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ICSE 2010 : Paper I (History and Civics)

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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)

Question 1.

- (a) Mention any *one* situation when both the Houses of Parliament meet for a joint session. [1]
- (b) How can the Vidhan Parishad be created? [1]
- (c) Mr. Gurudev was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. Mention any *one* criterion on which the President would have nominated him.
How many such members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (d) Mention *one* difference between the election of the President and the Vice President of India. [1]
- (e) State *one* point of difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers with reference to their responsibilities in the Government. [1]
- (f) Who gives assent to a bill that is passed by the state legislature for it to become an Act? [1]
- (g) What happens to the ruling government when a vote of no-confidence is passed against it? [1]
- (h) What is meant by the term *Judicial Review*? [1]
- (i) Why is the Supreme Court said to be the guardian of the Constitution? [1]
- (j) Mention the *three* types of courts that a district usually has. [1]

Question 2.

- (a) Why did the 'Doctrine of Lapse' become a political cause for the revolt of 1857? [2]
- (b) Mention the regional association that each nationalist was associated with : [2]
- (i) Surendranath Banerji
- (ii) Dadabhai Naoroji

- (c) What were the *two* methods adopted by the radical nationalists in the freedom struggle? [2]
- (d) How did Lord Curzon justify the Partition of Bengal? [2]
- (e) How did the Hindi-Urdu controversy become an important factor in the formation of the Muslim League? [2]
- (f) Mention *two* contributions of INA (Indian National Army) to the Indian freedom movement. [2]
- (g) How much did Germany have to pay as war reparation charges according to the Treaty of Versailles? [2]
- (h) Mention the Big Five countries that constituted the permanent members of the Security Council. [2]
- (i) Mention *two* underlying similarities between Fascism and Nazism. [2]
- (j) Mention *two* rival military alliances that were formed as an impact of the Cold War. Name the respective blocs they belonged to. [2]

PART - II (50 MARKS)

SECTION - A

(Attempt any TWO Questions)

Question 3.

The Legislative Council in the States and the Rajya Sabha are permanent Houses. With reference to the *two* Houses answer the following questions:

- (a) Mention *two* ways in which Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council can control the Executive. Explain *one* of its limitations in this regard. [3]
- (b) How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha? How many members does the Governor nominate to the Vidhan Parishad? How are the members elected to the Rajya Sabha? [3]
- (c) Mention *four* special powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4.

The President of India is a nominal and constitutional head of the nation. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the State? State *two* examples of his legislative powers that suggest his nominal status. [3]
- (b) Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency. [3]
- (c) Explain *two* Discretionary powers of the President. [4]

Question 5.

The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by the term *Single-integrated judicial system*? [3]
- (b) Explain the impeachment procedure for the removal of judges. [3]
- (c) In the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court state the difference between the *original* jurisdiction and the *appellate* jurisdiction. Mention two functions that come under Original jurisdiction. [4]

SECTION - B

(Attempt any **THREE** Questions)

Question 6.

From 1905 to 1918, there emerged a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (a) Differentiate between the Moderates and the Radical nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating *one* objective and *two* achievements of each wing of the Congress. [3]
- (b) Name the radical leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Why is the person known as the forerunner of Gandhiji ? [3]
- (c) Explain how the Repressive policies of Lord Curzon and influence of International events led to Radical nationalism. [4]

Question 7.

The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the Civil Disobedience Movement began, In this context answer the following questions :

- (a) Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government ?
Why did the Congress boycott the Commission ? [3]
- (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12th March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event. [3]
- (c) Why did Gandhiji call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it ? [4]

Question 8.



In the above historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is seen giving his famous speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. In this context, answer the following :

- (a) Mention the Provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies. [3]
- (b) Discuss *three* basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan. [3]

- (c) Mention *four* important reasons for the All-India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

Question 9.

The United Nations apart from its main organs also work through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (a) Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention *two* of its functions in the field of education. [3]
- (b) Explain *three* vital roles that the WHO plays in combating diseases. [3]
- (c) Mention *four* functions of the Security Council in maintaining peace. [4]

Question 10.

There were several far reaching consequences as a result of the First World War. In this context, answer the following :

- (a) Explain how World War I brought about a changed political scenario of the world. [3]
- (b) What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles ? [3]
- (c) How was the war responsible for the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively ? [4]