

**ICSE Board**  
**Class X History and Civics**  
**Board Paper – 2014**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

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**General Instructions:**

1. *Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*
  2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.*
  3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
  4. *The time given at the head of the paper is the time allotted for writing the answers.*
  5. *Attempt **all** questions from Part I (compulsory) and any **five** questions from Part II, **two** out of **three** questions from **Section A** and **three** out of **five** questions from **Section B**.*
  6. *The intended marks of questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*
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**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 for 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 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]

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