

# ICSE Paper 2012

## HISTORY & CIVICS

### SOLVED PAPER

(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**.*

*he 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 law making body of the Union Government. [1]
- (b) What is the difference in the term of office between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ? [1]
- (c) Name the bill which cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. [1]
- (d) What is a bicameral legislature ? Name any one state that has a bicameral legislature. [1]
- (e) Who settles disputes arising in connection with the election of the President of India ? [1]
- (f) Which body formulates the foreign policy of India ? [1]
- (g) Mr. Ajayveer Singh is a member of the Lok Sabha. Can he be appointed as a Governor of a State ? If so, under what criterion ? [1]
- (h) Who presides over the meetings of the state cabinet ? [1]
- (i) What is the tenure of a Judge of the Supreme Court ? [1]
- (j) How does the High Court protect the Fundamental Rights of

individuals? [1]

**Question 2:**

- (a) What was Nana Saheb's grievance against the British ? [2]
- (b) State any two repressive policies of Lord Curzon. [2]
- (c) Mention two reasons for the Moderates' faith in the British sense of justice. [2]
- (d) When was the Muslim League formally founded ? Who presided over its session at Dhaka ? [2]
- (e) Name the party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose. What was its immediate objective? [2]
- (f) What was mentioned in the Cabinet Mission Plan regarding Provincial Autonomy ? [2]
- (g) Give two similarities in the foreign policies of Mussolini and Hitler. [2]
- (h) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance (1882). State the rival bloc that was formed. [2]
- (i) Who appoints the Secretary General of the United Nations ? [2]
- (j) What do you understand by the term 'Human Rights' ? When is Human Rights Day celebrated each year ? [2]

PART II (50 Marks)  
SECTION A

*Attempt **any two** questions from this Section.*

**Question 3:**

**With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:**

- (a) What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the constitution? How many members does the President nominate to the Lok Sabha ? How are members to the Lok Sabha elected ? [3]
- (b) The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy-co-equal powers in many spheres-explain it by giving any three examples. [3]
- (c) Explain any four of the Rajya Sabha's powers in India's federal set up. [4]

**Question 4:**

**The President of India is the Head of the Indian Republic while the Governor is the Head of the State Government. In this context, answer the following questions :**

- (a) Besides being a citizen of India, state three other

qualifications required by a person to be eligible to be the Governor of a state. [3]

(b) Enumerate three similar features in the legislative powers of the President and the Governor. [3]

(c) Under what circumstances can the President of India declare an emergency in the country ? [4]

**Question 5:**

**The High Court is the apex of the judiciary in the state. In this context, answer the following questions:**

(a) State the composition of the High Court. State the qualifications required to become a High Court Judge. [3]

(b) Why is the High Court also known as a Court of Record ? [2]

(c) (i) What is the meaning of Lok Adalat ? [2]

(ii) State any three advantages of the Lok Adalat. [3]

**SECTION B**

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

**Question 6:**

**With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following :**

(a) Vernacular Press Act, 1878. [3]

(b) Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the formation of the Muslim League. [3]

(c) State any four immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [4]

**Question 7:**

**One of Lord Curzon's administrative measures that resulted in a strong resentment from the masses was the Partition of Bengal in 1905. In this context, answer the following questions:**

(a) What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the Partition of Bengal ? How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives ? [4]

(b) How did the people react to the Partition of Bengal ? [3]

(c) What was the impact of the Swadeshi Movement on Indian Industries? [3]

**Question 8:**

**Gandhiji introduced new ideas in politics and adopted new methods to give a new direction to the political movement. In this context, answer the following questions:**

- (a) Gandhiji doctrine of Satyagraha. [3]**
- (b) Gandhiji's Social Ideals. [3]**
- (c) Which mass struggle was launched by him on non-violent lines in 1920 ? Explain in brief the programmes of such a campaign. [4]**

**Question 9:**

**Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow :**



- (a) Identify the organization associated with the above emblem. Mention any three principles of this organization. [4]**
- (b) Where is the headquarters of this organization located ? Who can become its member ? [3]**
- (c) Name the principal judicial organ of this organization and explain its composition. [3]**

**Question 10:**

**With reference to the Cold War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions :**

- (a)** Explain Truman's Doctrine. **[3]**
- (b)** State any three consequences of the Cold War. **[3]**
- (c)** Mention four major objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. **[4]**