

PDF brought to you by ResPaper.com



ICSE 2011 : Paper 1(History and Civics)

Answer key / correct responses on:

Click link: <http://www.respaper.com/icse/173/2495.pdf>

Other papers by ICSE : <http://www.respaper.com/icse/>

Upload and share your papers and class notes on ResPaper.com. It is FREE!

**ResPaper.com has a large collection of board papers, competitive exams
and entrance tests.**

<http://www.respaper.com/>

HISTORY AND CIVICS (PAPER-1)

(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper 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.

- Name the main constituents of the Indian Parliament. [1]
- Elections in India are held by secret ballot. Give a reason for the same. [1]
- Mention any *one* circumstance when the Parliament can make laws on a state subject. [1]
- A Legislative Assembly has 230 members. How many members need to be present in order to enable the House to transact its business ? [1]
- Mention *one* circumstance when the President can appoint the Prime Minister using his discretionary power. [1]
- Why is an ordinance issued by a Governor regarded as a temporary measure even though it has the same force as an Act of the State Legislature ? [1]
- Who can increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court ? [1]
- What is meant by the original Jurisdiction of the High Court ? [1]
- Who administers the oath of office to the High Court Judges ? [1]
- Mention *one* reason why the system of Lok Adalat has become popular. [1]

Question 2.

- There were various factors that promoted the growth of Nationalism in India in the 19th century. Give the meaning of 'Nationalism' in this context. [2]
- Mention any *two* factors that helped in the growth of nationalism. [2]
- Mention *two* objectives of the Congress as enumerated by W. C. Bonnerjee. [2]
- Mention the popular 'watchwords' during the French Revolution which influenced us Indians due to the introduction of Western Education in India. [2]
- Mention any *two* achievements of the Moderates. [2]

- (f) When was Bengal partitioned ? Name the viceroy responsible for it. [2]
- (g) Mention *two* contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose to India's freedom struggle. [2]
- (h) State *two* underlying Principles of Fascism [2]
- (i) What is meant by the term 'Veto Power' which is enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council ? [2]
- (j) What are the basic principles of Non-Alignment or Panchsheel ? [2]

PART - II (50 MARKS)

SECTION - A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3.

Keeping in view the powers of the Union Parliament, answer the following questions :

- (a) Mention *three* of its Legislative Powers. [3]
- (b) Mention *three* of its Financial Powers. [3]
- (c) Mention *four* of its Administrative or Executive Powers. [4]

Question 4.

The Governor is a constitutional head of a state. In this context, explain :

- (a) The manner of appointment and term of office of the Governor. [3]
- (b) The 'Governor's Address' [3]
- (c) The Executive powers of the Governor with reference to : [4]
- (i) Appointments
- (ii) Right to be informed.

Question 5.

The Supreme Court is the apex court of our country. In this context, explain the following :

- (a) The composition of the Supreme Court of India. [3]
- (b) The meaning of independence of the judiciary and the need to do so. [3]
- (c) The manner in which the constitution seeks to maintain the independence of the judiciary. [4]

SECTION - B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6.

The First War of Independence of 1857 was a culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context enumerate the following causes :

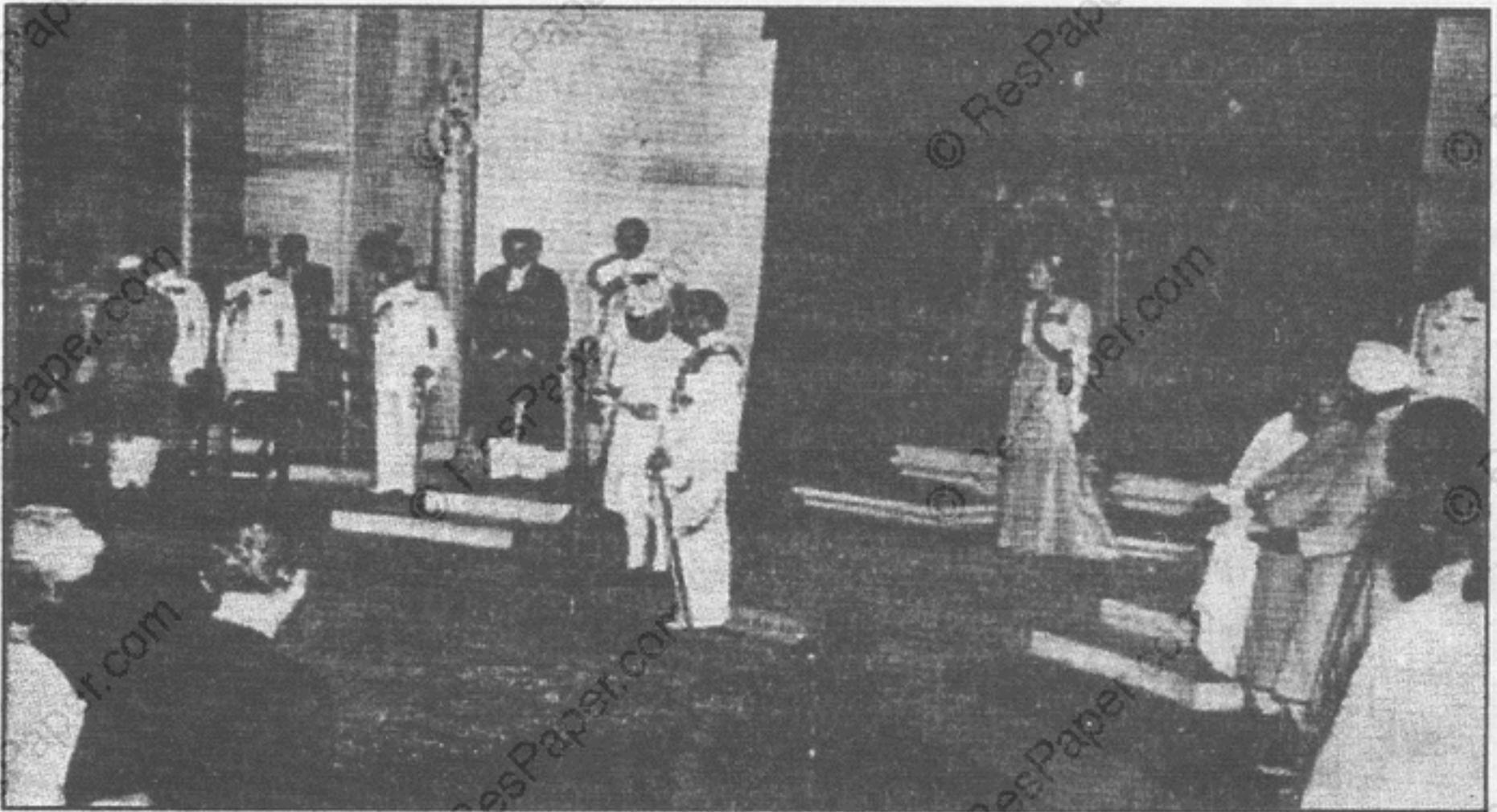
- (a) Military causes [3]
- (b) Economic causes [3]
- (c) Political causes [4]

Question 7.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was significant in the History of the National Movement.

In this context write briefly on the following points :

- (a) The circumstances leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (b) The Second Round Table Conference [3]
- (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact. [4]

Question 8.

- (a) Identify the event in the above picture. Name the Lady seen in the given picture. Mention the year when the event took place. [3]
- (b) What were the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act? [3]
- (c) Mention the reasons that made the Congress accept the Partition Proposals. [4]

Question 9.

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

- (a) Explain any *three* causes of the First World War. [3]
- (b) Mention *three* points under the Treaty of Versailles, which affected Germany. [3]
- (c) What were the objectives of the League of Nations? Name the organization formed in October, 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations. [4]

Question 10.

State how each of the following factors were the causes of the Second World War :

- (a) The failure of the League of Nations. [3]
- (b) The Aggressive Nationalism of Germany. [3]
- (c) The Policy of Appeasement. [4]