

ICSE
Class X History & Civics
Board Paper 2017

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 80

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 any **three** out of **five** questions from Section B.

Intended marks for questions or part of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

- (a) State *any one* federal feature of the Indian Constitution. [1]
- (b) How are the Rajya Sabha members elected? [1]
- (c) Who presides over the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament? [1]
- (d) Under what condition can a non-member of Parliament can be made a minister? [1]
- (e) When can the Speaker of Lok Sabha cast his vote? [1]
- (f) When can the President use his *Discretionary power* to appoint the Prime Minister? [1]
- (g) What is meant by the 'Collective Responsibility' of the Cabinet? [1]
- (h) How long can the Rajya Sabha retain the money bill sent by the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (i) State *one* other qualification required to become the judge of the High Court apart from Indian citizenship? [1]
- (j) Mention one reason to state that the Lok Adalat has its own advantage. [1]

Question 2

- (a) Mention any two Repressive Colonial policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- (b) Name the two main associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- (c) Give the names of two leaders who led the Home Rule Movement in India. [2]
- (d) What was the Khilafat Movement? [2]

- (e) State any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act passed by the government in 1919. [2]
- (f) Mention any two objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (g) Why did Mahatma Gandhi start his historic march to Dandi? [2]
- (h) State the significance of the policy of Appeasement as a cause for the Second World War. [2]
- (i) Give the reason as to why Japan invaded China. [2]
- (j) Mention any two functions of the UNESCO in the field of education. [2]

PART II (50 marks)

SECTION A

(Attempt **any two** questions from this Section)

Question 3

The powers and functions of the Indian Parliament are wide ranging. In this context answer the following:

- (a) Explain three ways in which the Legislature exercise control over the Executive. [3]
- (b) Mention any three Special powers of the Rajya Sabha that is usually not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- (c) Mention any two Judicial powers and two Electoral powers of the Indian Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is a powerful body in a Parliamentary democracy. In this context answer the following questions:

- (a) State the position of the Prime Minister and state any two of his powers in relation to the President. [3]
- (b) Mention the three categories of Ministers in order of their rank and status. [3]
- (c) Mention any four legislative powers of the Cabinet. .

Question 5

With reference to the powers and functions of the High Court, explain briefly the meaning and scope of the following:

- (a) Its Appellate Jurisdiction [3]
- (b) The High Court as a Court of Record [3]
- (c) Judicial Review [4]

SECTION B

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

Question 6

With reference to the rise of 'National Consciousness' in India, explain the following:

- (a) The influence of the Western Education [3]
- (b) Any three contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy [3]
- (c) The development of modern means of transport and communication [4]

Question 7

The conflict between two sections of the Congress came to surface in its Session in 1906 at Calcutta. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) The Split in the Congress [3]
- (b) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following: [3]



- (i) What were the three personalities popularly known as?
- (ii) Which section of the Congress did they represent?
- (iii) Mention two of their popular beliefs.
- (c) State any four methods that they advocated for the achievement of their aims. [4]

Question 8

The period between 1920 to 1947 was marked with major events and reforms that finally led to us to our independence. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) State three provisions of the Gandhi Irwin pact as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (b) How did the Congress and the Muslim League respond to the Cabinet Mission Plan? [3]
- (c) Mention any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]

Question 9

The 1914 and 1939 Wars that engulfed almost the entire world were known as World Wars due to its unprecedented impact and dimension. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- (b) Explain the consequence of the Second World War with reference to the Cold War. [3]
- (c) Mention any four terms of the treaty of Versailles which affected Germany after World War I. [4]

Question 10

The horror of two World Wars, lead to the formation of United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non Alignment Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Mention any three aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [3]
- (b) Explain any three functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (c) Explain any four factors that led to the formation of the Non- Aligned Movement. [4]