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ICSE Specimen 2013 History & Civics (H.C.G. Paper - 1)

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HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - 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

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | What is meant by a federal structure of government? | [1] |
| (b) | Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha? | [1] |
| (c) | Name the <i>two</i> Houses of a Bicameral Legislature. | [1] |
| (d) | Who settles disputes in connection with the election of the Vice President? | [1] |
| (e) | When can an ordinance be issued by the President? | [1] |
| (f) | Under which situation may the President exercise his discretion in selecting the Prime Minister? | [1] |
| (g) | By whom and on whose advice can the Legislative Assembly be dissolved? | [1] |
| (h) | Mention the grounds on which a Judge of the Supreme Court be removed? | [1] |
| (i) | What is the purpose of the writ of prohibition? | [1] |
| (j) | Which jurisdiction will give the High Court the authority to hear cases regarding Admiralty and Contempt of Court? | [1] |

Question 2

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Mention any <i>two</i> social reforms advocated by the British which affected the religious traditions of the people. | [2] |
|-----|---|-----|

- (b) Name any *two* methods through which the Moderates carried their agitation. [2]
- (c) Name the *two* Weeklies through which Tilak spread the message of liberty. [2]
- (d) Who founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh? Name the Viceroy who was responsible for granting separate representation to the Muslims in 1909. [2]
- (e) Which tragic incident prompted Gandhiji to launch the Non Cooperation Movement? Why was the Khilafat Movement launched? [2]
- (f) Which country was blamed for the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand? Which treaty was the symbol of humiliation to the German people? [2]
- (g) What is the term of office of the President of the International Court of Justice? Who elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council? [2]
- (h) What was the Marshall Plan? Name any *two* military alliances that came into being as a consequence of Cold War. [2]
- (i) Mention any *two* functions of the World Health Organisation. [2]
- (j) Who were the architects of the Non-Aligned Movement? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament and the State Legislature, discuss:

- (a) The procedure laid down for the passage of money bills by the State Legislature. [3]
- (b) The circumstances under which the Union Parliament may make laws on subjects in the State List. [3]
- (c) The grounds for disqualifying a person from being a member of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4

Assess the position of the Governor and the Chief Minister under the following heads:

- (a) The judicial powers of the Governor. [3]
- (b) The power of the Chief Minister in relation to the State Legislature. [3]
- (c) The legislative powers of the Governor. [4]

Question 5

Our Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent, integrated judiciary with the Supreme Court as the final tribunal in the country. In this context, explain:

- (a) The meaning and scope of Original Jurisdiction. [3]
- (b) The term *Judicial Review*.
Why is the Supreme Court described as a Court of Record? [3]
- (c) The independence of the judiciary from the control of the executive. [4]

SECTION B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this Section*

Question 6

The revolt of 1857 had far-reaching effects on the administrative setup, judicial administration and military organization in India. In this context, discuss:

- (a) Rights granted to the Indian princes. [3]
- (b) Rise of nationalism in India. [3]
- (c) The changes introduced in the administrative setup of the British territories in India. [4]

Question 7

The period between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of aggressive nationalism. In this context, state:

- (a) The contribution of Tilak to the freedom struggle. [3]
- (b) Those measures that illustrate the repressive policies of Lord Curzon. [3]
- (c) The achievements of the aggressive nationalists. [4]

Question 8



- (a) Name the historic event associated with the picture given above. With this event, the Indian National Congress launched a national movement in 1930. Name the movement and the causes leading to this movement. [4]
- (b) Why was the movement suspended? [3]
- (c) Why was the movement renewed? [3]

Question 9

The Cabinet Mission Proposal evoked a mixed reaction from the leaders of both the congress and the Muslim League. In this context, state briefly:

- (a) Any *four* proposals made by the Cabinet Mission. [4]
- (b) The reaction of the Congress to the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]
- (c) The reaction of the League to the Cabinet Mission proposals, and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission proposals. [3]

Question 10

With reference to the First World War:

- (a) Mention any *three* objectives of the League of Nations. [3]
- (b) Describe briefly any *three* results of the First World War. [3]
- (c) What do you mean by Human Rights? Many commissions are playing an active role in the implementation of Human Rights. In this connection, describe the role of any *one* commission. [4]