

ICSE 2024 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

HISTORY & CIVICS
(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

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 answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

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

- (i) An ordinance is called a *temporary law*. Which of the following statements correctly describes the same?
- (a) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.
 - (b) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.
 - (c) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks it becomes inoperative.
 - (d) Only the President can promulgate an ordinance.

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

| Candidate | Age | Other Details |
|-----------|-----|---|
| W | 35 | recently declared bankrupt |
| X | 25 | a successful industrialist |
| Y | 30 | belongs to a socially and educationally backward class |
| Z | 31 | convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for two years |

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become a member of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament.

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

(iii) *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

(iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.

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

(v) Identify the officials who form the electoral college for the Presidential elections in India.

P: elected members of Parliament

Q: nominated members of Parliament

R: elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

S: nominated members of State Legislative Councils

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

(vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases :: Sessions Court : _____ Cases

(a) Advisory

(b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

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

(A) Gandhi's Civil Disobedience was based on engaging in dialogue and negotiation with the British.

(B) Gandhi believed that violence and aggression are counterproductive to achieve any goal.

(a) (B) contradicts (A).

(b) (B) is the reason for (A).

(c) (A) is true but (B) is false.

(d) (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

(viii) The central government of a country named X has decided to enforce a law similar to the Vernacular Press Act, which was enacted by the British in India in 1878 to control and regulate the vernacular press.

Based on this information, who among the following is most likely to benefit from the enforcement of the law in X?

- (a) its citizens
- (b) the media industry
- (c) the opposition party
- (d) the ruling political party

(ix) In 1856, the British East India Company justified the annexation of Awadh, a princely state in northern India, on what grounds?

- (a) acquire more land for British colonies
- (b) stop the rebellion against the British
- (c) punish the Nawab of Awadh for opposing British rule
- (d) due to alleged misgovernance by the Nawab of Awadh

(x)



Source: Daily Express, 29th June, Monday 1914

Which of the following is an **immediate** impact of the above incident?

- (a) It led to the supremacy of America
- (b) It led to the First World War
- (c) Austria and Hungary became two independent nations.
- (d) Democracy replaced monarchy in many countries.

- (xi) Identify the odd one out of the following objectives:
- (a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British government
 - (b) To remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government
 - (c) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims
 - (d) To abolish the zamindari system
- (xii) A college student named Roshni is doing a project on a prominent Indian leader whose core work revolved around Dalit rights.
- Who is Roshni MOST LIKELY writing about?
- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
 - (b) Pherozeshah Mehta
 - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xiii) _____ was the cause for the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
 - (b) Rowlatt Act
 - (c) Mountbatten Plan
 - (d) Failure of the Cripps Mission
- (xiv) The non-permanent members of the Security Council have a term of _____ years.
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 10

- (xv) Which of the following policies of a dictator ruling over Country X is MOST aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini during his time in power?
- (a) prioritising military expansion
 - (b) promoting environmental sustainability
 - (c) creating a healthcare program for all citizens equally
 - (d) offering financial aid to support the education of students from poor backgrounds
- (xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)?
- (a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.
 - (b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.
 - (c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence
 - (d) A country aligns with Soviet Union and receives military aid

Question 2

- (i) Read the given news carefully. [2]
- Headline: Mysuru Lok Adalat settles 53-year-old civil case involving Kannada poets' kin. This case went on for a total of 53 years in various courts and involved 10 advocates and 40 witnesses.
- Source: news18.com published on March 14, 2022*
- State *any two* advantages of Lok Adalats that can be deduced from the above news headline.
- (ii) Imagine you were part of the German military in the year 1919, mention any two [2]
terms of the *Treaty of Versailles* which would impact you.
- (iii) Mention *any two* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [2]
- (iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the *Mountbatten Plan* by the Congress. [2]
- (v) Mention any two methods of the Assertive Nationalists. [2]

- (vi) Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations. [2]
- (vii) Name the two alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

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

- (i) Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Lok Sabha can make laws on a subject in the State list. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* financial powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (iii) The Speaker plays a key role in maintaining order and ensuring the smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha. Mention any four functions of the Speaker to support this statement. [4]

Question 4

The President is the nominal head of the executive, the first citizen of the country, as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a person to be nominated to the post of the President. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* discretionary powers of the President. [3]
- (iii) Describe the procedure of impeachment of the President. [4]

Question 5

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases . With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? [3]
Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- (ii) Explain the term Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with *any two* examples. [3]
- (iii) Name *any four* writs issued by the Supreme Court. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt *any three* questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* administrative changes made in India as a consequence of the Revolt. [3]
- (ii) How did the failure of this Revolt impact the Mughals and the Peshwas? [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness that emerges when people consider themselves as one nation. With reference to the growth of nationalism, answer the following:

- (i) Name the founder of the Indian National Congress. [3]
Mention *any two* of its objectives.
- (ii) How did the press contribute to the growth of nationalism? [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [4]

Question 8

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

The movement had generated worldwide publicity, and British were looking for a way to end it. Gandhiji was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. For many conservatives in England, the meetings and talks seemed unacceptable. They thought it was inappropriate for the Viceroy, who was the representative of the British Monarch, to receive their arch-enemy. Gandhiji was authorised by the then President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, to negotiate with the Viceroy. He advised the nation to wait, watch, pray and hope for a better prospect for India. He was full of admiration for the people, their heroic struggle and hard suffering.

Source: The Hindu

- (i) Who was the Viceroy who negotiated with Gandhiji? [3]
Name *any two* causes of the movement being discussed above.
- (ii) Mention any three impacts of this movement. [3]
- (iii) As a consequence of this meeting, a pact was signed. [4]
Mention *any four* conditions that the Congress and the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the leader in the above picture. Mention *any two* of his ideologies. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* causes for his rise to power. [3]
- (iii) What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? [4]
Mention *any three* reasons given by this leader to justify his action.

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNICEF. Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]