



ICSE 2025 SPECIMEN

DRAFT MARKING SCHEME - HISTORY AND CIVICS (H.C.G. PAPER 1)

PART I

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1		[16x1]
(i)	(c) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.	
(ii)	(d) Z	
(iii)	(c) The Parliament	
(iv)	(c) Works on the spirit of compromise	
(v)	(b) Civil	
(vi)	(c) P and R	
(vii)	(b) (R) is the reason for (A)	
(viii)	(d) The Judges	
(ix)	(b) Follow the method of boycott	
(x)	(d) holding pro-democracy rallies	
(xi)	(b) To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation	
(xii)	(d) Jyotiba Phule	
(xiii)	(b) Subash Chandra Bose	
(xiv)	(b) Japan	
(xv)	(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
(xvi)	(b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.	
Question 2		
(i)	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha. To give up on the business of the house and take up a matter of urgent importance.	[1+1]
(ii)	(a) Approval of Bills - Legislative (b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges – Executive	[2]



(iii)	Loss of livelihood/spinning and weaving stopped/ heavy taxation/competition from machine made goods/loss of patronage/ unavailability of raw materials/ Any other relevant point.	[2]
(iv)	It was the only solution to the communal problem of India/The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration/. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate./The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre./ A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre./Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India/Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War/Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures. <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(v)	Lala Lajpat Rai/ Bala Gangadhar Tilak/ Bipin Chandra Pal <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(vi)	States were prohibited from entering into secret treaties and alliances/ could not maintain huge armies/ had to respect each other's independence/had to refer their mutual disputes if any to the League/ had to take necessary action as directed by the League/had to promote cultural, social and economic cooperation. <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(vii)	Triple Entente/ Triple Alliance	[2]
<p style="text-align: center;">PART II SECTION A <i>(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)</i></p>		
Question 3		
(i)	Motions of No-Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha/the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha only/ enjoy power only until they enjoy the trust of the house Money bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it./Budget is passed/.controls the national purse/has complete control over finance/ In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails due to its higher numerical strength./Can pass an Adjournment Motion <i>(Any three)</i>	[3]
(ii)	The Chairman or the Vice President of India/[1] There are a total of 250 members, 238 from the states and 12 members are nominated by the President	[1+2]

(iii)	To make laws in the union list / Matters in the concurrent list / Residuary powers or matters not mentioned in 3 lists / Matters in the state list - during an emergency or approved by 2/3 majority by the Rajya Sabha or when two or more states ask / Ordinances must be approved / Powers during emergency. <i>(Any four)</i>	[4]
Question 4		
(i)	The President performs the following functions on the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet-Addresses the first session of the Parliament/sends messages to the Parliament/can summon and prorogue the Parliament/can dissolve the Lok Sabha/nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha/gives assent to a bill to make it a law/can promulgate ordinances/can give his/her assent to some state bills/Previous sanction to the Money bills /Introduction of Bills/Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State /formation of state /Can call for a joint session of parliament. <i>(Three points)</i>	[3]
(ii)	Approve introduction of Money Bills/ Annual budget is presented on behalf of the President/Annual Financial statement is laid on his behalf/can authorized withdrawal of advances from the Consolidated Fund of India/ Appoints the Finance Commission <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	Can be introduced in any house/ passed by 2/3 majority and sent to the second house/in the second house it is investigated and the President can also be present/ If both houses pass it by 2/3 majority the President will be impeached.	[4]
Question 5		
(i)	The President Must be a citizen of India/must have been a High Court judge for 5 years/Must have been an advocate of the High Court for 10 years/is a distinguished judge in the eyes of the President. <i>(Any two points)</i>	[1+2]
(ii)	Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record./. This can be produced in any court as precedents / future references / If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish him for contempt / The Supreme Court acts as the Guardian of the constitution. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	(a) Revisory Jurisdiction – The Supreme Court revises its own cases to remove any error that might have crept in because the judgements of the Supreme Court are like laws.	[2+2]



	(b) Advisory Jurisdiction - The Supreme Court can advise the President on constitutional matters/the advice is not binding on the President/ the SC is also not obliged to give advice.	
	Section B (Attempt any three questions from this Section.)	
Question 6		
(i)	The Doctrine of Lapse/ Subsidiary alliance/ Pretext of misgovernance/ Outright wars (Any three)	[1+1+1]
(ii)	The rule of the Mughals came to an end /as Bahadur Shah was deported/ The rule of the Peshwas ended as Nana Saheb fled from the country.	[3]
(iii)	The strength of the European troops in India was increased/ European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions/All Indian artillery units except the mountain units were disbanded/Sophisticated weapons were not given to the Indians/discrimination on the basis of caste was practised/introduction of caste and community in regiments/newspaper and journals were kept away from soldiers. (Any four points)	[4]
Question 7		
(i)	W.C. Bonnerjee To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country/To develop and consolidate feelings of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or province/to formulate popular demands and present them before the government /to train and organize public opinion. (Any two points)	[1+2]
(ii)	The press helped spread the ideals of patriotism, modern liberal ideas of liberty/freedom/equality/home rule/ and independence/criticized the British policies/ helped Indians exchange views/ made them aware of the happenings in the world/ Any other relevant point. (Any three points)	[3]
(iii)	The Vernacular Press Act Gagging Act / Press Regulation /The Indian Arms Act/Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar/reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years/removed the import duties on British textiles which destroyed Indian Industries (Any three points)	[4]



Question 8		
(i)	Dandi March Civil Disobedience Movement 1930	[1+1+1]
(ii)	Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propaganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions/release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence / permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops / restore the confiscated properties of satyagrahis / permit the free collection of salt by persons near seacoast. The Congress agreed to- Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement/participate in the Second Round Table Conference/not to press for investigation into police atrocities. <i>(Any four points)</i>	[4]
Question 9		
(i)	Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia on June 28, 1914. This assassination was carried out by a secret society called 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single state. Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making 11 demands. Serbia accepted most of them except those that would have led to the loss of sovereignty. On July 28 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. This was the beginning of the First World War. <i>(Any three points of explanation)</i>	[1+1+1]
(ii)	Three ruling dynasties {Russia, Germany and Austria} were destroyed/The rule of Ottomans came to an end/Austria and Hungary became separate independent states/Monarchy collapsed and there was a rise of democracy / It was an end of European Supremacy /USA emerged as the world Superpower/Led to the rise of dictatorship/ Any other relevant point. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	It was declared guilty of aggression and had to pay war reparation of 33 billion dollars/The area of the Rhine valley was demilitarized and the German territory, west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years/Danzig became a free port in Polish territory./Lost Alsace Lorraine to France/The Saar coal mines were given to France/ Lost all her colonies to the allies/The German force was restricted to 1 lakh,/ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./The Air force and submarines were banned./German merchant ships were distributed among the	[4]



	<p>allies/Germany had to supply huge quantities of coal to France / Germany ceded the Ruhr industrial areas to the allies/German colonies in the Pacific and the areas under her control in China were given to Japan/ Italy got only two small islands and the coastal region of Dalmatia/Belgium- Got Eupen-et –Malmedy / Germany ceded Schleswig to Denmark/Complete Independence was granted to Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia./The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace and prevent another war.</p> <p><i>(Any four points)</i></p>	
Question 10		
(i)	<p>Consists of 15 judges/ Elected for a period of 9 years/ Elected by General Assembly and Security Council/ Each judge is from different country/ Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years/Appoints a registrar/Retired judge may be re-elected.</p> <p><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(ii)	<p>To make recommendations in maintenance of international peace and security/discuss any question relating to peace and security/to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the charter/initiate studies/to make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation/make recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes /receive and consider reports from Security Council and other organs /to consider and approve the budget of the United Nations/to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council /The ECOSOC /Trusteeship Council and judges of the International Court of Justice/Uniting for peace/ to appoint Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council/ Admission of new members /Amend the charter/Distribute the Contributions among member states/friendly relations between nations</p> <p><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(iii)	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>Provides technical advice and assistance/provides funds to preserve monuments and works of art/prepared a World Heritage list /identifies monuments to be protected /protects rare manuscripts/encourages artistic creations in literature and fine arts/ cultural development through films/ Any other relevant point.</p> <p><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[1+3]