

ICSE Solved Paper 2019

History & Civics

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 80)

(Time allowed : Two hours)

Attempt all questions from **Part I** (Compulsory). A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, two out of **three** questions from **Section A** and **three** out of **five** questions from **Section B**.

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

PART I

(30 marks)

Answer all the questions.

1. (a) What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha? [1]
 - (b) State the meaning of the term *Question Hour*. [1]
 - (c) Name the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha. [1]
 - (d) State any one condition when the Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List. [1]
 - (e) Write any one circumstance when the President can declare a *National Emergency*. [1]
 - (f) What happens when a motion of 'No-Confidence' is passed against a Minister? [1]
 - (g) On whose advice can the President appoint the Council of Ministers? [1]
 - (h) What is meant by *Appellate Jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court? [1]
 - (i) On what grounds can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed? [1]
 - (j) State one point of distinction between a District Judge and a Sessions Judge. [1]
 - (h) Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is the power to hear cases which have been heard in the first instance in a Lower Court and have to come to the Supreme Court as an appeal against the judgement given in the Lower Court.
 - (i) He/She can be removed from office if found guilty of any misconduct, incapacity, acting against the Constitution or misusing his/her power.
 - (j)(i) When a judge decides civil cases he/she is called the District Judge and when he/she decides criminal cases he/she is called a Sessions Judge.
 - (ii) When a judge decides matters in cases related to property and money transact he/she is called the District Judge, when he/she decides cases related to murder, property robbery, theft etc, he/she is called a Sessions Judge.
2. (a) What was the General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
 - (b) Name the two books that Dadabhai Naoroji authored explaining the 'Drain of India's Wealth'. [2]
 - (c) Name each of the organizations founded by Jyotiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy. [2]
 - (d) Write any two contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to the National Movement. [2]
 - (e) State any two provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 that was to decide the fate of the Princely States. [2]
 - (f) Write any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
 - (g) State any two objections imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German military power. [2]
 - (h) Name the Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance. [2]
 - (i) What is meant by the term 'Veto' power? [2]
 - (j) Why was the League of Nations established? [2]
- Ans. (a) Five years.
- (b) Question Hour is the first hour of every working day of the House, in which the members can ask questions from the government on matters of public interests.
 - (c) The Speaker.
 - (d) The Parliament can legislate on subjects included in the State List, during the proclamation of National Emergency.
 - (e) The President can declare a National Emergency, if there is a danger of foreign aggression or danger to the peace and security of the country.
 - (f) If a motion of 'No-confidence' is passed against a Minister, then he/she is removed from the Ministry.
 - (g) The President can appoint the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- Ans. (a)** The British Parliament passed the General Service Enlistment Act in 1856. According to this Act, the Indian soldiers serving in the East India Company could be sent overseas on duty. Indian soldiers dreaded sea voyage and considered it against their customs.
- (b)** Two books authored by Dadabhai Naoroji :
- (i)** Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
(ii) Poverty of India.
- (c)** **(i)** Jyotiba Phule - Satyashodhak Samaj.
(ii) Raja Rammohan Roy - Brahma Samaj.
- (d)** Contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai :
- (i)** He started a monthly magazine 'Young India' to spread the message of the right of India to attain Swaraj.
(ii) He was associated with the Arya Samaj Movement and helped in the expansion of D.A.V. College at Lahore.
(iii) He went abroad to mobilize opinion in favour of India's struggle for freedom.
(iv) He joined the Ghadar Party in America
(Any Two)
- (e)** **(i)** The treaties signed with the Princely States would come to an end.
(ii) The Princely States would be free to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent.
- (f)** **(i)** The large scale communal riots that could cause a civil war.
(ii) Deadlock between the League and the Congress.
(iii) A smaller India with a strong central authority would be more viable than with a weak centre.
(Any Two)
- (g)** **(i)** The Treaty of Versailles restricted the German force to 1,00,000 soldiers.
(ii) The Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships and the Air Force was totally banned, no submarines were to be allowed.
(iii) Germany could neither make nor purchase tanks and armoured cars.
(Any Two)
(h) The Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance are - Germany,, Australia - Hungary and Italy.
(i) 'Veto Power' enjoyed by the Permanent members of the Security Council refers to a negative vote vested by any of them. If a veto is passed, the entire decision is dissolved and the resolution under consideration will have to start afresh.
(j) The League of Nations established :
(i) To promote international peace and cooperation.
(ii) To maintain open, just and honourable relations among nations.
(iii) To respect all treaty obligations.
(iv) Not to resort to war.

PART II

(50 marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this section

- 3. The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following:**

- (a) How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? [3]**
(b) Why is it called a Permanent House? [3]
(c) State any two Financial and any two Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament. [3]

- Ans. (a)** The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house with 245 members. Its members are elected by the Legislative Assembly of States and Union Territories by means of single transferable vote through proportional representation. It also has 12 members who are nominated by the President of India from among persons who have excelled in the fields of art, literature, science and social service.
- (b)** **(i)** It is called as Permanent House because it does not dissolve as a whole.
(ii) One-third of its members retires every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members.

- (iii)** Its members are elected for a term of 6 years.
- (c) Financial Powers of the Indian Parliament :**
- (i)** The Parliament has powers to approve or reject the Union Budget which contains the estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Government of India.
(ii) No money can be spent or raised as taxes without the consent of the Parliament.
(iii) The Parliament decides the salaries and allowances of its members and other dignitaries such as ministers.
(Any Two)
- Legislative Powers of the Parliament :**
- (i)** Being the law making body at the national level, the Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws on 97 subjects mentioned in the Union List.
(ii) The Parliament can make laws on residuary subjects - that is those subjects which are not there in the Union List, State List and even in the Concurrent List.
(iii) Emergency proclamations made by the President must be approved by the Parliament within a month from the date of their proclamation.
(Any Two)

4. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most powerful institution in the Indian Polity. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system of Government. State any two powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the nation. [3]
- (b) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Write any four functions of the 'Cabinet'. [4]

Ans. (a) The Prime minister enjoys a unique position in the Indian Parliamentary system. All the powers listed under the President of India are actually exercised by the Prime Minister. He/she is the real executive head of the Indian state.

Powers of the Prime Minister as a leader of the nation :

- (i) He/She represents the nation and decides the kind of relations India would have with other nations.
- (ii) He/She tries to protect the interest of the country in international forums.
- (iii) He/ She is the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog and is also the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. (Any Two)
- (b) **Distinction between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers :**

Cabinet	Council of Ministers
(i) The Cabinet is a smaller group consisting of Senior Ministers holding important portfolios. The Cabinet meets as a body, periodically, to shape national policies and programmes of the government.	(i) The Council of Ministers consists of all three categories of Ministers - Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
(ii) The Prime Minister consults the Cabinet before taking an important decision.	(ii) The Prime Minister may or may not consult the other ministers below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.
(iii) The Cabinet takes over the functions assigned by the Constitution to the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet advises the President, through the Prime Minister.	(iii) The Council of Ministers does not have this authority.

(c) **Functions of the Cabinet :**

- (i) The Cabinet coordinates the working of various departments for the smooth implementation of government policies.

- (ii) All major appointments are decided by the Cabinet and appointed by the President.
- (iii) The Cabinet advises the President to issue Ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.
- (iv) The Cabinet formulates both external and domestic policies of the government. It takes decisions on matters like defence, economic policies, formation of new states, etc.
- (v) The Cabinet is instrumental in planning and moving amendment to the Constitution. (Any Four)

5. India has a single integrated judicial system that is Independent and Supreme.

With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following :

- (a) (i) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court ? [3]
- (ii) State any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge.
- (b) Explain briefly the term 'Court of Record' with reference to the High Court. [3]
- (c) List any four writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [4]

Ans. (a) (i) The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned state. While appointing other Judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of India, Governor of the state and the Chief Justice of that High Court.

- (ii) **The qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge :**
 - (a) He/She should be a citizen of India.
 - (b) He/She should not be above 62 years of age.
 - (c) He/She has held a judicial office within the Indian territory for at least 10 years.
OR He/She has been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years. (Any Two)

(b) **The High Court as a Court of Record :** The High Court is a "Court of Record" like the Supreme Court. It means:

- (i) Its judgments and orders are preserved as a record to be referred to by its courts in future cases. They can be produced as precedents. The law laid down by the High Court is binding on all Subordinate Courts in the state concerned. But it does not bind the other High Courts, although it is of great significance and can be produced in support of an argument.

- (ii) The High Court can punish anyone who commits a contempt of its orders.
- (c) **Four Writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights are :**
- (i) *Writ of Habeas Corpus* - It protects the personal liberty of an individual.
- (ii) *Writ of Mandamus* - If a government officer or authority is not doing his/her duty and the Fundamental Rights of a citizen is violated, the aggrieved person can approach the court for the issuance of the writ.
- (iii) *Writ of Prohibition* - This writ is an order from a superior court to the lower court directing the Judge to cease litigation because the lower court does not have proper jurisdiction to hear the matter.
- (iv) *Writ of Quo-Warranto* - This writ stops an unqualified person from holding a public office.
- (v) *Writ of Certiorari* - This writ orders the lower court to deliver its record in a case so that the higher court may review it.
- (Any Four)

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this section

6. The second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. With reference to the statement, answer the following :
- (a) Write any three repressive Colonial policies of the British. [3]
- (b) State any three ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians. [3]
- (c) Explain briefly any three differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement. [4]

- Ans. (a) **Repressive Colonial Policies of the British :**
- (i) **The Vernacular Press Act :** The Act was enacted in the year 1878 to seize the freedom of the Indian press.
- (ii) **The Arms Act of 1878 :** This Act put a stop

on keeping arms by the Indians without appropriate license and violation of it was regarded as a criminal offence.

- (iii) The import duties on British textiles were removed, thus proving harmful for the Indian textile industry.
- (b) **The press played an important role as it :**
- (i) Spread the message of patriotism and modern liberal ideas of liberty, freedom and equality among the people.
- (ii) Criticised daily the unjust policy of the British Government in India and exposed the true nature of the British rule in India.
- (iii) Made exchange of views possible among different social groups from different parts of the country and in organizing political movements.
- (iv) Made the Indians aware of what was happening in the world and it helped them to shape their own policies and programmes. (Any Three)

- (c) **Differences between methods of Early Nationalists (Moderates) and Radicals (Extremists) :**

- (i) The Moderates had faith in gradual reforms whereas, the Extremists believed that the Swaraj is their birth right.
- (ii) The Moderates believed in the theory of mendicancy but the Extremists were against it.
- (iii) Moderates were against an all out struggle against the British but the Extremists wanted to mobilise the whole country against the British rule.
- (iv) The Moderates believed that the British could be persuaded to see the justness of their demands but on the other hand, the Extremists were of the view that the demands could be realised only by putting pressure on the British Government.
- (v) The Moderate leaders were sent to jails but the Extremists were beaten, handcuffed and sent to jail several times. (Any Three)

7. With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions :



- (a) (i) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident.
 (ii) Where did this incident take place?
 (iii) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence. [3]
 (b) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
 (c) State any four impacts of the movement. [4]

Ans. (a) (i) The Jallianwala Bagh Memorial.
 (ii) This incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

(iii) The Non-Cooperation Movement.

- (b) Reason for the suspension of the movement : The movement was suspended by Gandhiji due to the incident which took place in Chauri Chaura village of Uttar Pradesh in which 22 policemen were burnt alive by a mob. Gandhiji took a serious note of this incident. He felt that the nationalist workers had not yet properly understood the philosophy of non-violence. Non-violence was a creed to Gandhiji, who could hardly tolerate that his followers should indulge in violence. So, he took the step of suspending the movement.

(c) Impacts of the Non-Cooperation Movement :

- (i) National Movement became a mass movement.
 (ii) Instilled confidence among the people.
 (iii) Congress revolutionary movement.
 (iv) Fostered Hindu - Muslim unity.
 (v) Promoted social reforms.
 (vi) Spread of Nationalism.
 (vii) Popularized cult of *Swaraj*. (Any Four)

8. With reference to the National Movement from 1930 to 1947, answer the following :

- (a) State any three features of the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930. [3]
 (b) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931 ? [3]
 (c) State any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. [4]

Ans.(a) (i) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji on March 12, 1930 with the *Dandi* March when he along with 78 Satyagrahi's set on foot for *Dandi*.

(ii) Gandhiji broke the Salt Law on 6th April, 1930, by picking up salt from the seashore. He advised people to break the unjust laws of the British.

(iii) Soon people started breaking other British laws. Some refused to pay tax while others broke different British laws. Women joined in large numbers.

(iv) Madan Mohan Malaviya, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tyabji were the other important leaders of this movement.

(Any Three)

- (b) Significance of the Second Round Table Conference : Gandhiji was chosen as the sole representative of the Congress for the Second Round Table Conference. The Conference devoted most of its time to communal question and the representation of minorities in the legislatures both at the centre and the provinces. Gandhiji was disgusted to find that most leaders seemed concerned only about their vested interests. The question of independence or of setting up of a responsible government receded into background. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India empty handed.

(c) Clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 :

- (i) India to be a Union or a Federation of British Provinces and Indian States.
 (ii) The Federal Government would have the power to deal with Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication.
 (iii) The Provinces to have residuary powers and all subjects other than subjects of the Union.
 (iv) The British Provinces to be divided into three Groups, Group 'A' would consist of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa. Group 'B' would consist of Punjab, NWFP and Sind. Group 'C' would consist of Bengal and Assam.
 (v) A Constituent Assembly to be set up. It will have 296 members elected from British Provinces on communal basis by Provincial - Legislative Assemblies. The Princely States were to nominate 93 members to the Constituent Assembly. (Any Four)

9. With reference to the Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War, answer the following :

- (a) State any three reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. [3]
 (b) Explain any three consequences of World War II. [3]
 (c) Name the two rival Blocs that fought against each other during World War II and state their signatory countries. [4]

Ans. (a) Reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy :

- (i) Discontentment after the Treaty of Versailles.
 (ii) Economic crisis.
 (iii) Political instability.
 (iv) Class conflicts.
 (v) Threat of Socialism and Communism.
 (vi) Failure of League of Nations.
 (vii) Leadership provided by Mussolini.

(Any Three)

(b) Three Consequences of World War II :

- (i) End of colonialism and imperialism.
- (ii) End of dictatorship in Germany and Italy.
- (iii) Germany was divided into West Germany and East Germany. West Germany was controlled by Britain, France and USA East Germany by USSR.

(c) (i) Axis Powers : They also known as 'Rome - Berlin - Tokyo Axis', were the nations that fought in the World War II against the Allies. Its signatory countries were Italy, Germany and Japan.

(ii) Allied Powers : The opponents of the Axis Powers were called Allied Powers. Its signatory countries were Britain, USA and France. Later it was joined by the USSR.

10. The necessity to maintain International peace led to the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. With reference to the statement, answer the following :

(a) Write any three functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'. [3]

(b) State the composition of the Security Council. [3]

(c) Write any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]

Ans. (a) Functions of UNESCO in preserving our 'Cultural Heritage' :

- (i) UNESCO helps its members to preserve their culture, helps to protect old manuscripts, works of art and ancient monuments.
- (ii) It encourages cultural exchanges and promotes original writers.
- (iii) It disseminates information about human

rights and sets up projects on mass communication. UNESCO is helping India restore the Taj Mahal.

(b) Composition of the Security Council : The Security Council is currently composed of 15 members. Five members are permanent. They include China, France, USA, Russia and Britain. All the permanent members have Veto power and they can block any decision with their position. The other 10 seats are reserved for non-permanent members which are elected for two years by the General Assembly.

(c) Functions of the General Assembly :

- (i) Main deliberative organ of the UN.
- (ii) Appoints the Secretary General of the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- (iii) To discuss questions relating to international peace and security.
- (iv) To decide the scope of the UN Charters with those powers and functions of any organ of the UN that may be affected.
- (v) To receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the UN.
- (vi) Approve the budget of the UN and to allocate finances among members.
- (vii) Elect non-permanent members of the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. **(Any Four)**

