ICSE QUESTION PAPER

2024

ICSE SUDY MATERIAL

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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 (30 Marks)

*(Attempt **all** questions from this **Part.)***

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

(i) The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the:

(a) Parliament

(b) Finance Minister

(c) President

(d) Prime Minister

(ii) Civil Cases : Court of District Judge : : Criminal Cases :

(a) Revenue Court

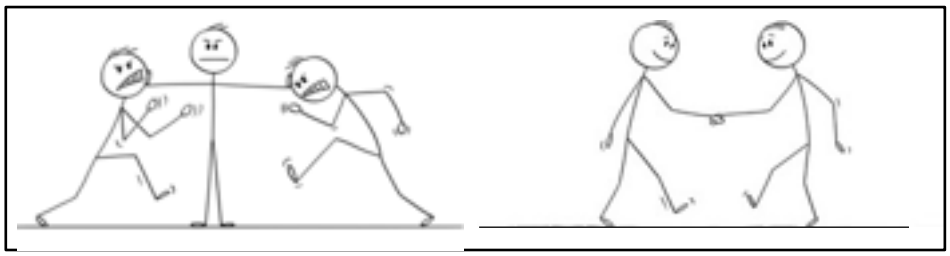
(b) Family Court

(c) Sessions Court

(d) Commissioner's Court

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(iii)



The Lok Adalat has many advantages. Which of the following statements about the advantages of the Lok Adalat is best described in the picture given above?

(a) It is inexpensive

(b) It is organised in various parts of the country

(c) It works on the spirit of compromise

(d) It reduces the burden of the higher courts

(iv) Given below are details of Indian citizens. Select the ones who are eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge:

Candidate	Age	Details
P	65	Is a distinguished jurist
Q	61	Has been a High Court Advocate for 10 years
R	67	Has been a High Court Advocate for 5 years
S	56	Has held a judicial office for at least 10 years

(a) P and R

(b) Q and S

(c) R and P

(d) Q and R

(v) The strength of the house is 550. On a particular day 50 members are present. The speaker decides to adjourn the house. Identify the **MOST LIKELY** reason for the adjournment.

(a) Disorder in the house

(b) Lack of quorum

(c) Breach of privilege

(d) Contempt of the House

(vi) During a *hung assembly* when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising?

(a) Legislative

(b) Executive

(c) Discretionary

(d) Judicial

(vii) Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R):

Assertion (A): Forward Bloc had the objective of abolishing Zamindari System.

Reason (R): Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to establish a socialist state.

(a) A is true but R is false

(b) R is the reason for A

(c) Both A and R are false

(d) Only R is true, A is false

(viii) The _____ aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges.

(a) Vernacular Press Act

(b) Gagging Act

(c) Indian Universities Act

(d) Ilbert Bill

(ix) The Rowlatt Act was called the *Black Act* because the Indians:

(a) could not possess any arms

(b) could not export any goods

(c) could be arrested without a warrant

(d) could be sent overseas on duty

(x) Who organised the *Grand Delhi Durbar*?

(a) Lord Curzon

(b) Lord Canning

(c) Lord Lytton

(d) Lord Dalhousie

(xi) Tina is inspired by the methods of the Early Nationalists and wants to follow them. She notices that the road leading to her school is damaged and has many potholes. Which of the following methods is she **MOST LIKELY** to follow, to solve this problem?

(a) Boycott the civic authorities

(b) Gather a group of students and protest

(c) Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem

(d) Block the entrance to the road

(xii) Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following:

(a) To organise a provisional government of Free India

(b) Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money

(c) Unity, faith and sacrifice

(d) To train and organise public opinion in the country

(xiii) Tahir is preparing to give a speech about the *Sati system* in India. Which of the following Indian leader's contribution **MUST** he mention in his speech?



(a) Raja Rammohan Roy

(b) W. C. Bonerjee

(c) Bipin Chandra Pal

(d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiv) Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the Second World War?

(a) Austria and Hungary became separate states

(b) Defeat of the Axis powers

(c) Beginning of the Cold War

(d) Formation of the United Nations

(xv) Identify the principle of *Panchsheel.*

(a) Mutual non-aggression

(b) Regulate armaments

(c) Take action against aggressor

(d) Recommend admission of members

(xvi)



By Milton Rawson Halladay

Which incident depicted in the above cartoon led to the beginning of the Second World War?

(a) Hitler's policy of Imperialism

(b) Hitler's attack on Poland

(c) Hitler's annexation of Austria

(d) Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia

Question 2

(i) Mention *any two* writs issued by the High Court. [2]

(ii) Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the *Subsidiary Alliance*. Mention *any two* conditions of this agreement which will affect you. [2]

(iii) Mention *any two* causes of the Quit India Movement. [2]

(iv) In which year did the *Surat Split* happen? What was the result of this split? [2]

(v) Mention *any two* common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [2]

(vi) Name the two cities of Japan which were bombed by America in the year 1945. [2]

(vii) Read the given news carefully and answer the question that follows: [2]

Govt's power to promulgate, repromulgate Ordinances — why and how

An Ordinance "shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament". But the government is required to bring an Ordinance before Parliament for ratification — and failure to do so will lead to its lapsing "at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament".

The Indian Express – May 25, 2023

Mention *any two* points regarding an ordinance that can be deduced from the above news.

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

*(Attempt **any two** questions from this **Section**.)*

Question 3

The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. With reference to the Indian Parliament answer the following questions:

(i) *The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House.* Explain this statement. [3]

(ii) Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha. [3]

(iii) Mention *any two exclusive* powers of the Lok Sabha and *two* powers *exclusive* to the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]

(ii) Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers? Mention *any two* administrative powers of the Cabinet. [3]

(iii) *The President is the nominal head of the Indian Union.* Mention any four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [4]

Question 5

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following:

(i) What is the composition of the Supreme Court? Why is it called the *Court of Record*? [3]

(ii) Explain the power of *Judicial Review.* [3]

(iii) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction?* Mention *any three* cases which come under this jurisdiction. [4]

SECTION B (30 Marks)

*(Attempt **any three** questions from this **Section**.)*

Question 6

The Revolt of 1857 was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt, answer the following:

(i) Mention *any three* changes made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule. [3]

(ii) State *any three* policies promised to Indians in Queen Victoria's Proclamation. [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the *Second Phase of the Indian National Movement*, answer the following questions:

(i) Who partitioned Bengal? Mention *any two* points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the *actual motive* behind the decision of Partition. [3]

(ii) What was the objective of the *Assertive Nationalists*? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]

(iii) In which year was the Muslim League formed? Mention *any three* objectives of the Muslim League. [4]

Question 8

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



The Times of India

WAY OUT OF INDIAN DEADLOCK

BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR SMOOTH TRANSFER OF POWER

Immediate Dominion Status Granted

PEOPLE ASKED TO DECIDE PARTITION QUESTION

Present Constituent Assembly Not Disturbed

"UNIFIED INDIA BEST SOLUTION"

Viceroy's Appeal

"THERE IS INDIAN UNDERSTANDING"

Only Practical Method

PREMIER'S VIEW

Plan Commended To Commons

MR. NEHRU COMMENDS PLAN TO NATION

Mr. Jinnah Hopeful Of League's Acceptance

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH CALLS IT "SETTLEMENT"

(i) Name the Viceroy who announced the plan for smooth transfer of power. Mention *any two* clauses of his plan with reference to the *Princely States*. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* reasons for the acceptance of his plan by the Congress. [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* provisions of the *Indian Independence Act* of 1947. [4]

Question 9

The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon, and to-day Germany and the Allies – always with the exception of America – are at peace. Peace is a blessed word, and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned there is for the present an end of strife, and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.

Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920)

The Guardian

(i) Mention *any three* causes of the World War which ended with the signing of the treaty being discussed in the passage above. [3]

(ii) Name the organization which was established in 1920 to maintain peace after this war. Mention *any two* of its objectives. [3]

(iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Treaty which affected Germany. [4]

Question 10

Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context, answer the following:

(i) Mention *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* functions of the World Health Organisation. [3]

(iii) Name *any two* founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mention any two of its objectives. [4]

HISTORY & CIVICS (THAILAND)

(H.G.T. PAPER – 1)

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***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.)***

Question 1

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

(Do not copy the questions. Write the correct answers only.)

(i) What is the quorum of the Senate?

(a) Not less than one-half of the total membership

(b) Two-third of the total membership

(c) Less than one-half of the total membership

(d) Half of the total membership

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(ii) An organic law bill requires the signature of the _____.

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) King

(d) Vice-President

(iii) The term of the House of Representatives is _____ from the date of election.

(a) 6 years

(b) 3 years

(c) 4 years

(d) 5 years

(iv) The vote of no-confidence must be adopted by _____.

(a) Less than one-half of the total number of existing members

(b) More than one-half of the total number of existing members

(c) Not more than one-half of the total members

(d) Half of the total number of existing members

(v) To contest for election to the House of Representatives, a person is expected to be _____.

(a) An international citizen by birth

(b) Less than 20 years of age

(c) A member of only one political party for a consecutive period of more than 90 days

(d) More than 30 years of age

(vi) The Speaker of the House of Representatives in Thailand will automatically assume office as _____.

(a) President of the National Assembly

(b) President of the Senate

(c) Vice President of the National Assembly

(d) Vice President of the Senate

(vii) A money bill means a bill with provisions dealing with _____.

(a) the restraint, domination, control, and limit

(b) the transfer of expenditure estimates of the State and taxes or duties

(c) the decreasing loans, or deprivation of loans

(d) repression and suppression

(viii) _____ has the power to declare martial laws.

(a) National Assembly

(b) The King

(c) The President

(d) The Prime Minister

(ix) The present royal family of Thailand was founded by _____.

(a) King Vajiravudh

(b) King Prajadhipok

(c) Mahidol Adulyadej

(d) Ananda Mahidol

(x) _____predicted the solar eclipse.

(a) King Chom Klao

(b) King Vajiravudh

(c) Chulalongkorn

(d) King Prajadhipok

(xi) King Vajiravudh introduced the _____ services.

(a) bus

(b) train

(c) monetary

(d) post and telegraph

(xii) Who transformed the name of the country from Siam to Thailand?

(a) Prince Ananda Mahidol

(b) King Prajadhipok

(c) Pridi Phanomyung

(d) Plaek Phibun Songkharan

(xiii) The first political party in Siam was _____.

(a) Party of People

(b) The Thai Party

(c) Khana Ratsadon

(d) The National Party

(xiv) Identify the social reform made by King Chulalongkorn (RamaV):

(a) He banned freedom of the press

(b) Abolished slavery

(c) Compulsory labor and military service -Prai system was introduced

(d) He banned religious freedom

(xv) _____ was the administrative change introduced by King Rama IV.

(a) Reorganization of the Thai army

(b) Devised telescope

(c) Ceased building of ships

(d) Stopped minting of money

(xvi) One measure adopted by Rama VII during economic depression of 1932 to overcome the financial condition in Thailand:

(a) Increased the Court budget

(b) Dismissed the government officials

(c) Increased the salaries of the government officials

(d) Introduced new taxes

Question 2

(i) Mention *any two* discretionary / prerogative powers of the King of Thailand. [2]

(ii) What is the term of office of the Constitutional Court in Thailand? Who appoints the judges of the Constitutional court? [2]

(iii) State *any two* terms applicable to the Treaty of Bowring under King Rama IV. [2]

(iv) Name the *two* Japanese cities bombed by America in 1945. [2]

(v) Name the *two* Indian leaders known for their relations with Thailand. [2]

(vi) Mention *any two* common ideologies of the dictators. [2]

(vii) What is the full form of ASEAN? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

*(Attempt **any two** questions from this **Section**.)*

Question 3

With reference to the National Assembly and its powers, answer the following questions:

(i) State the composition of the National Assembly. What is the term of office of the Senate? [3]

(ii) How does the National Assembly exercise control over the Executive? [3]

(iii) Discuss the electoral powers of the National Assembly. [4]

Question 4

With reference to the Prime Minister and ministers of the Cabinet, answer the following questions:

(i) Briefly discuss the official position of the Prime Minister of Thailand. [3]

(ii) Mention *three* features of *Individual Responsibility* exercised by the ministers in Thailand. [3]

(iii) Name the *two* categories of ministers. State *any two* qualifications required to be elected as a minister to the Council of ministers in Thailand. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court and the Administrative Court, answer the following questions:

(i) Name *any three* types of judges in the Supreme Court. [3]

(ii) Mention *any three* qualifications required to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. [3]

(iii) State *any four* qualifications required to be eligible for appointment as a judge of an Administrative Court of First Instance. [4]

SECTION B

*(Attempt **any three** questions from this **Section**.)*

Question 6

With reference to the contribution of King Chom Klao, King Chulalongkorn and King Vajiravudh, answer the following:

(i) State *any three* changes in taxation introduced by King Rama V. [3]

(ii) Mention *three* impacts of King Vajiravudh in modernizing the system of education in Thailand. [3]

(iii) Discuss *four* social reforms made by Rama V or King Chulalongkorn. [4]

Question 7

With reference to the Revolt of 1932, its consequence, and the Vietnam war, answer the following questions:

(i) How did Thailand become a Constitutional monarchy? [3]

(ii) Why did Thailand permit United States to use its base during the Vietnam war? [3]

(iii) Mention *four* economic causes responsible for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1932. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the First World War answer the following questions:

(i) What was the role of Thailand in the First World War? [3]

(ii) Explain the *Sarajevo Crisis*. [3]

(iii) Name the *two* rival blocs formed before the First World War. Mention the countries representing these two rival blocs. [4]

Question 9

With reference to the Second World War answer the following questions:

(i) Mention *any three* ways in which the *Treaty of Versailles* affected Germany. [3]

(ii) State *any three* reasons which led to the failure of the League of Nations. [3]

(iii) Explain Japanese *Pan Asianism* in China. [4]

Question 10

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



(i) Identify the logo in the given picture. State *any two* objectives of the organization associated with this logo. [3]

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

(iii) In which year did the Second World War end? Mention the *three* consequences of the Second World War. [4]

CISCE STUDY MATERIAL

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INFORMATION
1 Time Table
2 Result
3 Syllabus

OTHER RESOURCES
Maps of India, Maps of World
Writing Skill Formats
Periodic Table

CLASS	STUDY MATERIAL
9	Specimen Paper
10	Specimen Paper
11	Specimen Paper
12	Specimen Paper
10	Question Paper
12	Question Paper
9/10	Lab Manuals
11/12	Lab Manuals

BOOKS

- ICSE Class 10 Prescribed Books
- ISC Class 12 Prescribed Books
- ISC Class 12 Project Work

ENTRANCE EXAMS

JEE Main	CLAT	CUET UG
JEE Advanced	NEET UG	Fashion & Design