

ICSE EXAMINATION PAPER - 2025
HISTORY & CIVICS
Class-10th
(Solved)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Two Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
4. **The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.**
5. Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).
6. 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**.
7. 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.
(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

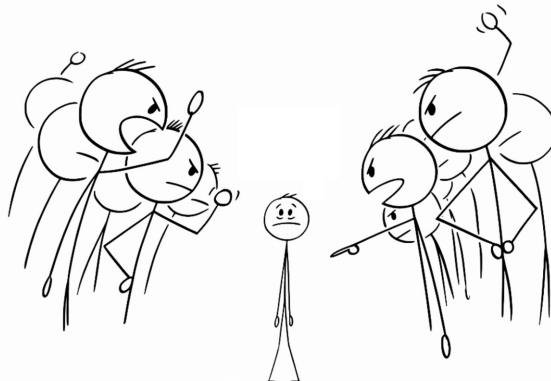
[16]

- (i) The Council of Ministers is *collectively responsible* to the _____ [1]
(a) Lok Sabha (b) President (c) Rajya Sabha (d) Prime Minister
- (ii) Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens. [1]

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	25	Is a famous journalist
X	45	Is an industrialist
Y	35	Has declared insolvency
Z	50	Has taken citizenship of another country

Select the one who is eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

- (a) X (b) W (c) Y (d) Z
- (iii) With reference to the Supreme Court of India, complete the following: [1]
Advisory Jurisdiction: Advice the President:: Judicial Review: _____.
- (a) Review its own judgements. (b) Review the judgements of the High Court.
(c) Review the laws passed by the Parliament. (d) Review the administration of the Government.
- (iv) Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that [1]
may be taken by the Speaker.

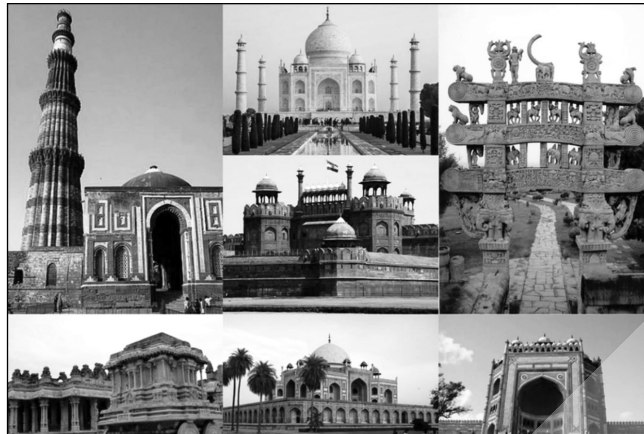


- (a) adjourn the house for lack of quorum.
 (b) dissolve the Lok Sabha.
 (c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.
 (d) disqualify the members under Anti-defection law.
- (v) If an *Adjournment Motion* is passed in the Lok Sabha _____ [1]
 (a) the Lok Sabha will be dissolved.
 (b) the House will discuss a matter of urgent public importance.
 (c) the President ends the session.
 (d) the Government will fall.
- (vi) Which *emergency* will be declared by the President if the security of the Nation is under threat? [1]
 (a) General Emergency (b) Financial Emergency
 (c) Constitutional Emergency (d) President's Rule
- (vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R). [1]
Assertion (A): Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.
Reason (R): The Nationalists felt that the British wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.
 (a) (A) is true and (R) is false. (b) (R) is true but (A) is false.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other. (d) (R) is the reason for (A).
- (viii) Read the description and identify the person. [1]
He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand the British control over India.
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Curzon
- (ix) Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders. [1]
 (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (x) Who among the following is **MOST** associated with this picture? [1]



- (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (xi) Identify the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose: [1]
P. Was the Supreme Commander of INA **Q.** Signed the Lucknow Pact
R. Led the Quit India Movement **S.** Founded the Forward Bloc
 (a) P and Q (b) Q and R (c) P and S (d) R and S
- (xii) The market of a small industrial town X has been dominated by many products of foreign companies. The local residents decide to save the Indian industries by helping them increase their sales. Which method of the Assertive Nationalists must they follow to become self-reliant? [1]
 (a) Passive Resistance (b) National Education
 (c) Swadeshi (d) Revivalism
- (xiii) Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of the United Nations Organisation? [1]
 (a) Disarm (b) Disengage
 (c) Decolonise (d) Develop

(xiv) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is associated with this picture? [1]



- (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF (c) WHO (d) ILO
- (xv) Which of the following is a common cause for the rise of dictatorship? [1]
 (a) Faith in Democracy (b) Economic Crisis (c) Freedom of Press (d) Political Stability
- (xvi) Which of the following causes of the First World War is connected to this headline? [1]



- (a) Imperialism (b) Aggressive Nationalism
 (c) Armament Race (d) Sarajevo Crisis

Question 2

- (i) Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. [2]
 (ii) Imagine you are an Early Nationalist leader. Mention *any two* methods you would follow to fight against the British. [2]
 (iii) Mention *any two* factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [2]
 (iv) Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]
 (v) Mention *any two* ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected the German Military Force. [2]
 (vi) What is meant by the term *Non-Alignment*? [2]
 (vii) *When a judicial system is correctly calibrated, the law is applied by judges fearlessly, without favour or fear and with respect. That is why judicial security of tenure is so fundamental. It is also why judges must be properly paid without any interference from the Executive or Legislature.* [2]

—(The Need for Independent Judiciary) UNODC

From the passage, deduce and mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary.

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

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

Question 3

The Parliament of India comprises the President and the two houses. With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Parliament can make laws on subjects in the state list. [3]
 (ii) Explain the following terms: [3]
 (a) Question Hour
 (b) Quorum
 (c) No Confidence Motion
 (iii) When can the term of the Lok Sabha be extended? [4]
 Mention *any three* powers of the Lok Sabha which show its superiority over the Rajya Sabha.

Question 4

The Executive Power of the country is vested in the President and Vice President. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain the impeachment process through which the Parliament can remove the President from power. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* powers of the Vice President in her/his role as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) With reference to the powers of President, mention: [4]
 - (a) *Any two* Financial Powers
 - (b) *Any two* Executive Powers

Question 5

The High Courts of India are the highest courts of appeal in each state. With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court? Mention *any two* cases which fall under this jurisdiction. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any two* advantages of the Lok Adalat. Mention *any one* difference between the Sessions Court and the Court of the District Judge. [3]
- (iii) Explain the following with reference to the High Court: [4]
 - (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
 - (b) Court of Record

SECTION B (30 Marks)

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

Question 6

The Revolt of 1857 was conscious beginning of the independence struggle against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? Who introduced it? [3]
- (ii) The British Government interfered in the social and religious matters of the Indians. Mention *any three* socio religious causes to justify this statement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* military causes which led to this Revolt. [4]

Question 7

The oppressive British colonial rule led to the growth of nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The repressive policies of Lord Lytton became a catalyst to the growth of nationalism. Mention *any three* of his repressive policies to justify this statement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* ways in which the Press promoted nationalism. [3]
- (iii) Who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress? Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress. [4]

Question 8

Look at the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



**Tears of Blood: When 1,650
Bullets Changed India Forever**

—*The Times of India*, April 2019

- (i) Identify the above incident. Which Gandhian movement did it lead to? Which incident led to the suspension of that movement? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* repressive provisions of the Rowlatt Act. [3]
- (iii) Mention the following: [3]
 - (a) *Any two* causes of the Quit India Movement.
 - (b) *Any two* causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Question 9

Read the passage given and answer the following questions:

In an effort to secure resources for its expanding industries, Japan invaded the northern Chinese province of Manchuria. Although many Western nations protested the Japanese action, most members of the League of Nations, including Canada, opposed any form of military intervention to defend Chinese sovereignty. A League of Nations commission, headed by the British diplomat Lord Lytton, was dispatched to Manchuria to investigate.

—Loyal Edmonton Regiment Museum

- (i) How did the incident being described above become a cause for the Second World War? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* reasons for Hitler's attack on Poland. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* reasons for the failure of the League of Nations. [4]

Question 10

The organs and the agencies of the United Nation Organisation work towards the development of the world. With reference to this answer the following questions:

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

Answers

PART – I

Answer 1

(i) **Option (a) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, and the ministers remain in office until they enjoy the confidence of majority of members in the Lok Sabha, as per Article 75(3).

(ii) **Option (a) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: In order to seek membership of the Rajya Sabha, a person :

- (a) must be a citizen of India.
- (b) must not be less than 30 years of age and an industrialist.
- (c) must not be a proclaimed criminal.
- (d) must have his/her name in the electoral list.
- (e) must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

(iii) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: The Supreme Court is the guardian and sole interpreter of the Constitution. The Supreme Court can declare law, execute orders or ordinances and decrees null and void if found unconstitutional.

(iv) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: It is the duty of the Speaker to maintain order and discipline in the Lok Sabha. He does not allow any member to behave with indignity or to use unparliamentary language.

(v) **Option (b) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: An Adjournment Motion is passed by the Lok Sabha to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. Such a Motion leads to the interruption of the normal business of the House.

(vi) **Option (a) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: National (general) Emergency (Article 352)

The President, if satisfied that the security of the nation is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion, may issue a proclamation of National Emergency.

(vii) **Option (d) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: The primary aim of the British Government in partitioning Bengal in 1905 was to weaken the strong nationalist sentiments in the region by creating disunity between Hindus and Muslims and to weaken Bengal as the centre of political activities.

(viii) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: The Subsidiary Alliance was started by Lord Wellesley in 1798. It was a military agreement signed between the East India Company and the Indian rulers, under which Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty.

(ix) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Lal Bal Pal (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal) was a triumvirate of Assertive Nationalists in British India in the early 20th century, from 1906 to 1918.

(x) **Option (a) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule played a crucial role in advancing girls' education in India. He, along with his wife, Savitribai Phule, established the first school for girls in Pune in 1848.

(xi) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Subhash Chandra Bose was the founder of the 'Forward Bloc'. He was also the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army (INA).

(xii) **Option (c) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Swadeshi literally means "of one's own country". The use of indigenous goods should be encouraged.

(xiii) **Option (b) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Disengagement, meaning to withdraw or detach, is contrary to the UN's objective of fostering collaboration and resolving conflicts.

(xiv) **Option (a) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: UNESCO plays a major role in preserving heritage sites worldwide by ensuring their protection and conservation.

(xv) **Option (b) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: Financial instability leading to economic crises often creates conditions for the rise of dictatorship, as citizens seek strong leadership, even if it is at the expense of democracy.

(xvi) **Option (d) is correct.** [1]

Explanation: The Sarajevo incident refers to the events surrounding the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his wife Archduchess Sophie, during a state visit to Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. It is traditionally regarded as the immediate reason for World War I.

SECTION – B

Answer 2

(i) (a) The Prime Minister is the head of the Union of Council of Ministers.

(b) He appoints and removes ministers, calls meetings of Cabinet, allots portfolios, co-ordinates all departments and presides over Cabinet meetings.

(c) The Prime Minister is the chief coordinator between various ministries on policy issues.

(d) He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss them in the event of a difference of opinion.

- (e) The resignation of Prime Minister implies the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

(Any Two Points)

- (ii) (a) Held meetings
 (b) Speeches were made
 (c) Made use of the press, newspapers and journals
 (d) Criticised government policies
 (e) Sent memorandums
 (f) Sent petitions to government officials and the British parliament.
 (g) Petitions, prayers and protest through constitutional methods.
 (h) Peaceful propaganda
 (i) Adopted constitutional means
 (j) Held discussions
 (k) Held processions
 (l) Passed resolutions
 (m) United public opinion
 (n) Sent deputations and delegations
 (o) Distribution of leaflets and pamphlets

(Any two points) [2]

[As per Boards' Marking scheme]

- (iii) (a) The adoption of the Policy of Divide and Rule by the British.
 (b) The Partition of Bengal which ultimately created a communal rift between Hindus and Muslims. [2]

(iv) The objectives of the Forward Bloc were:

- (a) The aim of the Forward Bloc was to bring all radical elements of the Congress Party in the newly founded Forward Bloc.
 (b) It stood for complete independence of India and carried on the Anti-Imperialist struggle till the goal was achieved.

[As per Boards' Marking scheme][2]

- (v) (a) The German Army was restricted to a force of 1,00,000 soldiers and the Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships.
 (b) The Air Force and submarines of German Navy were banned. [2]
 (vi) (a) Non-Alignment means not being under the influence of any superpower blocs.
 (b) NAM stands for peace, cooperation and staying away from the Cold War.
 (c) NAM believes in acting based on the merit of the incident, rather than following the dictates of any power. (Any Two Points) [2]

(vii) In order to ensure that the Judges can function without any undue pressure, the Constitution has ensured the independence of the judiciary in the following ways :

- (a) Though the Judges are appointed by the President, he/she has to consult the senior Judges.
 (b) The salaries and perks of the Judges cannot be changed to their disadvantage while they are

holding the position/in the office unless there is a Financial Emergency.

- (c) The Judges have complete freedom to announce their decisions and discuss in the Court Chambers.

The Parliament cannot discuss either the judgement given by the Supreme Court Judge or his conduct. His conduct can only be discussed if a motion to remove the Judge has been introduced.

- (d) The Supreme Court can punish for the contempt of Court if a person/authority makes an attempt to lower its authority and dignity.

- (e) The Judges of the Supreme Court cannot practice in any Indian Court after retirement.

[Any Two Points]

PART II SECTION A

Answer 3

- (i) The Parliament of India can make laws on subjects in the State List under the following circumstances:

(a) **National Interest (Article 249):** If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority that a subject in the State List is of national importance, Parliament can legislate on it.

(b) **During Emergencies (Article 250):** When a national emergency is in force, Parliament gains the authority to make laws on State subjects.

(c) **Agreement Between States (Article 252):** If two or more states request Parliament to legislate on a State List subject, the law applies only to those states. [3]

- (ii) (a) The first hour of every working day of the House is the **Question Hour**, during which a member of the House may ask questions from the Government on matters of public interest. There are three types of questions, i.e., *Starred*, *Unstarred* and *Short Notice* questions.

(b) The **Quorum** means the minimum number of members required to be present in order to conduct a sitting or enable the business of the House. It is fixed at 1/10th of the total membership of each House.

(c) A **No-confidence Motion** is a proposal expressing lack of confidence in the ministry. The Motion is moved by the opposition and admitted when a minimum of 50 members support it. If passed, the Government has to resign. [3]

- (iii) Lok Sabha's term is fixed for 5 years by the Constitution of India. However, it can be dissolved earlier by the President or can be extended for one year at a time during the proclamation of an emergency by the Parliament. This extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

(a) 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, they must resign. However, the Rajya Sabha (Upper House)

cannot pass a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers. The no-confidence motion is exclusively a power of the Lok Sabha.

- (b) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha may only offer suggestions which may or may not be accepted by Lok Sabha. If the Money Bill is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days, it is taken as it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses, but in case of conflict, the view of Lok Sabha prevails because it has a large number of members.

Answer 4

(i) **Procedure for Impeachment:** The President can be *impeached* and removed from office for violation of the Constitution by the process of Impeachment.

- (a) Charges can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. A 14 days' notice should be given to the President in writing, signed by at least one-fourth of the total members of the House that framed the charges.
- (b) After the lapse of 14 days, a resolution is moved which is to be passed by a majority of not less than two-third of the total strength of the House.
- (c) The resolution then moves to the other House, which should investigate the charges during the process. The impeached President has the right to appear and to represent himself during investigation. If the resolution is passed by the second House with a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership of the House (investigating), the President will stand impeached and removed from office. [3]

(ii) **Powers of the Vice President as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha:**

- (a) The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The Vice-President of India performs similar functions in the Rajya Sabha as the Speaker in the Lok Sabha. His/her salary is also paid in this capacity.
- (c) In case of a tie (when votes are evenly divided) on any issue or motion, the Vice President, as Chairman, has the casting vote. This means that the Chairman can cast a vote to break the deadlock.
- (d) If a member of the Rajya Sabha is disruptive or engages in misconduct during the proceedings, the Chairman has the power to suspend or take other disciplinary actions against them, as per the established parliamentary rules.

(Any Three Points) [3]

(iii) (a) **Financial Powers of the President:**

- Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with President's recommendation.
- He/she can withdraw money out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

(b) **Executive Powers of the President:**

- The President is the executive head of the country and executive authority vested in him, and all executive orders are issued in his/her name.
- He appoints the Prime Minister and on the advice of Prime Minister, appoints the Council of Ministers, the Governors of the States, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Chairman of the UPSC, the Comptroller, the Chief Election Commissioner and Auditor General of India and the Chiefs of all the Armed Forces.
- The administration of Union Territories and Border Areas is the responsibility of the President.
- He/She can appoint an inter-state council to promote centre state and inter-state cooperation. [Any Two Points] [4]

Answer 5

(i) **Original Jurisdiction:** Original jurisdiction of a High Court extends to those cases which can be directly heard and decided by the High Court in the first instance without having been heard in the lower courts.

Original jurisdiction of a High Court extends over:

- Power to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- Cases related to marriage, divorce, wills, contempt of court, etc.
- State revenue and its collection.
- Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.

[Any Two Points] [3]

(ii) Following are the advantages of the Lok Adalat:

- Speedy justice, reduces delay and saves time.
- Is affordable and economical.
- Caters to the weaker sections of the society.
- Settles disputes through compromise and understanding.
- Reduces the workload of other courts.
- Awards passed by Lok Adalat are final and binding on the parties.

(Any one) [As per Boards' Marking scheme]

Sessions Court	District Judge
Sessions Court is the highest Criminal Court of the district.	Court of District Judge is the highest court of the district.
It decides criminal cases.	It decides civil cases.

[3]

(iii) (a) **Revisory Jurisdiction:**

- It can withdraw cases from lower courts for its consideration.

- ii. It may look into the case and do the following:
- dispose the case itself.
 - may give comments on the case.
 - may return the case with a copy of its comments on the question of law. [4]
- (b) **Court of Record:** Like the Supreme Court, the High Court decisions, judgments and proceedings are kept as record for evidence and reference in future.

Section-B

Answer 6

- (i) Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation which was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. As per this policy any princely state or territory under the British East India Company would automatically be annexed if the ruler died without a male heir. The states which became victims to the Doctrine of Lapse were Jhansi, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur and Nagpur. [3]
- (ii) **Social and Religious Causes:**
- Abolition of Sati by the British:** The orthodox practice of Sati (burning of the widow) was banned by the British. This progressive approach was not appreciated by the orthodox Hindus who viewed it as an interference with their age old religious customs.
 - Introduction of Widow Remarriage Act:** The Act, which was passed in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie for the betterment of the Indian society, was frowned upon by the orthodox Hindus who looked down upon it as an interference with their traditional religious practice. [Any Three Points] [3]
 - Introduction of Western Education:** British education was introduced and promoted in India by the British. This led to the weakening of the traditional Indian system of education. This also led to the resentment among the Indians. [Any Three Points] [3]
- (iii) **Military Causes that led to the Revolt of 1857:**
- The Indian and the British soldiers were not treated equally. The salary of the Indian soldiers was too low to support their families, while the duties of both the British and the Indian soldiers were more or less similar.
 - The Indian soldiers could rise only up to the position of Subedar.
 - As per the British parliamentary law of the General Service Enlistment Act 1856, Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty. Indian soldiers considered sea voyages against their religious beliefs and customs.
 - Numerical strength of the Indian soldiers was much higher than the number of the European soldiers, which encouraged them to fight against the British.

- The introduction of the Enfield rifle, which had cartridges greased with cow and pig fat, offended the religious beliefs and sentiments both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

[Any Four Points] [4]

Answer 7

- Introduced the Vernacular Press Act
 - Introduced the Indian Arms Act
 - Reduced the maximum age to take up the ICS examination from 21 to 19 years.
 - Removed the import duties on the British goods and harmed the Indian industry.
 - Ilbert Bill Controversy (Any three points) [As per Boards' Marking scheme] [3]
- Press promoted nationalism in the following ways:
 - The Press played an enormous role in fostering national unity and creating consciousness among the Indians.
 - A large number of newspapers were used by the nationalist leaders to promote their ideas and reach out masses.
 - Both the Vernacular and the English Press Act contributed greatly to the spread of nationalism.
 - Some of the prominent newspapers like the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and *The Bengali*, spread awareness and criticised the oppressive laws and unfair treatment by the British towards the Indians. [Any Three Points] [3]
- The Second Congress Session* was held at Calcutta in 1886 under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Objectives of the Indian National Congress :

 - Evolution and consolidation of a feeling of national unity, irrespective of caste, religions, etc.
 - Making the Indians politically aware.
 - Presentation of popular demands before the Government.
 - Training and organisation of public opinion in the country. [Any Three Points] [4]

Answer 8

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
Non-Cooperation Movement.
Chauri Chura incident. [3]
- Repressive Provision of Rowlatt's Act:**
 - Rowlatt Act restricted the freedom of speech and freedom of press.
 - This Act gave the British Government enormous powers to repress political activities and to arrest people, keeping them in prison without trial if they were suspected of terrorism. It also implied severe restrictions on the movements of individuals and also suspended civil rights of the Indians.
 - This Act did not give the individuals who were arrested the right to appeal which directly violated the principle of justice. [3]

(iii) (a) 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 officially declared their demand of a separate Pakistan. The leaders stated 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.

[Any Two Points]

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [3]

(b) Causes of Civil Disobedience Movement:

- i. Simon Commission,
- ii. Declaration of Poorna Swaraj at the Lahore Session (1929),
- iii. Nehru Report,
- iv. Viceroy declaration,
- v. Gandhi's eleven demands,
- vi. Salt Satyagraha. (Two points)

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [4]

Answer 9**(i) Japanese invasion of China:**

- (a) Japan was determined to dominate the Far-East.
- (b) It intervened in Manchuria and occupied it and set up a government in spite of the League's opposition.
- (c) Japan also started an undeclared war against China in 1931. China appealed to the League to declare sanctions against Japan.
- (d) Japan joined the Berlin–Rome Axis to form the Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Axis to further its Policy of Expansion and conquest.
- (e) In 1933, Japan left the League and started occupying the British and American properties in China.
- (f) Britain and France followed the Policy of Appeasement, thinking that Japanese could be used to weaken China. [Any Three Points] [3]

(ii) (a) Germany wanted to regain her lost territories.

- (b) The city of Danzing was inhabited mainly by the Germans.

- (c) By capturing Danzing Corridor, Germany could connect with East Prussia.
- (d) Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939.

[Any Three Points] [3]

(iii) Reasons for the failure of League were:

- (a) the US did not join the League.
- (b) the members of the League were not interested in the principle of collective security.
- (c) the League was not able to help the members in allaying the threat of war as it was not strong.
- (d) the members defied or ignored the League. For example: Japan seized Manchuria and Italy conquered Ethiopia.
- (e) member states were not willing to apply economic sanctions as it affected their economy.
- (f) it failed to maintain international peace so the European countries lost faith in the League.
- (g) it failed to check the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy. [Any Four Points]

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [4]

Answer 10**(i) Composition of the General Assembly :**

- (a) All members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly.
- (b) Each state has five representatives in the General Assembly.
- (c) Each state has only one vote.
- (d) It is a kind of Parliament.
- (e) At the starting of each session, the Assembly elects a new President and 21 Vice Presidents.
- (f) The Presidency rotates every year among five groups of state. [Any Three Points]

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [3]

(ii) Three functions of the International Court of Justice:

- (a) Advisory opinion on legal matters to the organs of special agencies of the UN.
- (b) Decides disputes between member states when referred.
- (c) Disputes concerning interpretation of international law.
- (d) Compensation for breeding international law and treaty/agreements
- (e) Certification of international law
- (f) To suggest methods for peaceful settlement of disputes. (Any Three Points)

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [3]

(iii) **UNICEF:** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Functions:

- (1) To render assistance in providing protective food like milk, meat and fish to the children
- (2) It takes care of interests of women and pregnant mothers
- (3) Provides funds for the training of health and sanitation workers, nutritionists and crèche workers
- (4) Immunisation against preventable diseases

- (5) Extends support to programmes such as suppression of traffic in women and children and prevention of crimes committed by children
- (6) To provide instant help to women and children when some natural disaster occurs or when they are overtaken by an epidemic or a disaster caused by war
- (7) To supply paper to publish text books and literature relating to children

(Any Three Point)

[As per Boards' Marking scheme] [3]

