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History_Civics ICSE 2014

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HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

(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] |

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Turn over

- (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 the 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]