ICSE 2020

Grade 10

History and Civics

Time allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

(a) Name the two Houses of the Indian Parliament.	[1]
(b) What is meant by the term 'Session'?	[1]
(c) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?	[1]
(d) What is the term of office of a Rajya Sabha member?	[1]
(e) Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of Ind	lia?
(f) What is the normal term of office of the Vice President of In	[1] dia? [1]
(g) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?	[1]
(h) State the body that decides the major policies of Government?	the [1]
(i) Name the Courts that are empowered to issue Writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.	the [1]
(j) Mention any one advantage of the Lok Adalat.	[1]

Question 2

(a) Mention any two contributions of Bipin Chandra Pal in promoting Nationalism. [2]
(b) State any two methods adopted by the Early Nationalists in the National Movement. [2]
(c) Why is October 16, 1905 regarded as an important day in the history of the Indian National Movement?[2]
(d) Name any two leaders of the Khilafat Movement. [2]
(e) State any two causes for the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]
(f) Mention any two objectives of the Forward Bloc. [2]
(g) What was meant by the term 'Imperialism', as a cause for World War I? [2]
(h) Give any two reasons for the rise of Fascism. [2]
(i) Name the two International Organisations that were formed, one as a consequences of World War I and the other after World War II.
[2]
(j) Give the full form of UNICEF and WHO. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3:

Write reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following questions:

(a) Explain any three Legislative powers of the Union Parliament.

(b) State any three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha that is enjoyed by the other House.	not [3]
(c) List any four functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.	[4]
Question 4:	
The Executive Power of the Indian Union is vested in the Presid	lent.
In this context, answer the following:	
(a) How is the President of India elected?	[3]
State the composition of the Electoral College that elects him.	
(b) Explain any three Discretionary Power of the President.	[3]
(c) Mention any four Executive Powers of the President.	[4]

Question 5:

With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex Court in our indian Judiciary, explain the following:

(a) Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdic	ction of the
Supreme Court.	[3]
(b) Power of Judicial Review.	[3]
(c) Supreme Court as a Court of Record.	[4]

[3]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

By 1857, conditions were ripe for a mass uprising in the form of the Great Revolt of 1857. In this context, explain the following:

(a) Any three Economic causes for the revolt of 1857.	[3]
(b) Any three Military causes.	[3]
(c) Any three Political causes of the revolt.	[4]

Question 7

With reference to the Mass phase of the National Movement under the leadership of Gandhi, answer the following:

(a) Briefly explain the Dandi March of 1930.	[3]
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(b) State any three reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. [3]

(c) Explain any four significant effects of the Quit India Movement.

[4]

[3]

Question 8

With reference to the Partition plan, answer the following:

- (a) (i) Name the last Victory of India.
- (ii) State any two reasons for him to come to India. [3]
- (b) Mention any three proposals under his plan.

(c) State any four reasons for the Congress to finally accept the Plan.

[4]

Question 9



(a) Name the organization associated with the above Emblem.	[3]
(b) Mention any three functions of WHO, as its agency.	[3]
(c) Name the Principal Judicial Organ of this organization and explain its composition.	[4]

Question 10

With reference to the Second World War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:

(a) Explain briefly three reasons for the Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles. [3]

(b) State any three consequences of the Second World War. [3]

(c) Mention any four chief architects of the Non-Aligned Movement.

[4]