

ICSE Class 10 History and Civics Question Paper 2015

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

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 meetings 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 Leagues 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]

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 powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet. [3]
- (c) Distinguish between the *Cabinet* and the *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]

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 re-arrangement of Europe as a result of this War? [4]

Question 10

The United Nations was established to be an effective peace keeping international organization. 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]