

# ICSE Paper 2011

## HISTORY & CIVICS

(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) Name the main constituents of the Indian Parliament. [1]
- (b) Elections in India are held by secret ballot. Give a reason for the same. [1]
- (c) Mention any one circumstance when the Parliament can make laws on a state subject. [1]
- (d) A Legislative Assembly has 230 members. How many members need to be present in order to enable the House to transact its business ? [1]
- (e) Mention one circumstance when the President can appoint the Prime Minister using his discretionary power. [1]
- (f) 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]
- (g) Who can increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court ? [1]
- (h) What is meant by the original Jurisdiction of the High Court ? [1]
- (i) Who administers the oath of office to the High Court Judges ? [1]
- (j) Mention one reason why the system of Lok Adalat has become popular. [1]

**Question 2:**

- (a) 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]
- (b) Mention any two factors that helped in the growth of nationalism. [2]
- (c) Mention two objectives of the Congress as enumerated by W.C. Bonnerjee. [2]
- (d) Mention the popular 'watchwords' during the French Revolution which influenced us Indians due to the introduction of Western Education in India. [2]
- (e) 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 five** questions from this Part.*

**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:
- (i) Appointments
- (ii) Right to be informed. [4]

**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 below picture. Name the Lady seen in the given picture. Mention the year when the event took place. [3]



Lord Mountbatten swears in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of free India at the ceremony held at 8.30 a. m. on August 15, 1947.

**(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]**