



# ICSE Paper 2014

## 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) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers ? [1]
- (b) Why is the Rajya Sabha called a 'Permanent house' ? [1]
- (c) State the minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year. [1]
- (d) State the composition of the Electoral College in the election of the President of India. [1]
- (e) What is an 'Ordinance' ? When can it be passed ? [1]
- (f) Mention one way by which the authority of the Prime Minister can be checked ? [1]
- (g) What is understood by the term 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliamentary Democracy ? [1]
- (h) What is meant by a 'Single Integrated Judicial System' as provided in the Indian Constitution ? [1]
- (i) What is the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' of the High Court ? [1]
- (j) State one point of distinction between the District Judge and the Sessions Judge. [1]

#### Question 2:

- (a) State any two political causes responsible for the First War of Independence. [2]



- (b) What was the role of the press in promoting nationalistic sentiments amongst Indians ? [2]
- (c) Mention two important contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai. [2]
- (d) What were the two basic reasons responsible for the Surat Split in 1907 between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists ? [2]
- (e) Mention any one provision each of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed in 1931. [2]
- (f) State two important objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (g) Name the three members of the Cabinet Mission. [2]
- (h) Mention any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles signed on June 28, 1919. [2]
- (i) State two factors which were responsible for the failure of the League of Nations. [2]
- (j) Mention two functions of the General Assembly. [2]

PART II (50 Marks)  
SECTION A

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

**Question 3:**

**With reference to the Indian Parliament, explain the following:**

- (a) The tenure of the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [2]
- (b) The composition of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [4]
- (c) Its powers to make laws on subjects mentioned in the
  - (i) Union List
  - (ii) Concurrent List. [4]

**Question 4:**

**The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context discuss the following :**

- (a) The formation of the Cabinet. [2]
- (b) Any two administrative powers of the Cabinet. [4]
- (c) Any two legislative powers of the Cabinet. [4]

**Question 5:**

**With reference to the Supreme Court, explain its functions stated below:**

- (a) Original Jurisdiction. [3]

- (b) Advisory Function. [3]
- (c) As a guardian of Fundamental Rights. [4]

## SECTION B

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

### Question 6:

**The establishment of the Indian National Congress led to the development of the National Movement in India. In this context answer the following:**

- (a) When was the Indian National Congress established ? Who presided over its first session ? [2]
- (b) What were the four aims of the Congress ? [4]
- (c) Mention four basic beliefs of the Early Nationalists. [4]

### Question 7:

**In the Nagpur session, 1920 the Congress ratified the resolution to launch the Non-Cooperation movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. In this context:**

- (a) What do you understand by the term Non-Cooperation ? [2]
- (b) What were the objectives which the movement sought to achieve ? [3]
- (c) Explain the impact of the Non-Cooperation movement in India's struggle for freedom. [5]

### Question 8:

**With reference to the picture given above answer the following:**

- (a) Identify the Viceroy in the picture. [1]





**(b)** Why was he sent to India ? [2]

**(c)** How did he plan to solve, the communal problem existing in India ? [2]

**(d)** Why did the Congress accept the Plan ? State three reasons to justify its acceptance. [5]

**Question 9:**

**With reference to the causes of the Second World War answer the following:**

**(a)** (i) Explain how the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism led to the Second World War. [3]

(ii) How did the Japanese invasion of China create conditions for the outbreak of the war ? [3]

**(b)** Explain the consequences of the war with reference to the formation of the United Nations. [4]

**Question 10:**

**With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, explain the following:**

**(a)** 'Non-Alignment'. [2]

**(b)** Two factors responsible for its formation. [4]

**(c)** Role of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. [4]