

ICSE Board
Class X History & Civics
Sample Paper – 1 Solution

Time: 2 hrs**Total Marks: 80****Answer 1**

- a) Parliament can be defined as the body of representatives of people who have paramount power of governance in a democratic country.
- b) The Chief Justice of India administers the oath of office to the President of India.
- c) The highest court dealing with civil cases at the district level is the District Court.
- d) When a No-Confidence motion is passed by the Lok Sabha the government that is currently in power has to resign.
- e) The Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head is the most important institution in the Indian polity.
- f) The Vice-President is the ex-officio chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- g) The term quorum means that a minimum number of members are required to be present before a meeting is allowed for transacting any business. The quorum of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members.
- h) The main constituents of the Indian Parliament are the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- i) The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of the Prime Minister and his cabinet.
- j) In the event of the President's death, resignation or removal, the Vice-President acts as the President, until a new President is elected.

Answer 2

- a) The resignation of the Congress ministries in 1939 benefited the Muslim League by suddenly opening a whole new arena of political activity for the League. It offered the British government a hand of friendship and launched a communally charged offensive against the Congress to take political advantage of the situation.
- b) Mangal Pandey was a Brahmin sepoy in the Bengal Army at Barrackpur in Bengal. He had refused to use the greased cartridges in the newly introduced Enfield rifles and killed two of his British superiors.
- c) The two achievements of the Moderates:
 - i. They established the Congress which gained independence for India.
 - ii. They popularised the ideas of democracy, secularism, nationalism and civil liberties.
 - iii. They exposed the true nature of the British government.
 - iv. They criticised the wrong policies of the Government through their views like the "Drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.
 - v. They sowed the seeds of nationalism in the minds of Indians.
 - vi. They brought national unity among the people.

- d) The official languages of the UN are six in number - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian. Also, there are two working languages – English and French.
- e) The Assertive Nationalists had an abiding faith in the strength of the masses and sought to achieve freedom through mass action in nationalist politics. They sought to arouse the masses by influencing them with their own sacrifices and suffering.
- f) Gandhi made a clear distinction between the concepts of satyagraha and passive resistance. Passive resistance does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end. However, satyagraha excludes the use of violence in every form conceivable.
- g) Mussolini had formed different groups called 'Fascios', meaning groups or bands, which were used by him in order to organise violence against the socialists and communists. They wore black uniforms and therefore were known as the 'Black Shirts'.
- h) The Indian National Congress was founded by Mr. A.O. Hume (a retired English civil servant) on 28th December 1885.
- i) The five countries constituting the permanent members of the Security Council are USA, France, Britain, Russia and China.
- j) Lucknow pact 1916 was an importance landmark during the nationalist movement in India. It marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. It also took a step towards the Hindu-Muslim community which brought moderated and Muslim unity and moderated and Assertive Nationalists together.

Answer 3

a) Administrative Powers

- i. **Policy Making:** The Cabinet formulates both external and domestic policies of the Government. It takes decisions on various matters such as defence, economic policy, security needs, and President's rule in State, formation of new States, industrial policy, imports and electoral reforms. Individual ministers are given reasonable freedom of action; however, they need to consult the Cabinet in matters of major concern.
- ii. **Policies Implementation:** Once the decision is taken by the Cabinet on any subject, it is conveyed to the Minister of the State and the Deputy Minister of the concerned ministry. For the decision to be implemented, the ministers work out the details and pass it to the civil servants. In this manner, the business of the government is managed jointly by the Council of Ministers and the civil servants concerned.
- iii. **Coordinating the Functions of Various Ministers:** The Cabinet needs to coordinate the working of various departments for the smooth implementation of government policies. Any government policies such as eradicating unemployment or improving public health services etc. require the involvement of several departments for its formulation and implementation.

- iv. **Appointments:** All major appointments that are made by the President are decided upon by the Cabinet. These include appointments of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner, etc.

b) **Legislative Powers**

- i. **Introduction of Bills:** In legislation, the Cabinet and the administrative departments take the initiative. For 95% of the bills, the Cabinet takes the initiative. It also pilots the bill through various processes of legislation from its introduction to the final passage of the bill.
- ii. **Source of Information:** The ministers along with the secretaries of the concerned departments answer questions put to them by the members of the Lok Sabha and thus provide information to the public through their representatives.
- iii. **Amendment to the Constitution:** The Cabinet is instrumental in planning and moving the Amendment to the Constitution.
- iv. **Summoning the Houses of Parliament:** The initiative of summoning the Houses of Parliament is taken by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, even though the Houses are summoned by the President.
- v. **President's Special Address:** The President's Special Address to the Parliament is prepared by the Cabinet. Thus, the set forth its legislative programmes at the commencement of the first session of the Lok Sabha after each General Election and the commencement of the first session of the Parliament.

c) **Financial Powers**

- i. **Budget:** It is the Finance Minister who prepares the Annual Budget that contains estimates of the income and expenditure for the ensuring year. Though the budget is passed by the Parliament, no changes can be made against the wishes of the Cabinet.
- ii. **Finances of the Government:** It is the Cabinet who is responsible for the expenditure of the government, for presenting the demand for grants and also for raising necessary income by various means including taxation.
- iii. **Introduction of Money Bills:** A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

Answer 4

- a) **Annual Budget:** The Parliament passes the Union Budget. It is a statement that contains estimates of income and expenditure for the financial year starting from 1st April every year to the 31st March every year. The budget is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister with the prior approval of the President. It is mainly presented in two parts – the General Budget and the Railway Budget.
- b) **Consolidated Fund of India:** It is a fund that has been laid down by the Constitution, to meet some items of expenditure, such as salaries of the President, Judges of the Supreme Court and other top officials that should not be put to vote in the Parliament. This provision, safeguards the dignity of top-ranking officials, and keeps them free from undue Parliamentary influence.
- c) **Supplementary Grants:** If the amount authorised for the current financial year seems to be insufficient, the Government makes a fresh demand. This demand is known as “Supplementary Grant”.

Answer 5

- a) **Power to issue Writs:** All High Courts have the power to issue Writs to a person or an official in order to protect their Fundamental Rights or for any other purpose. The types of Writs that can be issued include Habeas Corpus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Mandamus and Quo Warranto. The Writ of Habeas Corpus provides a remedy for a person who has been unlawfully held in prison or in police custody. It can also be issued when an individual has been detained by a private individual. When this Writ is issued, the High Court demands that the said individual be brought in front of it. If the cause for his detention is found to be insufficient, the High Court may release him unconditionally. The nature and scope of the other writs are also geared towards ensuring that no institution, individual or group of individuals violate the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens.
- b) **Power of Superintendence:** The High Courts have the power of superintendence over all the subordinate courts that are there within their territorial jurisdiction (with the exception of courts and tribunals relating to the Armed Forces). With respect to this, the High Courts exercise the following powers:
- Detailed report on the working of the Courts can be called for.
 - Rules can be framed so as to control the practice and proceedings of the Courts.
 - The control of the High Court also extends to transfer of District Judges, recall of District Judges who are on deputation, and promotions and confirmations of persons belonging to the judicial service of the state and holding a post inferior to the District Judge.
 - The appointment, posting and promotion of the District Judges are made by the Governor after consulting the High Court.

- v. The High Court can prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts are kept by the Courts.
 - vi. The High Court can settle the fees to be allowed to the officers, clerks and advocates of the Subordinate Courts.
- c) Court of Record: The High Court is said to be a 'Court of Record'. The judgements and orders of a 'Court of Record' are preserved as legal record. These can be produced in any court as 'precedents'. The law laid down by the High Court is binding on all subordinate courts and tribunals in the state. However, this does not include other High Courts. Still, the precedents are of great significance and can be presented in support of legal arguments in other High Courts. Secondly, if a person commits Contempt of Court, the Court has the power to punish that individual. Neither the Supreme Court nor the Parliament can deprive the High Court of this right granted to it by the Constitution.

SECTION B HISTORY

Answer 6

- a) The three ways in which the socio-religious reform movements contributed to the growth of Indian nationalism are as follows:
 - i. Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Swami Vivekanand proclaimed the superiority of Indian culture and civilisation.
 - ii. The reformers often condemned untouchability and sought to abolish the caste system. Their ideas of equality and brotherhood attracted the so called 'lower castes' to the national mainstream.
 - iii. The reformers shifted the focus of social and political activity towards women. By striving tirelessly for the emancipation of women, they made the nationalist freedom struggle reach out to women and assimilated them in the political mainstream.
- b) Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal to encourage 'Oriental studies'. He studied Sanskrit and translated and published 'Institutes of Hindu Law' in 1794 and Mohammedan Law of Inheritance' in 1792. He also translated the 'Manu Smriti' and Kalidasa's 'Abhijanashakuntalam'. The Asiatic Society translated many Indian classics and introduced them to the western world.
- c) Max Mueller completed an English translation of the Rigveda in 1875, after working continuously on its development for 30 long years. He also edited and published in 1875 'The Sacred Books of the East'. It has 51 volumes and is considered a seminal work on its subject even today.

Answer 7

- a) The following decisions were taken at the Tokyo Conference:
- i. To expand and strengthen the Indian Independence League.
 - ii. To form under the overall command of the League an Indian National Army, i.e., an army for the liberation of the Indian motherland.
 - iii. To hold a conference at Bangkok to consolidate these decisions.
- b) The idea of the Indian National Army was conceived by Mohan Singh, an Indian officer in the British Indian Army. While the British army was retreating from its posts during the Second World War, he did not return with it and instead approached the Japanese in order to help in the Indian independence initiative. Though the Japanese had thus far encouraged civilian unrest against the British, they had not yet thought of forming a military wing of the Indians. However, as a result of Mohan Singh's efforts, the Indian POWs were handed over by the Japanese to Singh, who in turn inducted them into the INA. With the fall of Singapore to the Japanese, 45,000 Indian troops were brought under the sphere of influence of Mohan Singh. By the end of 1942, 40,000 men had expressed their desire to join the INA.
- c) Following were the objectives of INA:
- i. Organising an armed revolution and fighting the British army of occupation with modern arms.
 - ii. Since it was not possible for the Indians to organise an armed revolution from their homeland, this responsibility must be shouldered by the Indians living abroad, particularly those residing in East Asia.
 - iii. Organising a provisional government of Free India in order to mobilize all the forces effectively.
 - iv. Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war.
 - v. The motto of the INA was – 'Unity, Faith, Sacrifice'.

Answer 8

- a) The leader in the picture is Mahatma Gandhi. He is called the 'Father of the Nation' because he was the dominant figure in the national movement during the period from 1919 to 1948. In many ways, he was the one who shaped the nature and character of the Indian struggle for independence and also contributed a great deal in nurturing the concept of India as a 'nation'. Hence he is called the 'Father of the Nation'.
- b) Indians in South Africa had to face a lot of racial discrimination. They could not travel with the Europeans and were barred entry in 'white' hotels and clubs. After being thrown out of a first class railway coach despite having a first class ticket, Gandhiji decided to fight against this injustice. He formed the Natal Indian Congress and began to protest against the racial injustices of the South African administration. As a result of his prolonged non-violent civil disobedience agitation, the authorities were finally compelled to scrap the anti-Indian Acts in the year 1914.
- c) Mahatma Gandhi led the mill-workers of Ahmadabad in a strike against the mill owners who were refusing to raise the wages of workers. As the strike continued for a long time, the morale of the workers began to dwindle. So in order to boost the resolve of the workers, Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast (hunger strike). The political pressure thus created forced the mill owners to fold and accept a 35% increase in the wages.

Answer 9

- a) Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the partition of the Bengal province was a mere 'readjustment' of the administrative boundaries. The official explanation was that Bengal was a too large province to administer effectively and hence needed to be divided into two provinces. This was seen by the nationalists as an attempt to break the growing influence of radical nationalism in Bengal which was considered as the 'nerve center' of Indian nationalism as a whole. The people cited Lord Curzon's anti-democracy convictions for this decision and saw it in the light of the British policy of 'divide and rule'.
- b) The people of Bengal observed the day of the partition, 16th October, 1905, as the onset of the anti partition agitation. A massive protest meeting was held at the Town Hall at Kolkata. 'Vande Mataram' became the war cry of the protesters whose rank was swelled by students, professionals. A continuous struggle by Indians in general and Bengalis in particular, was witnessed in the course of the movement.
- c) The Swadeshi movement gave a genuine fillip to the Indian industries, especially the weaving industry. Many Swadeshi textile mills and match and soap factories were established. Most significantly, the Tata Iron and Steel Company was established in the Singhbhum district whereas P.C. Roy set up the Bengal Chemicals Factory. Some entrepreneurs also floated steamship projects and many mahajans and zamindars founded joint stock banks.

Answer 10

- a) Following are the aims and objectives of the United Nations:
- i. *To maintain international peace and security*; to take collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of peace.
 - ii. *To develop friendly relations* among nations of the world, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.
 - iii. *To achieve international cooperation* in solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems and encouraging respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
 - iv. To be *a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations* in the attainment of these common ends.
 - iv. Also, *Disarm, Decolonize and Develop* are the three new objectives set by the United Nations.
- b) Following are five important powers and functions of the UN General Assembly:
- i. To consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation, in the maintenance of international peace and security.
 - ii. To discuss questions regarding international peace and security and (except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by Security Council) to make recommendations on it.
 - iii. To discuss and make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations.
 - iv. To initiate studies and make recommendations in order to promote international political, social and economic cooperation.
 - v. To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- c) The Security Council consists of 15 members. It had 5 permanent members – Russia, USA, UK, France and China. The regional representation of the ten non-permanent members is:
- i. Afro-Asian countries – 5
 - ii. Latin-American countries – 2
 - iii. West European and other countries – 2
 - iv. East European countries – 1
- The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly by a two-third majority for a term of two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election. The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member states.