

# ICSE Solved Paper 2020

## 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)

Attempt all questions from this Part

1. (a) Name the *two* houses of the Indian Parliament. [1]  
(b) What is meant by the term 'Session'? [1]  
(c) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? [1]  
(d) What is the term of office of a Rajya Sabha member? [1]  
(e) Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India? [1]  
(f) What is the normal term of office of the Vice President of India? [1]  
(g) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? [1]  
(h) State the body that decides the major policies of the Government. [1]  
(i) Name the courts that are empowered to issue Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [1]  
(j) Mention *any one* advantage of the Lok Adalat. [1]
- Ans. (a) (i) The Lok Sabha (The House of the People).  
(ii) The Rajya Sabha (The Council of States).  
(b) **Sessions:** The President summons each House of Parliament to conduct its business. Members of Parliament meet, pass bills and discuss the affairs of the state. These are known as parliamentary sessions. Normally, there are three sessions in a year:  
Budget Session (February – March)  
Monsoon Session (July – August)  
Winter Session (November – December)  
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its members by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.  
(d) The term of office of a Rajya Sabha member is 6 years.  
(e) The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India.  
(f) The normal term of office of the Vice President of India is 5 years.  
(g) The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. According to the constitution, the President invites the leader of the Majority Party or group in the Lok Sabha to form the Government. The members of the Majority Party elect their leader to be appointed as the Prime Minister.  
(h) The 'Cabinet' is a small group of senior most ministers who have important portfolios and determine the policies and the programmes of the Government.  
(i) The Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue Writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.  
(j) (i) Speedy justice, reduces delay and saves time.  
(ii) Is affordable and economical.  
(iii) Caters to the weaker sections of the society.  
(iv) Settle disputes through compromise and understanding.  
(v) Reduces the workload of other courts.  
(vi) Awards passed by Lok Adalat are final and binding on the parties. (Any one)
2. (a) Mention *any two* contributions of Bipin Chandra Pal in promoting Nationalism. [2]  
(b) State *any two* methods adopted by the Early Nationalists in the National Movement. [2]  
(c) Why is October 16, 1905 regarded as an important day in the history of the Indian National Movement? [2]  
(d) Name *any two* leaders of the Khilafat Movement. [2]  
(e) State *any two* causes for the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]  
(f) Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]  
(g) What was meant by the term 'Imperialism', as a cause for World War I? [2]  
(h) Give *any two* reasons for the rise of Fascism. [2]  
(i) Name the *two* International Organisations that were formed, one as a consequence of World War I and the other after World War II. [2]  
(j) Give the full form of UNICEF and WHO. [2]

- Ans.(a)**
- (i) In the role of a journalist, Bipin Chandra Pal worked for 'Bengal Public Opinion', 'The Tribune' and 'New India' to propagate his brand of Nationalism. He felt that the spread of National Education could be used to arouse the Indian youth and involve them in the struggle of Swaraj.
- (ii) He opposed the caste system and other rigidities concerning inter-dinning and inter-mixing. He advocated widow remarriage.
- (b) (i) The moderates wanted self-governance within the British Empire. The moderates believed in co-operation with the British.
- (ii) The moderates considered the British rule as a boon for India.
- (iii) The moderates wanted to achieve their aim through constitutional means and peaceful methods.
- (iv) The moderates were influenced by the ideas of western philosophers. **(Any two)**
- (c) It is on this date that the Partition of Bengal was implemented by Lord Curzon. The Partition of Bengal was opposed by the Indian National Congress and the day of partition was observed as a day of mourning. After a dip in the river Ganga, people tied Rakhi to each other symbolising brotherhood. Various sections of the population roused up in opposition for the division of the province.
- (d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were the Muslim leaders of the Khilafat Movement who started the Khilafat Movement so as to restore the power and position on the Caliph of Turkey. Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement while joining these two.
- (e) (i) The Government of India Act 1919 dissatisfied the Indians. The Central Government remained responsible to the British Parliament. The system of diarchy introduced in the provinces was bound to fail because of the illogical division of powers between the Governors and the Indian ministers.
- (ii) The Rowlatt Act 1919 gave immense powers to the police to search a place or arrest a person on suspicion, any without any warrant. The political offenders were to be tried without trial by the jury.
- (iii) Gandhiji called upon people to adopt *Satyagraha* against the Rowlatt Act. The entire country responded by fasting, praying, holding public meetings and observing a day's strike on April 6, 1919.
- (iv) On April 10, 1919, two Congress leaders of Amritsar, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, were deported. The people protested and prevented from moving towards the DCs house. The mounted police opened fire upon them, which made them violent. Rallies were banned. On April 13, the people defied the order and assembled at Jallianwala Bagh, a small enclosed place with one entrance/exit. Without warning, the police opened fire upon them. A mass killing took place.
- (v) The Khilafat Movement had been organised by the Ali Brothers to campaign for the cause of the Sultan of Turkey. Gandhiji advised the Ali Brothers to adopt Non-Cooperation Movement. Later, in December 1920, the Congress also launched the Non-Cooperation Movement. **(Any two)**
- (f) **The objectives of the Forward Bloc were:**
- (i) The aim of the Forward Bloc was to bring all radical elements of the Congress Party in the newly founded Forward Bloc.
- (ii) It stood for complete independence of India and carrying on Anti-Imperialist struggle till the goal was achieved.
- (g) **Imperialism:** Imperialism is when a country increases its power and wealth by bringing additional territories under its control. Before World War I, Africa and parts of Asia were points of contention among the European countries. Tensions around these areas ran high because of the raw materials these areas could provide. The increasing competition and desire for greater Empires led to an increase in confrontation that helped to push the world into World War I.
- (h) **Factors:**
- (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 the League of Nations.
- (vii) Leadership provided by Mussolini. **(Any two)**
- (i) League of Nations was formed after World War I and United Nations organisation was formed after World War II.
- (j) **UNICEF:** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- WHO:** World Health Organization.

## PART II

(50 marks)

## SECTION - A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

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

- (a) Explain any three Legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (b) State any three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha that is not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- (c) List any four functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. [4]

Ans. (a) 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 subject – 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.

(b) (i) The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers, it has to resign. If the Rajya Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers, it does not have to resign.

(ii) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can only make suggestions which may or may not be accepted within 14 days. If the Money Bill is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within this time limit, it is taken for granted that it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

(iii) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses, but in case of conflict, view of Lok Sabha prevails because it has large number of members.

(c) Four functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

(i) **Presides over Meetings:** The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha. He adjourns the House. He has power to suspend its meetings in the absence of quorum (The

quorum is one-tenth of the members of the House.) The Speaker presides over the joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. (In case of disagreement between the two Houses of the Parliament on Non-Money Bills, a joint sitting of the two Houses is convened).

(ii) **Maintains Discipline:** It is the duty of the Speaker to maintain order and discipline in the Lok Sabha. He would not allow any member to behave with indignity or to use unparliamentary language. He can reprimand any member for using unparliamentary or defamatory language. He can order for expunging such language from the proceedings of the House. If any member defies the order of the Speaker, the latter can order him to withdraw from the House. He can also suspend an undisciplined member from the remaining part of the session of the House.

(iii) **Determines Agenda:** The order of business is prepared by the Speaker in consultation with the leader of the House. He allots time for debates and selects members to take part in debates. The members are asked to express their views within the time limit fixed by the Speaker. It is within the power of the Speaker to admit or not to admit questions, resolutions and motions. Any question or motion can be disallowed by him.

(iv) **Certifies a Money Bill:** He has the power to certify that a bill is a Money Bill or it is not a Money Bill. This authority of the Speaker to certify a Money Bill cannot be questioned anywhere.

4. The Executive Power of the Indian Union is vested in the President. In this context, answer the following:

(a) How is the President of India elected? State the composition of the Electoral College that elects him. [3]

(b) Explain any three Discretionary Powers of the President. [3]

(c) Mention any four Executive Powers of the President. [4]

Ans. (a) President is elected indirectly by the elected members of an Electoral College consisting of:

(i) The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.

(ii) The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states.

- (b) (i) The President may withhold assent to a bill or send it back for reconsideration (in case it is not a Money Bill).
- (ii) If no party gains majority, then the President has the freedom to appoint the Prime Minister.
- (iii) If the Prime Minister has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha and asked for the dissolution of the House, then the President is not bound to act on the PM's advice.
- (c) **Executive Powers:**
- (i) He is the Executive Head of the State.
- (ii) Makes all important appointments like the Prime Minister, Cabinet and the Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, Chairmen of various commissions.
- (iii) Administers Union Territories.
- (iv) Functions of the Government of the State when the State is put under President's Rule.

5. **With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex Court in our Indian Judiciary, explain the following:**
- (a) *Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.* [3]
- (b) **Power of Judicial Review.** [3]
- (c) **Supreme Court as a Court of Record.** [4]

**Ans. (a) Original Jurisdiction:**

- (i) The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all disputes between the Union and States as well as between the States.
- (ii) Protection of Fundamental Rights.
- (iii) Final Interpretation of the Constitution.
- (iv) Transfer of cases from Lower Court.
- (v) In a dispute between the Union and the State on one side and any other State on the other side. (Any three)

- (b) **Power of Judicial Review of the Supreme Court:**  
The power of the Judiciary to examine the validity of such law is called Judicial Review. The Supreme Court of India enjoys limited power of Judicial Review. Judicial Review empowers the court to invalidate laws passed by the legislature. Supreme Court of India also enjoys the power of Judicial Review. If it occurs to the Supreme Court that any law enacted by Parliament or by a State Legislature curbs or threatens to curb the citizen's fundamental rights, the Supreme Court may declare that law as unlawful or unconstitutional. If any law is inconsistent with

the spirit or letter of the constitution and if the government oversteps the legal bounds, it is for the Supreme Court to see to it.

(c) **The Supreme Court is a Court of Record as:**

- (i) All decisions, judgments, proceedings, issued by the Supreme Court are duly printed, preserved and kept as records.
- (ii) These judgments have a reference value.
- (iii) They are not to be questioned on being produced before any court. The High Court and other lower courts are expected to decide cases in the light of judgement taken by the Supreme Court.

**SECTION - B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

6. **By 1857, conditions were ripe for a mass uprising in the form of the Great Revolt of 1857. In this context, explain the following:**
- (a) *Any three Economic causes for the Revolt of 1857.* [3]
- (b) *Any three Military causes of the revolt.* [3]
- (c) *Any three Political causes of the revolt.* [4]

**Ans. (a) Economic causes:**

- (i) *Exploitation of Economic Resources:* Agricultural India was turned into economic colony to serve the interests of industrial England. India was forced to export raw materials such as raw cotton and raw silk, which the British industries needed urgently, at cheaper rates. Plantation products (such as indigo and tea); and food grains which were in short supply in Britain.
- (ii) *Drain of Wealth:* The transfer of wealth from India to England, for which India got an unproportional economic return, is called the Drain of Wealth. The drain included the salaries, incomes and savings of Englishmen, the British expenditure in India on the purchase of military goods, office establishments, interest on debts, unnecessary expenditure on the army, etc.
- (iii) *Decline of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts:* Heavy duties on Indian silk and cotton textiles in Britain destroyed Indian industries.
- (iv) *Economic Decline of Peasantry:* The peasants were discontented with the official Land Revenue Policy and the consequent loss of their lands.
- (v) *Growing Unemployment:* The traditional rulers had given financial support to scholars, preachers and men of arts which was denied by the British rulers.
- (vi) *Inhuman Treatment to Indigo Cultivators:* The peasants were forced to cultivate only indigo

in the fields chosen by the British planters.

**(vii) Poverty and Famines**

**(viii) Decline of Landed Aristocracy:** 20,000 estates were confiscated when the landlords failed to produce evidence like title-deeds by which they held the land.

**(Any three)**

**(b) Military causes:**

- (i) The Indian Soldiers were ill-treated and paid lower salaries.
- (ii) The Indian Soldiers could not rise above the rank of a 'Subedar'. There were no chances of promotion for them.
- (iii) The General Service Enlistment Act.
- (iv) The incident of the greased cartridges forced the soldiers to raise their voice against the British.
- (v) Numerical strength of the Indian Soldiers.
- (vi) Loss of British prestige in Afghan War.
- (viii) Faulty distribution of troops.**
- (ix) They were deprived of 'Bhatta' or allowance.

**(Any three)**

**(c) Political causes:**

- (i) Policy of expansion:
  1. By outright wars
  2. By subsidiary alliance
  3. By using the Doctrine of Lapse
  4. On the pretext of alleged misrule
- (ii) Disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah.
- (iii) Disrespect to Nana Saheb and Rani of Jhansi.
- (iv) The Annexation of Awadh.
- (v) Sovereignty of the British.
- (vi) **Spreading of a Rumour:** There was a common belief among the people of India that the rulers in India change after every hundred years.

**(Any three)**

**7. With reference to the Mass Phase of the National Movement under the leadership of Gandhi, answer the following:**

- (a) Briefly explain the Dandi March of 1930. [3]
- (b) State any three reasons for launching of Quit India Movement. [3]
- (c) Explain any four significant effects of Quit India Movement. [4]

**Ans. (a) Dandi March of 1930:** The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji on March 12, 1930 with the Dandi March when Mahatma Gandhi along with 78 *Satyagrahis* set on foot for Dandi. He left Sabarmati Ashram on March 12 to cover a distance of 390 km on foot and reached his destination Dandi, a wayside village on the sea seacoast on April 6, 1930.

There, he picked up salt at the seashore against the Government laws. Gandhiji and his *Satyagrahis* were given warm welcome and from the people who lined across the streets in lakhs every day. The joyous cry 'We have broken the Salt Act' voiced the air on April 6, 1930.

**(b) Reasons for launching Quit India Movement:**

- (i) The Cripps Mission (1942) had failed. It was seen that the British Government was unwilling to grant self-government to the Indians. The Congress had to do something about it.
  - (ii) In 1940, at Lahore, the Muslim League had officially declared their demand of a separate Pakistan. The leaders declared that Muslims in India would not get justice from the Congress. This intensified Hindu-Muslim relations.
  - (iii) The Second World War was raging and the Japanese Army was marching across mainland Asia, winning and coming in the direction of India. The immediate worry of the Congress leaders was what was to be done in case India was attacked by Japan. A feeling of helplessness surrounded the Congress leaders and the masses.
- (c) (i) It demonstrated the depth of the nationalist feelings in India and the capacity of Indians for struggle of sacrifice.
- (ii) Undermined the strength of the British in India.
- (iii) It once again became a mass movement.
- (iv) The movement was symbolic.

**Detailed Answer:**

**Four effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that were significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India were**

- (i) Although the Movement was short-lived, the people developed greater ability to struggle and sacrifice.
- (ii) It became evident that the British no longer would be able to rule India.
- (iii) The Movement signified the mass uprising of the people. People from every state, class, caste, sex and creed participated in the Movement.
- (iv) The movement was symbolic as it paved the way to unite Indians.

**8. With reference to the Partition Plan, answer the following:**

- (a) (i) Name the last Viceroy of India. [3]
- (ii) State any two reasons for him to come to India.
- (b) Mention any three proposals under his plan. [3]
- (c) State any four reasons for the Congress to finally accept the plan. [4]

**Ans. (a) (i) Lord Mountbatten**

- (ii) 1. To put an end to communal violence.
- 2. To implement the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

- (b) (i) The Act provided for the creation of two Independent Dominions from August 15, 1947, to be known as India and Pakistan.
- (ii) Each dominion was supposed to have a Governor General who would function as a Constitutional head.
- (iii) Both would have separate Constituent Assemblies which would even serve as Central Legislatures.
- (iv) Princely States would become independent and all powers and authority exercisable by his majesty would be terminated.
- (v) The office of the Secretary of State would be abolished.
- (vi) Provision was made for the division of the Indian Army and sharing of assets and liabilities between the two dominions.

(Any three)

(c) **Four important reasons for the All-India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan**

- (i) Muslim League had joined the Interim Government to obstruct work and not to cooperate with Congress.
- (ii) Communal riots were on immense rise.
- (iii) A smaller India with a strong Central Government was better than a bigger country with a weak Central power.
- (iv) There would be no more separate electorate and other undemocratic procedures.

9.



- (a) Name the organisation associated with the above emblem. Mention any two of its objectives. [3]
- (b) Mention any three functions of WHO, as its agency. [3]
- (c) Name the Principal Judicial Organ of this organisation and explain its composition. [4]

Ans. (a) **United Nations organisation :**

- (i) To maintain peace and security in the world through cooperation of all the countries.
- (ii) To safeguard human rights and provide justice to all.

(b) **Functions of WHO:**

- (i) Direct and coordinate health work on an International Scale.
- (ii) Eradication of diseases.
- (iii) Promote the provision of good health and living conditions of the people.
- (iv) To set international standards for food and medicines.
- (v) To provide safe drinking water.
- (vi) Vaccination/immunisation against six major diseases.
- (vii) It promotes research to cure and prevent diseases.
- (viii) To organise conferences and seminars.
- (ix) It publishes magazines and bulletins.

(Any three)

(c) The organisation associated with the emblem is the United Nations organisation. The Charter lays down those principles on which the UN was founded and places obligations on member organisations. Certain principles are also intended to limit the power of UN organisation in such as, the UN intervention will apply only in international problems and not in the domestic affairs of the country. **The principles on which UN is based are**

- (i) All the members are considered equal.
- (ii) All the members have to fulfil their agreements as set forth by the Charter.
- (iii) If any dispute arises among the members, it must be solved peacefully without resorting to war or aggression.
- (iv) All the members must accept the decisions of the UN in all respects.
- (v) The UN or its members will not interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

10. **With reference to Second World War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:**

- (a) Explain briefly *three* reasons for the dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (b) State any *three* consequences of the Second World War. [3]
- (c) Mention *any four* chief architects of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]

- Ans. (a) (i) Germany lost a large tract of its territory (25,000 square miles) and millions of people (7,000,000) to the Allied Nations. Poland was the biggest beneficiary and gained almost 20,000 square miles of land. Germany had to let go of Poland and cede several other territories to France and Belgium.
- (ii) A number of German Colonies were lost to Britain, France, Japan, Austria, and other Allied countries.

- (iii) Military restrictions were also imposed on Germany and its military strength was limited to 100,000 men. Former soldiers were not allowed to rejoin and conscription was banned. Germany was prohibited from maintaining an Air Force and its Naval strength was also limited to a bare minimum.
- (iv) Germany was also held responsible for the War and was required to pay about \$33 billion.
- (v) To ensure Germany's compliance, Allied forces captured and maintained a portion of German territory for 15 years.

(Any three)

**(b) Following were the consequences of the Second World War:**

- (i) **Defeat of the Axis Powers:** The Axis Powers included the States of Germany, Italy and Japan. They had won phenomenal victories during the initial period of War and had pushed the Allied Powers to the brink. However, the involvement of the colonial armies and the entry of the USA in the War from the side of the Allies proved costly for the Axis Powers. After 1941, their fortunes began to reverse and the Allies gained the upper hand. Finally, by 1945, the Axis Powers were squarely defeated.
- (ii) **Formation of the UN:** The Second World War took place as a result of the failure of the League of Nations. As a result, a meeting of the Big Three-Roosevelt (President of the USA), Churchill (Prime Minister of Britain) and Stalin (Premier of the USSR) was held at Yalta in February 1945. They resolved to convene a conference of the representatives of all the nations at San Francisco to draw up the 'Charter of the United Nations'. This led to the formation of the United Nations organisation on October 24, 1945.
- (iii) **Cold War:** Even though, the USSR and the USA had fought on one side during the Second World War, as the war ended, the old suspicions and ideological differences came to the force. Though these two countries never actually went for war against each other, there was a state of extreme political tension between the two. This state of tension in which, each Bloc adopted policies designed to strengthen itself and weaken the other without armed conflict is known as Cold War.
- (c) **Architects of the Non-Aligned Movement** President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Nasser of Egypt, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and President Sukarno of Indonesia.

