Lok Sabha / Will remain in power only till the Lok Sabha wishes/ collectively work as a team/ defend policies [Any 2] [2 +2=4]

Question 5

- (i) President [1] upto the age of 65 years [1] through the process of impeachment [1]
- (ii) Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record./ This can be produced in any court as precedents./ future references/ If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish him for contempt./ The Supreme Court acts as the Guardian of the constitution. [Any 3]
- (iii) a) The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution /It has the power to review laws passed by the union or state legislatures or executive / .The Supreme Court can declare a law ultra vires or null and void, if it is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution or contravenes any provision of the constitution [Any 2]
- b) The Supreme Court can advise the President on constitutional matters/ the advice is not binding on the President/ the SC is also not obliged to give advice [2] [2+2=4]

Question 6

- (i) Exploitation of economic resources/ Drain of wealth/ Decay of cottage industries and handicrafts/ Economic decline of peasantry/ Growing unemployment/ Inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators/ Poverty and famines/ Decline of landed aristocracy/ Heavy duties on Indian goods like silk and cotton/ British imports with no nominal duty/ Impoverishment of peasants/ different revenue system/ India was reduced to an agricultural colony/ Annexation of rent free lands and estates/ Inam Commission/ Drain of wealth to England/ Spinning and weaving became extinct/ Loss of livelihood [Any 3]
- (ii) The new rifle had to be loaded by biting off the top greased paper/ Rumour spread that the grease was made of cow and pig fat/ The pig was a taboo to the Muslims and the cow was sacred to the Hindus. / When they were forced to use it the soldiers revolted [Any three points of explanation]
- (iii) The strength of the European troops in India was increased/ European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions/ All Indian artillery units except the mountain units were disbanded/ Sophisticated weapons were not given to the Indians/ discrimination on the basis of caste was practised/ introduction of caste and community in regiments/ newspaper and journals were kept away from soldiers. [Any 4 points]

Question 7

- (i) The Khilafat Movement /The Rowlatt Act /The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (ii) The Simon Commission [1] The declaration of Purna Swaraj [1] It was suspended due to the Gandhi- Irwin Pact [1]
- (iii) Created patriotic feelings/ widened the base of freedom struggle/ made people understand the significance of non-violence/ there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/ women became part of the movement/ new methods of propaganda like Prabhat Pheris were used / Congress took part in Legislative elections [Any 4]

Question 8

(i) There will be a federal Union of the British Provinces and Princely States./The Union Government would control Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications./The Union would have its own executive and legislature composed of members elected by the provinces./The provinces would enjoy full autonomy for all subjects other than Union Subjects./The British provinces would be divided into three groups-Group A, Group B and Group C on the basis of religion/A Constituent Assembly would draw up the future Constitution of India/ Separate representation was to be given to Muslims and Sikhs/An Interim government would be formed at the Center with 14 members/India would be free to remain within the British Commonwealth or secede from it./It would be necessary to work out a treaty between the Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom for matters arising out of the transfer of power[Any 3]

(ii) The country would be partitioned into two dominions, India & Pakistan/The two dominions could decide what relations they would have with each other and with the British Commonwealth./A Boundary Commission would be created to settle the boundaries of the dominions if there was partition./The Princely states could join either of the dominions or remain independent/ Bengal and Punjab would be partitioned if the Legislative Assemblies of the two places agreed to it/The Legislative Assembly of Sindh was to take its own decision at a special meeting./ A plebiscite was to decide whether NWFP would join India or Pakistan/The existing Constituent Assembly would frame a Constitution which would not apply to Pakistan/The transfer of power would take place not in June 1948 but on August 15 1947 [Any 3]

(iii) It was the only solution to the communal problem of India/The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration/. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate./The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre./ A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre./Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India/Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War/Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures.[Any 4]

Question 9

- (i) 33 billion dollars[1] The German force was restricted to 1 lakh./ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./The Air force and submarines were banned.[Any 2]
- (ii) Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia on June 28,1914 . This assassination was carried out by a secret society called 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single state. Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making 11 demands. Serbia accepted most of them except those that would have led to the loss of sovereignty. On July 28 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. This was the beginning of the First World War.
[Any 3 points of explanation]
- (iii) Three ruling dynasties {Russia, Germany and Austria} were destroyed/The rule of Ottomans came to an end/Austria and Hungary became separate independent states/Monarchy collapsed and there was a rise of democracy./It was an end of European Supremacy /USA emerged as the world Superpower/Led to the rise of dictatorship./ Any other relevant point [Any 4]

Question 10

- (i) Maintain international peace and security/. To develop friendly relations among nations/. To achieve international cooperation among nations/ Solving economic, social, cultural, humanitarian/ To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations/. To disarm decolonize and develop/ Create faith in human rights/Save from scourge of war/establish conditions to maintain international law and international treaties [Any 3]
- (ii) Composition- Consists of 15 judges/ Elected for a period of 9 years/ Elected by General Assembly and Security Council/ Each judge is from different country/ Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years/Appoints a registrar/Retiring judge may be elected. [Any 3points]
- (iii) World Health Organisation [1] Direct and coordinate health work on an international scale/works in fields of communicable diseases/maintains maternal and child health/mental health/.cancer/ heart diseases/prevent accidents and provide rehabilitation/.blindness/.diabetes/small pox was eradicated by global campaign by WHO/. Promote the provision of good health and living conditions of the people./Improve health systems in countries/ To set international standards with regard to food and medicines./To provide safe drinking water./Vaccination/immunization against six major diseases.like measles,diphtheria,tetanus,TB,polio&whooping cough/diarrheal deaths have reduced/. Promote research, to cure and prevent diseases./. Organizes conferences, research, seminars etc./7.Publishes health journals/ bulletins/magazines /.Set international standards for biological products and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines ,vaccines /.bring about improvement in nutrition/housing/sanitation/ adequate waste disposal/ Improvement of work conditions. environmental hygiene/built medical sciences library in Geneva/infant mortality rate has dropped/.organised malaria eradication and polio eradication programmes globally/training of health care personnel from different countries /Puts special efforts in combating diarrheal diseases known as killers of infants and young children.[Any 3]

4

**This solved paper
is of DAIS, Mumbai**

SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025–2026**Marking Scheme**

Std: X A

Date: January , 2026

HISTORY & CIVICS**(H.C.G. Paper-I)**

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answer to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes.

This time is to be spent 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 [].

This paper has 10 printed pages.

Part I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Part.

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options: [16]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only)

- (i) Which of the following best describes the difference between Question Hour and Zero Hour in the Indian Parliament?
- (a) Question Hour allows MPs to raise urgent matters without notice, while Zero Hour is for asking questions to ministers.
- (b) Question Hour is held after Zero Hour and is used for discussing bills, while Zero Hour is used for passing resolutions.
- (c) **Question Hour is a scheduled time for MPs to ask questions to ministers with prior notice, while Zero Hour allows MPs to raise urgent matters without prior notice.**

(d) Both Question Hour and Zero Hour are used for voting on bills and amendments.

(ii)



Who made the above amendment which resulted in the above Headline?

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) **The Parliament**
- (c) The Lok Sabha
- (d) The Constituent Assembly

(iii)

Given below are the details of the term of the Rajya Sabha.

- 1.It is not subject to dissolution.
- 2.It is a permanent house.
- 3.One-third of its members retire after every two years.
- 4.Each member can be re-elected.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) **1, 2 and 3**
- (d) 2 and 4

(iv)

Assertion (A): The Union Budget is only concerned with the central government's expenditure and does not include any reference to state finances.

Reason (R): The Union Budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance and presented in the Lok Sabha before the beginning of the financial year.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) **A is false, but R is true.**
- (v) Which of these statements regarding the Speaker is false?
- (a) He / She is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
 - (b) Elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha.
 - (c) Elected when the newly elected house meets for the first time.
 - (d) **The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.**
- (vi) In criminal cases, a High court has the power to accept appeals where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds:
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) **7 years**
 - (c) 5 years
 - (d) 3 years
- (vii) The central government of a country has decided to enforce a law that involves issuing licenses to keep arms.
Who among the following British Governor Generals had passed a similar law in India in 1878?
- (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) **Lord Lytton**
 - (d) Lord Ripon

(viii) Which among these is not a socio-religious cause for the First War of Independence?

- (a) Activities of missionaries
- (b) Apprehensions about modern innovations
- (c) Racial discrimination
- (d) **Poverty and famines**

(ix) What among these was not an 'Aim' of the Indian National Congress:

- (a) Promote friendly relations between nationalistic party workers.
- (b) **Prevent the rise of feeling of hostility among religious communities**
- (c) Formulate popular demands and present them before the Government.
- (d) Train and organise public opinion.

(x) Nikhil was a member of the Servants of India Society. Who among these was his leader?

- (a) **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Surendranath Bannerjee

(xi) Match the following:

1 Prabhat Pheris

2 Manjari Sena

3 Harijan

4 Vanara Sena

i Depressed class

ii Children protest group

iii Morning protest march

iv Cat Army

- (a) 1i, 2ii, 3iii, 4iv
- (b) **1iii, 2iv, 3i, 4ii**
- (c) 1ii, 2iii, 3iv, 4i
- (d) 4iii, 3ii, 2i, 1iv

(xii)



Why was the INA set up?

- (a) To provide employment to the Indian Prisoners of War.
- (b) To appease the Japanese Army
- (c) To organise an armed revolution against the British living in South-east Asia
- (d) **To organise an armed revolution against the British**

(xiii)

Radhamohan joined the Dandi March in 1930 when Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. He joined because:

- (a) It was a march for equal employment opportunities for Indians.
- (b) It was a protest march against the execution of Bhagat Singh.
- (c) **It was a protest against the British levying tax on salt which was a basic necessity of Indians.**
- (d) He was a true patriot and an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

(xiv)



Which among these is not a clause of the Indian Independence Act?

- (a) The Act provided legislative supremacy of both Dominions.
- (b) **Formation of an Interim Government: An Interim Government would be formed at the Centre with 14 members.**
- (c) The right of the King to veto laws was given up.
- (d) Constituent Assemblies to serve as Central Legislatures

(xv)



Which among these is **not** a reason for Hitler's attack on Danzig?

- (a) **He wanted to weaken Britain.**
- (b) Occupying Danzig would connect Germany to East Prussia.
- (c) It was inhabited mainly by Germans.
- (d) To regain lost territories.

(xvi)

Your school is organising a handicrafts fair. You have gone to a village to seek craftsmen to participate in the fair. You realise that the village is facing a total lack of potable drinking water. Besides the local government who else could help you?

- (a) **WHO**
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) **UNICEF**
- (d) UNDP

Question 2

Answer the following questions:

- (i) The power of adjournment of the House rests with the Speaker or **[2]** the Chairman as the case may be; and the power of prorogation of

a session belongs to the President. Explain the terms 'adjournment' and 'prorogation'

Adjournment of the House means suspension of the sitting of the House by the Speaker.

Prorogation means termination of the Session of Parliament.

- (ii) State two instances when the President can declare National or General Emergency [2]

There is a danger of foreign aggression or danger to the peace and security of the country because of a civil war, insurgency or any other such cause.

- (iii) Imagine you were a peasant who joined millions of other peasants to support the cause of nationalism in British India. Mention two ways in which the policies of the British will have affected you. [2]

The government took away a large part of their produce in the form of land revenue and other taxes. These exorbitant taxes led the peasants into the clutches of landlords and moneylenders.

- (iv) The Lucknow pact was signed in 1916. Enlist any two significance of this Pact. [2]

1. Hindu Muslim Unity: The joint scheme symbolized Hindu-Muslim Unity. Both the communities agreed to compromise in some areas for the common good.

2. Unity within the Congress: The Lucknow session and the signing of the Lucknow pact brought about unity between the Assertive Nationalists and the Early Nationalists. They came together in 1916 and as a result, the Congress was strengthened.

- (v) Why was the Khilafat Movement started? Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafatists? [2]

To protest against the ousting of the Caliph of Turkey by the British. (1m)

Gandhiji supported the movement as he saw this an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims. (1m)

(vi) State any two similarities in the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [2]

- *To have faith in the totalitarian rule.*
- *To despise democratic political systems.*
- *To hold that the State is supreme, and it could suppress the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individuals.*
- *To uphold one party and one leader.*
- *To believe in aggressive nationalism and imperialism.*
- *To regard war as an instrument for furthering national interests.*
- *To uphold intensely nationalistic, anti-communist, anti-democratic rule.*

(vii) State any two functions of the World Health Organisation. [2]

(i) To promote research in the field of health.

(ii) To set international standards with respect to food, drugs and medicine.

(iii) To assist projects to provide clear drinking water.

(iv) To fight diseases everywhere and prevent them from spreading.

Part II

Section A (20Marks)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3 "Federalism in India is not just a constitutional arrangement, but a vital mechanism to preserve unity in diversity, empower states, and ensure participatory governance across a vast and varied nation."

(i) "In the context of India's federal structure, analyse how the Rajya Sabha plays a unique role in safeguarding the interests of [3]

the states.” Illustrate your answer with reference to its ‘ exclusive powers.’

1. *The Rajya Sabha, by a resolution adopted by two-thirds majority, empower the Parliament should make laws with respect to a matter in the State List.*
2. *Rajya Sabha may declare the creation of new All India Services be made in the national interest.*
3. *If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and de jure Parliament, i.e it takes over the functions of the Parliament.*

(ii)

THE HINDU

[3]

Governance in democracy can only be by executive, not courts: Rajya Sabha Chairman

State three ways by which the Parliament controls the democracy.

1. **Interpellation:** *The right of the members to ask questions from the government is known as **interpellation**. The questions are asked to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to highlight a grievance. It is a valuable device against injustice and slackness of the Government.*
2. **Vote of No-Confidence:** *If a Government acts against the Constitutional provisions, it can be voted out of office by passing a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister, or the Ministry as a whole or any of its members. In such a case, the whole Ministry has to resign.*
3. **Adjournment Motion-** *Motion for adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers. An act of commission is doing something, while an act of omission is failing to do something. Both can lead to undesirable outcomes.*
4. **Monetary Controls:** *During the budget session a cut motion may be moved. Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts ensures that Public Money is spent in accordance with the Parliament’s decision.*

(iii)

State any four financial powers of the Parliament.

[4]

1. **The Budget-** *The Parliament passes the Union Budget containing the estimates and receipts of expenditure of the Government for a financial year.*

- 2. Supplementary grant-** *If the amount authorized for the current financial year is not sufficient, the Government may make a fresh demand known as the 'Supplementary Grant'*
- 3. Vote on Account-** *If the Union Budget is not passed before the beginning of the new financial year, i.e., April 1, there would be no money in the executive to spend. There is therefore a device known as 'Vote on Account' which authorizes the Executive to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund until the Budget is passed by the Parliament.*
- 4. Salaries-** *The salaries and allowances of the MPs and Ministers are determined by Parliament.*
- 5. Permission for Taxes:** *No tax can be imposed or money spent by the government without the approval of the Parliament.*

Question 4 "The Council of Ministers is the backbone of India's parliamentary democracy, ensuring collective responsibility, continuity in governance, and the execution of the people's mandate through coordinated decision-making." In this context, answer the following:

- (i) What are the various categories of ministers and their role in the Government? **[3]**

Cabinet Minister: They hold important portfolios. They, together, determine the policy and programme of the Government.

Ministers of State: They may or may not hold important portfolio. They do not participate in Cabinet meetings. They attend meetings involving their department.

Deputy Ministers: They assist the Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State.

- (ii) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. **[3]**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Council of Ministers</i> | <i>Cabinet Ministers.</i> |
| <i>All categories of ministers.</i> | <i>Senior ministers holding important portfolio.</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>They may or may not be consulted by the Prime Minister.</i> | <i>Most trusted colleagues of the Prime Minister. Decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all ministers.</i> |
| <i>Council of ministers rarely meet.</i> | <i>As they are a cohesive group, they meet as frequently as possible.</i> |
| <i>They do not advise the President</i> | <i>They advise the President.</i> |

(iii) What are the implications of 'Collective responsibility' of the Council of Ministers? [4]

The Council of ministers will be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

The decisions taken in the meetings of the Cabinet are equally applicable to all the Ministers even though they may differ among themselves.

The decisions taken in the meetings of the Cabinet are equally applicable to all the Ministers even though they may differ among themselves.

All ministers jointly share the responsibility for the government's policies and performance. Ministers should support and defend all government policies.

A Vote of No Confidence against one minister is a vote against the whole ministry.

Question 5 "In a democracy, the judiciary stands as the guardian of the Constitution, the protector of individual rights, and the final arbiter of justice, ensuring that power remains accountable and laws uphold liberty." In this context, answer the following:

(i) Name and explain any three writs which can be issued by the Supreme Court. [3]

Habeas Corpus

Meaning: "You may have the body. If a person is detained illegally, the Court can order the authority to produce the person and justify the detention.

Mandamus

Meaning: "We command." Issued when a government official or body fails to perform a duty required by law.

Certiorari

Meaning: "To be certified." Issued when a lower court acts beyond its jurisdiction or violates principles of natural justice.

- (ii) With reference to the Supreme Court, explain its advisory functions. [3]

The President of India can seek the Supreme Court's advice on any question of law or fact of public importance. This is known as the Advisory Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court may give its opinion after due consideration. The advice is not binding on the President.

This function helps in clarifying complex legal issues and guiding the executive.

- (iii) In the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme court, state the difference between the original jurisdiction and the appellate jurisdiction. Mention 2 functions that come under original jurisdiction. [4]

| <i>Original Jurisdiction</i> | <i>Appellate Jurisdiction</i> |
|---|---|
| <i>The Supreme Court hears a case for the first time.</i> | <i>The Supreme Court hears appeals against decisions of lower courts.</i> |
| <i>It deals with disputes directly brought before it.</i> | <i>It reviews judgments passed by High Courts or other tribunals.</i> |

Two Functions under Original Jurisdiction:

1. *Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.*
2. *Disputes between two or more States.*

Section B (30Marks)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6 The combined effect of British expansionist policies, economic exploitation and administrative changes adversely affected all sections of Indian society and culminated in the First War of Independence. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) State three ways by which the East India Company was expanding its territories. **[3]**

1. *The British tried to expand their political power in India by four ways.*
2. *By outright wars: To expand their territorial power in India and to safeguard their economic and political interest, the British waged many wars like the Battle of Buxar., Mysore wars etc.*
3. *By Subsidiary Alliance. Some Indian states were brought under the British control without actually annexing them. This was done by following the Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley. Under this system, the Indian rulers accepted the British as the supreme power.*
4. *By using the Doctrine of Lapse: Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, annexed many Indian states to the company using the Doctrine of Lapse. According to this doctrine, heirs adopted without the consent of, the Company could inherit only the private*

property of the deceased ruler and not his territories, which would come under the company's rule.

On the Pretext of Alleged Misrule: Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh to the company's dominions on the pretext of alleged misrule. (Any3, 3m)

(ii) Mention any three Military causes which led to the uprising. [3]

- 1. Ill treatment of Indian soldiers: Despite the fact that the Indian soldiers were efficient as their British counterparts, they were poorly paid, ill fed and badly housed. British military authorities forbade the sepoys from wearing caste or sectarian marks, beards or turbans and they showed disregard for the sentiments of the sepoys.*
- 2. General Service Enlistment Act: The British Parliament passed the General Service Enlistment Act. As per this act, Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty. The act did not consider the sentiment of the Indian soldiers. The Brahmin soldiers saw this as a danger to their caste. This led to a feeling of resentment among them.*
- 3. Bleak prospects of promotions: All higher positions in employment were reserved for the British irrespective of their performance. Even the Indian soldiers formally occupying high positions in the armies of Native Princes could not rise above the rank of a subedar. The future of Indian soldiers was bleak without chances of promotion.*

Deprivation of allowances: The extension of British Dominion in India adversely affected the service conditions of the sepoys. They were required to serve in areas away from their homes without extra payment and additional Bhatta. The Post

Office Act withdrew the privilege of free postage enjoyed by the sepoys. (any3, 3m)

- (iii) Mention any four economic causes that caused unrest among the Indians. [4]

- 1. Forced to export raw materials at a cheaper rate.*
- 2. Transfer of wealth from India to England for which India got no proportionate economic return.*
- 3. Indian products were subject to high import duties in England.*
- 4. Heavy duties on Indian silk and cotton textiles in Britain destroyed Indian Industries.*
- 5. Peasantry had to bear the heavy burden of taxes and high land revenue which led to poverty and famines.*

(any4, 4m)

Question 7 Answer the following in relation to the picture given below:

(i)



[3]

Identify the three Nationalist leaders

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

(ii)

What were the three reasons given by the Assertive Nationalists for launching the Anti Partition Movement?

[3]

They saw that it was a deliberate attempt to divide the Bengalis on religious and territorial ground thereby disrupt and weaken nationalism in Bengal.

They felt that administrative efficiency could have been better secured by separating them on the basis of language.

The manner in which the announcement of partition was made without any regard for the public opinion, hurt the sentiments of sensitive Bengalis.

(iii)

Differentiate between Early Nationalists and Assertive Nationalists. (4 points)

[4]

Early nationalists

1. They wanted to achieve self-government and they strove for autonomy within the Empire and not for absolute independence.

2. They believed in constitutional methods and worked within the framework of the law.

3. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.

4. They received their support from the intelligentsia.

Assertive Nationalists

1. They aimed at nothing short of Swaraj as it existed in the United Kingdom.

2. They were assertive in their approach, used methods like swadeshi, boycott, passive resistance.

3. They rejected the British rule and held it responsible for poverty of the Indian people.

4. They drew their support from the masses.

Question 8



Through various National Movements, Gandhiji mobilised public support to win freedom for India. In this context, state the following:

- (i) Explain briefly the reason for suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
- Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement
- Chauri Chaura: The tragedy at Chauri Chaura, a village in Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh, occurred when a procession of 3000 peasants marched to the police station, to protest against the police officer who had beaten some volunteers picketing a liquor shop.
- The police fired at the peasants.
- This infuriated the demonstrators and they set the nearby police station on fire killing 22 policemen who were inside the police station.
- Gandhiji, a believer in ahimsa was greatly shocked at these incidents and he withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922
- (ii) State any three reasons for the failure of the Cripps Mission. [3]
- (i) The Cripps mission did not bring with it the promise of Independence in the near future.
- (ii) The plan involved partitioning the country.
- (iii) The League opposed the creation of a single union. They did not grant the right of self-determination to Muslims.
- (iv) The Congress was opposed to the principle of non-accession (Independence of federal units). Mahatma Gandhi described the Cripps' proposals as a post-dated 'check on a failing bank.'
- (iii) State any four impacts of the Quit India Movement. [4]
- Impact of the Quit India Movement
1. The Quit India Movement was short-lived. Its importance lay in the fact that it demonstrated the depth that nationalist feeling had reached in the country and the great capacity for struggle and sacrifice that the people had developed.

2. It was evident that the British would no longer find it possible to rule India against the wishes of the people.
3. It was the mass uprising before attaining independence. People from all parts of India took part in processions and demonstrations.
4. After the suppression of the Quit India Movement the constitutional question remained dormant till the close of the War in 1945.
5. After the suppression of the Quit India Movement of 1942, there was hardly any political activity inside the country till the War ended in 1945. The leaders of the National Movement were in jail and no new leaders rose to take their place to give a new lead to the country.

Question 9 "The First World War was a watershed in modern history—it shattered empires, redrew borders, and reshaped the global order, leaving a legacy of both sorrow and transformation." In this context answer the following questions:

(i)



[3]

Explain how aggressive nationalism and imperialism contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.

In the latter half of the 19th century this feeling of unity turned into extreme pride which made the people of many countries believe that their country is superior to the other countries.

Aggressive nationalism meant love for one's own country and hatred for other countries.

Each nation thought about its own national interest and didn't care for the interests of other nations.

Example: France wanted to get back its provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany.

Example: Italy wanted to get back the territory of Trentino Trieste from Austria.

Aggressive nationalism also led to Imperialism.

The European powers began to scramble for expanding their economic and political empire.

Thus, aggressive nationalism and fierce economic competition filled the atmosphere with fear, apprehension, mutual hatred and international tension.

- (ii) How did the division of Europe, which started as early as 1879, lead to the First World War? [3]

As early as in 1879 Germany Austria and Hungary concluded a Treaty for providing mutual help in case of enemy attack.

In 1882 Italy joined this group forming 'Triple Alliance' including Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy.

To counter the Triple Alliance; Britain France and Russia concluded the 'Triple Entente' in 1907 and agreed to help each other to check German expansion.

Thus, Europe was divided into two distinct rival camps. On one side there had been Germany, Austria Hungary Italy, Turkey and on the other hand there were Britain France and Russia.

The emergence of two opposing groups lead to the First World War.

- (iii) Mention any four terms of the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany after World War I. [4]

- 1. Germany alone was declared guilty of war and aggression. He was told to pay a huge amount of 33*

billion dollars as war indemnity to the victorious powers.

2. *The area of Rhineland was to be demilitarized. Germany was not allowed to make fortifications along the river Rhine. The German territory west of the Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years.*
3. *Germany had to return Alsace Lorraine to France. To compensate the deliberate destruction of the French coal mines by Germany the Saar coal fields of Germany would be exploited by France for 15 years.*
4. *Poland got back all the territories lost in the war. The German city of Danzig was internationalised to provide Poland with a port.*
5. *Germany's army was restricted to a force of 1,00,000 soldiers and the Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 24 ships and the Air Force was totally banned. Submarines were not to be maintained.*
6. *Germany lost all colonies to the victorious powers.*

Question 10 What began to emerge in Bandung was a distinctive, "Southern" vision of world order, in which the developing world would offer an independent center of gravity apart from the crumbling European empires and the colliding superpowers. For good or ill, the NAM was an influential force in world politics during the Cold War.

With reference to the Cold War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions :

- (i) Who devised the term 'Cold War'. Explain the term 'Cold War'.

[3]

The word Cold War was first devised by Bernard Baruch.

This was a war of words. There had been uneasy peace. Cold War is an extreme form of political unfriendliness between the American block and Russian block. It was neither a condition of peace nor a condition of war.

(ii) State any three consequences of the Cold War. [3]

bipolarism developed in international politics, meaning emergence of the Capitalist bloc and the Communist bloc. Each block tried to form military alliances with different countries of the world, As for example- NATO Was formed between USA and many West European countries like Canada, Britain, France, etc.

To strengthen its position, Soviet Union and the socialist countries of East Europe like Poland, Hungary. Bulgaria etc formed the Warsaw Pact.

The Cold War led to various proxy wars like Korean War, Vietnam, war, etc. The Russian leader Michael Gorbachev's, liberal policies contributed to a large extent to relieve the world of the Cold War tension.

(iii) Mention four main features of the Non-Aligned Movement [4]

It is not aligned to any of the power blocks

It is opposed to any kind of military alliances like NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact etc.

It retains its freedom to take independent foreign policy decisions

It does not remain aloof from international problems. It actively participates in the politics among nations. So non alignment stands for 'action' rather than passivism.

It judges an issue on merit. It upholds the rights of all people for freedom and justice.

5

**This solved paper
is of DAIS, Mumbai**

FIRST PRELIM EXAMINATION 2025–2026

Std: X A

Date: November, 2025

HISTORY & CIVICS**(H.C.G. Paper-I)**

Maximum Marks: 80

*Time allowed: **Two hours***

Answer to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

*You will not be allowed to write during the first **10 minutes**.*

This time is to be spent 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)

Attempt all questions from Part II, from both the sections -A and B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

This paper has 9 printed pages.

MARKING SCHEME**Part I****Attempt all questions.****Question 1**

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options: [16]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only)

- (i) What is the term of office for a judge of the Supreme Court?
- (a) **Until he attains the age of 65.**
 - (b) Until he attains the age of 60.
 - (c) Until he attains the age of 55
 - (d) Until he attains the age of 56.
- (ii) A constitutional dispute arises between two states in a federal country regarding the sharing of river water. The matter is brought directly before the Supreme Court, which is authorized to hear such matters without the case going through lower courts.

The power exercised by the Supreme Court in this case is known as:

- (a) Advisory Jurisdiction.
- (b) Revisory Jurisdiction.
- (c) Appellate Jurisdiction.
- (d) **Original Jurisdiction.**

- (iii) Rahul, a citizen, is denied entry into a public park on the basis of his religion, which he believes violates his fundamental rights under the Constitution. He approaches the Supreme Court seeking immediate remedy against this discrimination.

In order to protect Rahul's fundamental rights, the Supreme Court can take which of the following actions?

- (a) Allow him to appeal his case from a lower court.
- (b) Function as a Court of Record.
- (c) **Issue appropriate writs.**
- (d) Transfer the case to another court.

- (iv) **Assertion (A):** The Cabinet is the most powerful decision-making body in the Union Government.

Reason (R): All major policies and decisions of the government are taken by the Cabinet and are binding on all ministers.

- (a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

- (v) *"Thousands Get Justice in a Day as Mega Lok Adalat Settles 15,000 Cases Across the State"*

What is the primary purpose of Lok Adalats, as highlighted in the above newspaper headline?

- (a) To punish criminals through speedy trials.

- (b) To settle disputes through expensive legal procedures.
- (c) **To resolve cases quickly through mutual settlement.**
- (d) To file appeals in higher courts
- (vi) During a heated debate in the Lok Sabha over rising fuel prices, opposition members vehemently criticized the government's policies. Amidst the uproar, the Prime Minister intervened, providing clarifications and defending the government's stance, which helped restore order in the House.
- The Prime Minister's intervention in the above scenario best exemplifies which of his roles in the Parliament?
- (a) Presiding over Cabinet meetings.
- (b) Appointing judges of the Supreme Court.
- (c) **Acting as the chief spokesperson and defender of government policies in the House.**
- (d) Advising the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha
- (vii) Which Indian Mass movement included 'Non-payment of taxes and revenues' in their Programme?
- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) **Civil Disobedience Movement**
- (d) Quit India Movement
- (viii) Which incident prompted Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (a) Picketing by volunteers in front of a liquor shop in Chauri Chaura.
- (b) Police firing during protests in Chauri Chaura.
- (c) **Setting the Chauri Chaura Police station on fire and killing 22 policemen.**

- (d) Setting the Chauri Chaura Police station on fire and killing 32 policemen.
- (ix) Which, among these was not proposed by the Cripps Mission
- (a) India would be given a Dominion Status when the war would end.
 - (b) **Provisions would not be made for the protection of the racial and religious minorities.**
 - (c) A Constituent Assembly would draft a new Constitution.
 - (d) The provinces would be free to join the Indian Union.
- (x) The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the:
- (a) Attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress .
 - (b) **Attainment of Purna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress.**
 - (c) Non-Co-operation Movement was launched.
 - (d) Decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken.
- (xi) During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation?
- (a) It curtailed the freedom of religion.
 - (b) It suppressed the traditional Indian education.
 - (c) **It authorized the Government to imprison people without trial.**
 - (d) It curbed the trade union activities.
- (xii) **Assertion (A):** Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1939.
Reason (R): He had ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders on the method of achieving independence.

- (a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

(xiii) What was the long-term impact of Bose and the INA on India's freedom struggle?

- (a) It strengthened British control.
- (b) It caused divisions in the Congress.
- (c) **It sparked nationalist sentiment and weakened British morale.**
- (d) It led to World War II.

(xiv) Which points were there in Independence Act 1947 regarding Princely States?

1. They would be free to associate themselves with either Dominion or to remain independent.
2. The Princely States would become independent, and all the powers exercised by the British authority were to be terminated.
3. All Treaties and agreement made by the British with reference to States would lapse from August 15, 1947.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) **1,2 and 3**
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1 and 3

(xv)



Based on the headline above, which of the following best explains why the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand led to the outbreak of the First World War?

- (a) It directly caused Britain to declare war on the United States.
- (b) **It triggered a chain reaction due to the system of secret alliances in Europe.**
- (c) It led to a major economic depression in European colonies.
- (d) It prompted the immediate dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

(xvi) "The new nations must find their place in the world not by becoming appendages of the great powers, but by asserting their own individuality and their own right to shape their own destiny."

Jawaharlal Nehru

The quote above best reflects the core principle of which international movement?

- (a) The United Nations Movement
- (b) **The Non-Aligned Movement**
- (c) The League of Nations
- (d) The Warsaw Pact

Question 2

Answer the following questions:

- (i) State two 'Emergency Powers' of the Cabinet. [2]
A President cannot declare a Proclamation of General Emergency without receiving in writing the decision of the Cabinet to this effect. The questions of Proclamation of Financial Emergency and of President's rule in a State are also decided by the Cabinet.
- (ii) With reference to the Judiciary, what is meant by the term [2]
'Impeachment'? On what grounds can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed from office?

In the context of the Judiciary, 'Impeachment' refers to the official process of removing a judge of the Supreme Court from office if they are found to have acted improperly.

Grounds for Removal:

1. Proved Misbehaviour
2. Incapacity

(iii) State any two provisions of the Rowlatt act passed by the Government in 1919. [2]

(i) Arrest of a person without warrant.

(ii) In camera trial (trial in seclusion).

(iii) Restrictions on movements of individuals.

(iv) Suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus.

(iv) State any two Swadeshi Programmes included in the Non Cooperation Movement. [2]

Popularization of Swadeshi and Khadi by reviving hand spinning and hand weaving.

Establishment of national schools and colleges and private arbitration courts known as panchayats all over India.

Development of unity between Hindus and Muslims.

Removal of untouchability and other measures for Harijan welfare.

Emancipation and upliftment of women.

(v) What do we mean by the term Imperialism? [2]

A system by which a powerful nation used to establish its control over another country, either by political pressure, infiltration and annexation or by outright wars.

(vi) State two factors which were responsible for the failure of the League of Nations. [2]

The League suffered an early blow when the USA did not join the League.

In every crisis the League was either defied or flouted.

(vii) Why did Hitler want to invade Poland? [2]

Hitler wanted to get back the city of Danzig which was given to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles Hitler demanded the city port of Danzig because:

It was inhabited by the Germans

Besides, by occupying Danzig, he could connect east Prussia with Germany.

Part II

Section A

Attempt all questions.

Question 3 With reference to the positions and powers of the Prime Minister, explain:

(i) How is the Prime Minister appointed? **[3]**

The members of the majority party or the group elect their leader to be appointed as Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister is then appointed by the President.

When no single political party secures an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha, the President may have some option in the appointment of the Prime Minister.

(ii) What is his role in the Parliament? **[3]**

Leader of the Lok Sabha

Spokesperson of the Government- Makes all important announcements on National policies on the floor of the House.

Defender of Government Policies- Defends any policy or Minister who comes into attack in Parliament.

Intervenes in cases of controversial issues like Centre State relations, price rise etc.

(iii) How is the Prime Minister a link between the President and the Parliament? **[4]**

He is the Principal advisor of the President.

The President summons, prorogues and dissolves the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister.

He advises the President on various appointments to important posts such as the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Prime Minister communicates to the President about all decisions of the Council of Ministers.

- Question 4** With reference to the powers and functions of the Supreme Court, explain briefly the meaning and scope of the following:
- (i) State three qualifications required to be a judge of the Supreme Court. **[3]**
1. *Citizen of India – The person must be an Indian citizen.*
 2. *Judicial or Legal Experience – The person must have either:*
 - *At least five years as a judge of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession, or*
 - *At least ten years as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession.*
 3. *Distinguished Jurist – Alternatively, the person may be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President of India.*
- (ii) What is meant by Appellate Jurisdiction? Name two types of cases in which an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court. **[3]**
- Appellate Jurisdiction means the powers to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement delivered by any court in the country.*
- In India, appeals to the Supreme Court can be made in the following types of cases:*
1. *Constitutional Cases – If the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution (Article 132).*

2. *Civil Cases – If the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of general importance and needs to be decided by the Supreme Court (Article 133).*
3. *Criminal Cases – An appeal lies if the High Court:*
 - *Has reversed an acquittal and sentenced the accused to death or life imprisonment, or*
 - *Has withdrawn a case from a lower court and convicted the accused, or*
 - *Certifies that the case is fit for appeal to the Supreme Court (Article 134).*
4. *Special Leave Petition (SLP) – Under Article 136, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal from any judgment or order passed by any court or tribunal in India (except military tribunals).*

(iii) What is meant by Judicial Review/ What is the significance of the power of Judicial Review. [4]

The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution, and its decision is final.

It has the power to review laws passed by the Union or State Legislatures.

The Supreme Court can declare a law null and void if it is against the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Minimum number of judges to hear and decide a case involving interpretation of the constitution shall be five.

Question 5 With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

(i) State any three provisions which ensure the independence of the judges of the Supreme Court.

1. *Appointment of Judges: In appointing the judges the President shall consult the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice should take into account the view of four of*

his senior most colleagues. Thus-neither the Executive (Ministry of Law and Justice) nor the Chief Justice of India acting on his own can have full control over judges' appointment.

- 2. Security of Tenure: A judge can remain in office till he has attained the age of 65 years. He can only be removed by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.*
- 3. Salaries of judges etc. are charged on the consolidated funds of the India hence it cannot be varied to their disadvantage neither subjected to vote in the parliament.*
- 4. Punishment for the Contempt of Court: Genuine criticism of judgement is allowed, but nothing should be done to lower the dignity of court.*
- 5. Prohibition of Practice after Retirement: A retire judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead any case in any court or tribunal in India.*
- 6. No discussion with respect to the conduct of any judge.*

- (ii) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and the High Court as a 'Court of Record'?

Supreme Court is a Court of Record. A Court of Record is one whose judgments are recorded for evidence and testimony. They are not to be questioned when they are produced before any court.

The judgments are in the nature of precedents i.e. the high court and other courts are bound to give similar decision in the similar cases.

- (iii) What is the meaning of Lok Adalat? State any three advantages of the Lok Adalat

Help in the settlement of family feuds, disputes between neighbours as they work in the spirit of compromise.

Lok Adalats deliver fast and inexpensive justice.

The Lok Adalats reduce the workload of other courts.

Lok Adalats promote social justice.

Section B

Attempt all questions.

Question 6 The Civil Disobedience Movement was significant in the History of the national movement. In this context, write briefly on the following points:

- (i) The circumstances leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[3]

The British Government appointed the Simon Commission to investigate the need for constitutional reforms.

It had no Indian representative which was a violation of the principle of self determination.

It was a deliberate insult to the self respect of Indians.

At the Madras session, the Congress decided to boycott the commission at every stage and in every form.

The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to support Congress.

On February 3, when the Commission reached Bombay, an

*All India Hartal was organized. **The Commission was***

greeted with Hartals and Black flags wherever they went.

The Government used brutal attacks and police attacks to break the opposition.

Lala Lajpat Rai lost his life as a result of lathi blows.

The Calcutta session of the Congress served an

ultimatum to the Government to accept the Nehru Report

by the end of 1929 or face mass movement. There was no

positive response from the Government.

In the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929, the Congress passed a resolution demanding Poorna Swaraj.

The CWC met in February 1930 at Sabarmati Ashram and vested in Gandhiji, powers to launch the CDM

(ii) The Second round table Conference. [3]

It was attended by Gandhiji as a sole representative of the Congress according to the terms of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. The Conference was deadlocked on the Minorities issue, with separate electorates being demanded.

The British Government refused to concede to the immediate grant of dominion status, Gandhiji returned to India disappointed.

(iii) Provisions of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. [4]

*Withdraw all ordinances and end all prosecutions.
Release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence.
Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
Restore all confiscated property of the Satyagrahis.
Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea coast.*

Congress agreed to:

Suspend CDM

Participate in the Second Round Table Conference

Not to press for investigation into the police excesses.

Question 7 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

1939 was a critical year in the Indian freedom struggle, as the British government dragged India into the Second World War without consultation with the national leaders. In the Tripuri session of the Congress, there were major differences of opinion within the Indian National Congress. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was elected the President of the Party, wished to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' with its branches spread in different parts of the country. Source: Indian Culture Portal

- (i) (a) Why did Subhash Bose consider himself as a Swarajist? [3]
What was his strong belief?
Subhash Bose became a Swarajist because he did not agree with Gandhian thought.
Bose was a man of action. He believed in agitation and resorted to assertive methods for the attainment of Swaraj.
- (b) Why did Subhash Chandra Bose set up the Forward Bloc?
Bose felt the urgent need for an organised left wing party in the Congress.
- (ii) (a) When did the active phase of the INA begin? [3]
The active phase of the INA began when Subhash Chandra Bose arrived at Singapore by German and Japanese submarines.
- (b) What were the initial two actions taken by Subhash Chandra Bose in relation to the INA?
He took charge of the Indian National Army and became its Supreme Commander.
He set up the INA headquarters in Yangon and in Singapore and began to reorganise the INA.
- (iii) State the objectives of the Forward Bloc. [4]
Forward Bloc's immediate objective was liberation of India with the support of workers, peasants and other organizations.

*After attaining independence Forward Bloc would work for the establishment of a Socialist State through
Reorganization of agriculture and industry on socialist lines
Abolishing of the zamindari system and
Introduction of a new monetary and credit system.*

Question 8 Answer the following in relation to the picture given below:



- (i) Identify the famous personality. What was his designation? [3]
Why was he sent to India?
*Lord Mountbatten.
Viceroy
For the purpose of taking necessary steps for the transfer of power to the Indians.*
- (ii) State any three provisions of his plan? [3]
- *Partition – The country would be divided into two dominions, India and Pakistan.*
 - *The two dominions would decide what relation they will have with the British Commonwealth and with each other.*
 - *The treaties with the Princely states would come to an end and they would be free to associate themselves with either of the Dominions or stay independent.*

- (iii) Why did the Congress accept the plan? State three reasons to justify its acceptance. [4]

- *As there was no other alternative.*
- *Only solution to the communal problem lay in the partition of India.*
- *Experience with the Muslim League had convinced the Congress that it could not have a joint administration with the League.*

Smaller India with a strong central authority was better than a bigger state with a weak Centre.

Question 9 World War One had been the “war to end all wars” (H.G. Wells). Now came the challenge of ensuring an immediate and lasting peace across Europe, along with sustained political and economic stability. The uncertainty of such a goal was one of the harsh realities of what started World War Two.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain how the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism led to the Second World War.

The rise of extreme nationalism in Italy and Germany in the form of fascism and Nazism respectively contributed to the causes which led to the Second World War.

Italy helped the Allies in the First World War with men and money, but she did not gain anything after the war was over. Italy under Mussolini opposed the Treaty of Versailles and demonstrated her imperialistic designs by attacking Abyssinia. Germany under Hitler wanted to re-establish the prestige of Germany in the international field. Hitler flouted the military clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and declared rearmament, annexed Austria, and dismembered Czechoslovakia.

Thus, Mussolini and Hitler drove the countries of the world towards another World War.

- (ii) How did the Japanese invasion of China create conditions for the outbreak of the war?

Japan was determined to dominate the Far East.

Japan intervened in Manchuria and also started an undeclared war with China. Japan then joined the Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis to further its policy of expansion and conquest.

She then started occupying British and American properties in China. Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement, thinking that the Japanese could be used to weaken China.

Thus, a war was inevitable under these circumstances.

- (iii) Explain the term 'Policy of Appeasement'. Why did Britain and France follow the policy of Appeasement?

Appeasement refers to the policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country. It meant accepting the hostile demands of an aggressive nation to gain peace.

Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement towards dictatorial countries like Germany and Italy. The reasons behind this is as follows:

They felt that the dictators had a real cause of grievance due to the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and if their grievances were removed, they would not disturb World Peace.

They wanted to check the rising tide of communism and Russian Bolshevism. Britain and France feared that Germany would divert towards Russian Bolshevism.

They therefore allowed Germany to rearm and re-militarise the Rhineland and capture Austria and Czechoslovakia.

So without the Western countries policy of appeasement, Fascism or Nazism could not have survived so long and would not have been able to unleash the Second World War.

Question 10 The organs and the agencies of the United Nation Organisation work towards the development of the world.

With reference to this answer the following questions:

(i) State three objectives of the United Nations.

The purpose and objectives of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter are:

To maintain international peace and security.

To save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

To develop friendly relations among nations.

To cooperate in solving international problems of economic, social and cultural or humanitarian character.

(ii) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly.

It regulates the working of other organs and agencies of the UN.

It approves the budget of the United Nations and determines the contributions borne by the Member-States.

It makes recommendations for promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields.

It appoints the Secretary-General on the recommendations of the Security Council.

The Assembly has the power to amend the UN Charter.

(iii) Mention any four functions of the UNICEF.

(i) To provide protective food like milk, meat, fish to the children.

(ii) To provide funds for training the health and sanitation workers.

(iii) Universal Child Immunisation.

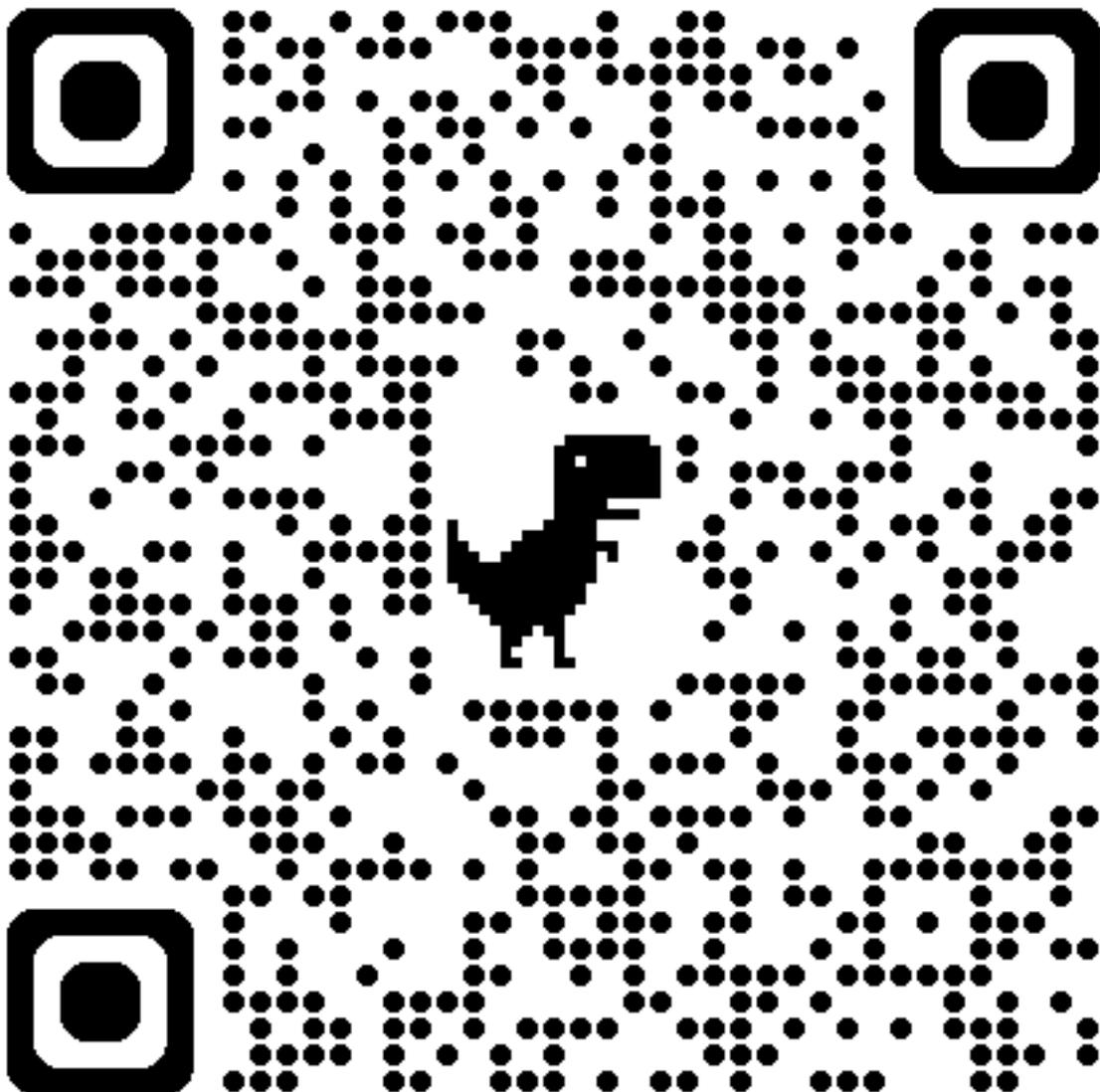
(iv) To supply paper to publish textbooks and literature related to children.

(v) Suppression of traffic in women and children.

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