

ICSE 2023 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 option:

[16]

- (i) The interval between two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than _____.

- (a) Two months
- (b) Three months
- (c) Four months
- (d) Six months

(ii) The maximum composition of the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) 530
- (b) 540
- (c) 550
- (d) 556

(iii)

Lok Sabha member term	5 years
Rajya Sabha member term	?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 4 years
- (d) 6 years

(iv) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____.

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

(v) A house has 350 members on a given day 25 members are present. For which of the following reasons does the Speaker adjourn the session for the day?

- (a) Indiscipline in the House
- (b) Lack of quorum
- (c) Business of the day is over
- (d) There are no questions to admit

(vi) When a case comes from a Subordinate Court, the High Court deals with it under _____.

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

- (vii) Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
 - (b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
 - (c) To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.
 - (d) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- (viii) _____ announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use imperial titles.
- (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Wellesley
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie
 - (d) Lord Ripon
- (ix) Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton?
- (a) Arms Act
 - (b) Ilbert Bill
 - (c) Vernacular Press Act
 - (d) Grand Delhi Durbar
- (x) Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj :: Raja Rammohan Roy :: _____
- (a) Arya Samaj
 - (b) Brahmo Samaj
 - (c) Satya Shodak Samaj
 - (d) Prarthana Samaj
- (xi) The Khilafat Movement was started in India by _____.
- (a) Ali Brothers
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Jinnah
 - (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

- (xii) The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the _____.
- (a) Gandhi -Irwin pact
 - (b) Chauri-Chaura Incident
 - (c) Cripps Mission
 - (d) Rowlatt Act
- (xiii) Which of the following clauses was NOT part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
- (a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.
 - (b) The country would be divided into two Dominions.
 - (c) The British Parliament had legislative control over India.
 - (d) There would be a division of army and assets.
- (xiv) Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism?
- (a) To believe in democracy
 - (b) To encourage political systems
 - (c) To uphold One party and one leader
 - (d) To support communism.
- (xv) Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to _____.
- (a) seize the coal mines
 - (b) militarise the Rhine valley
 - (c) regain the Danzing port
 - (d) control the trade
- (xvi) Identify the founders of Non Aligned Movement.
- (a) Nasser, Tito, Nehru
 - (b) Naseer, Nehru, Stalin
 - (c) Churchill, Stalin, Tito
 - (d) Tito, Sukarno, Roosevelt

Question 2

- (i) Mr. Koushal is 26 yrs of age, Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? [2]
Why?
- (ii) Ms. Anita wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention *any two* [2]
advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat.
- (iii) Mention *any two* ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers. [2]
- (iv) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (v) What are the causes of the Quit India Movement? [2]
- (vi) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (vii) Mention *any two* objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Legislature makes the laws which govern the country. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the maximum composition of the Rajya Sabha? Why is it called a [3]
Permanent House?
- (ii) Mention *any three* exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President of India is the nominal head of the Union Administration. With reference to the President, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the term of the President? Give *two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. [3]
- (ii) Name the *three* kinds of emergencies which the President can declare. [3]
- (iii) State *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

An independent judiciary is a feature of federal governance. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the composition of the Supreme Court? [3]
- (ii) Mention the *three* kinds of cases which come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (iii) Explain the terms: [4]
 - (a) Revisory Jurisdiction.
 - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The culmination of discontent against the British rule came with the Great Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Name the queen who became a victim of this policy. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* economic causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* administrative changes made by the British after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

With reference to first and second phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following:

- (i) What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]
- (ii) Who partitioned Bengal? State *any two* actual reasons behind the Partition. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* methods used by the Early Nationalists. [4]

Question 8

The mass phase of the National Movement led to the freedom of India. With reference to this phase, answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Name the march which marked the beginning of this movement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* causes of the Non Cooperation Movement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and briefly explain the above incident. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any four* conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (iii) Name the organization established to maintain peace after the First World War. [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace in the world. With reference to this organization, answer the following questions:

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