

ICSE Board
Class X History and Civics
Board Paper – 2015

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
 2. You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.
 3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
 4. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allotted for writing the answers.
 5. Attempt **all** questions from Part I (compulsory) and any **five** questions from Part II, **two** out of **three** questions from **Section A** and **three** out of **five** questions from **Section B**.
 6. The intended marks of questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].
-

PART - I (30 Marks)
(Attempt all questions)

Question 1

- a) Name the two houses of the Union Parliament. [1]
- b) How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha?
Which community do they represent? [1]
- c) What is the required quorum to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha? [1]
- d) Mention one provision of the Constitution which clearly establishes the supremacy of the Lok Sabha with regard to money bills. [1]
- e) Who has the power to promulgate an Ordinance at the Centre? When can it be promulgated? [1]
- f) Mention any one discretionary power of the President. [1]
- g) State any one qualification necessary for the election of the President of India. [1]
- h) Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- i) What happens if a Vote of No-confidence is passed against a Minister in the Lok Sabha? [1]
- j) State one advantage of a Lok Adalat. [1]

Question 2

- a) Mention two administrative changes that the British Government brought about regarding the East India Company's rule in India. [2]
- b) Mention any two contributions of Jyotiba Phule in preparing the ground for the National movement. [2]
- c) Who founded the Home rule League in India? What was its objective? [2]
- d) Who is regarded as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi? Give a reason for him being considered as the Mahatma's guru. [2]
- e) Mention any two causes for the rise of Assertive Nationalism. [2]

- f) Why was the Simon Commission rejected by the Congress? [2]
- g) Who founded the Forward Bloc? Mention any one of its objectives. [2]
- h) What is the meaning of 'Fascism'? [2]
- i) Name the two rival blocs formed in Europe before World War I. [2]
- j) What is meant by the term 'Non-Aligned Movement'? [2]

PART - II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any *two* questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of the Indian Parliament and represents the interest of the States. In this context explain the following:

- a) Its composition [3]
- b) Qualifications for membership. [3]
- c) Term of the House and any two of its legislative powers. [4]

Question 4

The makers of our Constitution adopted the Parliamentary and the Cabinet form of Government. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- a) i. Who is the Constitutional head of the Union Government?
ii. What is meant by the collective and Individual Responsibility of the members of the Cabinet? [3]
- b) Explain briefly the position and power of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet. [3]
- c) Distinguish between the Cabinet and Council of Ministers. [4]

Question 5

With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

- a) Why is the Judiciary kept independent of the control of the Executive and the Legislature? [3]
- b) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and the High Court as a 'Court of Record'? [3]
- c) Name the Writs that the High Courts are empowered to issue. What is meant by the Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court? [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any *three* questions from this Section.

Question 6

With reference to the growth of National consciousness in India, explain each of the following:

- a) The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [3]
- b) Two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji. [3]
- c) The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movement. [4]

Question 7

In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi's demands were rejected by the British, as a result of which he launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this context explain the following:



- a) Name the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. Where did he begin this march? State two of its features. [3]
- b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a consequence of this Movement. [3]
- c) Significance of the Second Round Table Conference. [4]

Question 8

With reference to the transfer of power to India, answer the following:

- a) Explain the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding the setting up of a Constitution making body. [3]
- b) Mention any two clauses of the India Independence Act, 1947. [3]
- c) Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? [4]

Question 9

The War that broke out in 1914 was different from the previous wars in many ways. In this context discuss the following points briefly:

- a) Militant Nationalism as a cause of the War. [3]
- b) How did the treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength? [3]
- c) What was the territorial rearrangement of Europe as a result of this War? [4]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation was established to be an effective peace keeping international organisation. In this context explain the following:

- a) Its objectives and purposes. [3]
- b) The meaning of Human Rights as incorporated in the Human Charter. [3]
- c) Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. State any three of its functions. [4]