

ICSE Board
Class X History & Civics
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

Answer 1

- a) The High Court protects the fundamental rights of an individual by issuing writs of Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo-warranto.
- b) The Prime Minister selects his senior and trustworthy colleagues and advises the President to appoint them as Cabinet Ministers. The President then appoints them as Ministers as per the advice of the Prime Minister.
- c) Zero hour refers to the period which begins at 12 o' clock, soon after the Question hour and continues till the lunch break i.e. till 1 o'clock.
- d) The President uses his discretionary powers in dissolving of the Lok Sabha and dismissal of Ministers.
- e) An ordinance is a temporary law that has the same status as an Act of Parliament, promulgated either by the President during the absence of the Parliament session or by Governor during the absence of the State Legislature.
- f) The Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Vidhan Sabha.
- g) The Supreme Court is considered as the guardian of the Constitution because it has been given the power to protect, safeguard, and to uphold the Constitution. It can also declare a law null and void if it is found to be inconsistent with the Constitution.
- h) The President can use his discretionary powers in the appointment of the Prime Minister when no political party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- i) Universal Adult Franchise means that every citizen who is 18 years and above is entitled to vote.
- j) A money/finance bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.

Answer 2

- a) A.O. Hume was a retired British member of the Indian Civil Service. He was sympathetic to the political grievances of the Indians and wanted to set up an organisation that would draw the government's attention to the administrative drawbacks, and suggest means to rectify them.
- b) Though it was claimed by Lord Curzon that the partition was being done for administrative expediency, the real motive behind the partition was to control the proliferation of nationalism among Indians. The people of India recognised this, and hence opposed the partition decision tooth and nail.
- c) The uprising of 1857, was a watershed event in the history of India. In this uprising, both, the Hindus as well as the Muslims, rose in rebellion against the colonial government and shook the very foundations of the British empire. This made the British realise that if they wanted to prolong their rule in the Indian subcontinent, they had to avoid the coming together of Hindus and Muslims in a nationalist cause.
- d) After the 1937 elections, the Congress had formed ministries in United Provinces, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, Madras, Bombay, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.
- e) Following were the two important proposals made by the Wavell Plan:
 - i. Grant of Dominion Status to India in the long run.
 - ii. Drafting of the Constitution of India by Indians.
- f) The Cripps Mission offered dominion status to the country like that of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but also gave the provinces the right to secede from the Union. This right was given in order to make concessions to the League's demand for partition. This went far against the unity of the Indian nation.
- g) The Secretary General of the United Nations was appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendations of the Security Council.
- h) Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Civil Disobedience Movement on the following assurances:
 - i. To give back to the Congressmen their confiscated properties.
 - ii. To permit people living near the sea shore to manufacture salt.
- i) The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was passed as a repressive measure to curb growing nationalism and to counter all political unrest caused by the dissatisfaction towards the Montague Chemsford reforms.
- j) Two organisations which fight for Human Rights are:
 - i. UN Human Rights Commission
 - ii. High Commission for Human Rights.

PART II

Attempt any **two** questions from **Section A** and **three** questions from **Section B**.

SECTION A CIVICS

Answer 3

- a) The Military Functions of the President:
 - i. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India.
 - ii. He appoints the Chiefs of the three wings of the Armed Forces, subject to certain rules and regulations.
 - iii. He has the power to make Declarations of War and Peace on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- b) The Judiciary Functions of the President :
 - i. He is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise of powers and duties of his office.
 - ii. No criminal suit can be filed against him during the tenure of his office.
 - iii. He has the power to grant pardon, to remit or suspend a sentence or punishment on an appeal for mercy. He can also commute even a death sentence to life imprisonment in respect of an offender sentenced to death by the Supreme Court.
- c) The Financial Functions of the President:
 - i. To introduce money bills the recommendation of the President is necessary.
 - ii. The annual budget that contains the estimates of income and expenditure of the Union Government for the ensuring year is placed before the Parliament. It is done so by the Finance Minister on behalf of the President.
 - iii. The President constitutes a finance commission every five years. The Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members who are appointed by the President.

Answer 4

- a) Our Constitution makes it necessary for the executive to consult qualified Judges for the appointment of the Supreme Court judges. Therefore, all the Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the President after consulting with the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. Every Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed only after the President has consulted the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court. The Chief Justice appointed is the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court. When the Chief Justice is unable to perform the duties of his office, by reason of absence or otherwise, the President appoints another Judge of the Supreme Court as the acting Chief Justice.
- b) A person can qualify to become a Judge of the Supreme Court if he/she:
- has been for at least five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or
 - has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or
 - is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- c) **Term of Office:** A Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of India hold office till the completion of 65 years of age. A Judge can resign from his office, by submitting his resignation letter to the President.

Removal of Judges: A judge can be removed from the office only if the President finds him guilty of misusing his power or misbehaving or acting against the provisions of the Constitution. But this can be done only after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House that are present and voting for such removal.

Answer 5

- a) The term Lok Adalat means 'People's Court'. It was set up by Legal Services Authorities on the recommendation of Justice P. N Bhagwati. They were set up to provide legal aid to those people who were not in a position to hire or engage lawyers or bear the expenses of legal proceedings. These courts helped in eliminating high costs and delays in imparting justice. The cases in these courts are settled informally and cordially with the involvement of conflicting parties.
- b) Lok Adalats are presided over by a group of judicial officers and other persons – they should possess the qualifications prescribed by the State. They attempt to affect compromises on agreement between the parties. All the decisions taken by the Lok Adalats are now deemed to be decrees of a civil court and shall be binding on the parties involved in the dispute. They mainly function to solve the disputes in a speedy manner and through compromise and settlement between the parties.
Example: On 6th October 1985, the Lok Adalats were held in Delhi for the first time which was inaugurated by justice P.N. Bhagwati. On this day, five Lok Adalats were held wherein 116 persons received compensation to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs from Delhi transport Corporation. These aggrieved people were contesting their motor claims since 1978-79.
- c) There are more than 3 crore 20 lakh pending cases in various courts all over India. Therefore, the need of the hour is that Lok Adalats are organised more frequently. These courts play an important role in the settlement of family quarrels, disputes between the neighbours and minor cases of injury and assault for the weaker sections of society as they are not able to afford the delay or the costs involved in court procedures. Hence, Lok Adalats have been set up to promote social justice by dissolving the disputes between the weaker sections of society. In Delhi, Lok Adalats have been set up permanently for settlement of disputes concerning Rajdhani Power Limited, Delhi Development Authority, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, Municipal Corporation and National Insurance Co. Ltd.

SECTION B
HISTORY**Answer 6**

- a) The British government took severe measures to discourage the wider participation of students in the Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Disciplinary action was taken against those students who participated, many of them were fined, expelled from schools and colleges, arrested and many a times beaten with lathis. Even the institutions whose students had participated were penalised; their grants-in-aid and other privileges were discontinued. Some of them were disaffiliated and their students were not permitted to compete for scholarships and were barred from all government services.
- b) The British government passed and used many Acts in order to suppress the movement. Acts like the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, the Explosive Substances Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, were used by the authorities in order to smother all forms of dissent.
- c) The leaders of the movement were harassed by the British government in every conceivable way. Tilak was tried for apparently 'seditious writings' in the newspaper 'Kesari' and in 1908, convicted and deported to Mandalay (Burma) to serve six years of imprisonment. Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai too were arrested and deported to Mandalay. Chidambaram Pillai and Harisarvottam Rao were imprisoned.

Answer 7

- a) The leader is Subhas Chandra Bose. The following are three important tactical issues that caused a rift between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose:
- Bose favoured the policy of large scale industrialisation. On the other hand, Gandhi preferred the idea of small scale industries to make villages self-sufficient.
 - Bose favoured the use of tact while dealing with opponents. He could not appreciate the openness with which Gandhi spoke putting forward his demands at the time of the session of the Second Round Table Conference in London.
 - The Tripuri Session of the Congress resulted in the widening of the rift between the two wings of the Congress party. The Left wing led by Bose wanted the Congress to help the people of the Princely States in their struggle for freedom, whereas Gandhi criticised their demand.
- b) The Forward Bloc was formed by Subhas Chandra Bose on May 3, 1939. Bose had had to resign from the Congress Presidentship earlier since there was no organised Left wing clique within the Congress to counter the opposition posed by the perceived Right wing supporting Gandhi. As a result, he felt an urgent need for a new Left wing party within the larger Congress organisation. Therefore, he formed the Forward Bloc.
- c) In 1940, Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. He went on a hunger strike while in prison. As his condition was worsening rapidly, the British government released him and put him under house arrest. However, on January 26, 1941, he escaped from his house and travelling through Peshawar and Russia reached Berlin. He founded Free India centres in Rome and Paris and continued his efforts to initiate an armed struggle against the British colonial government in India.

Answer 8

- a) The following are three important ways in which newspapers played a significant role in developing a strong national sentiment among the Indians:
- The Press helped in spreading the message of patriotism and modern liberal ideals of liberty, freedom, equality, home rule and independence.
 - The Press didn't mince words in criticising the British government and exposed the true nature of British rule in India.
 - It enabled the vast Indian population, spread across different regions and linguistic terrains, to exchange views, be in contact and organise joint political movements.
- b) The rediscovery of India's glorious past helped :
- to restore Indian populace's confidence and self respect. It had been eroded by the British systematically by presenting a skewed picture of Indian history.
 - to counter British propaganda that the Indians had never been able to rule themselves. This was deliberate colonial tactics in order to consolidate and perpetuate British rule in India.
- c) The British government developed modern means of transport and communication for economic exploitation, administrative convenience and military defense. A large network of roads was constructed followed by the laying down of the first railway line in 1853, linking Mumbai with Thane. In subsequent years, a large network of railway lines was laid across vast areas of the Indian hinterland. Besides encouraging trade and commerce, it also made it easier for political activists to travel across the country. The development of the modern postal system and the introduction of the telegraph also helped to unify the country to a great extent. Both these effectively revolutionised the process of information transmission and communication and helped Indians come in greater contact with one another.

Answer 9

- a) The following three factors were responsible for the formation of the Muslim League in India:
- Loss of Sovereignty by Mughal Rulers:** The British established their absolute rule over the Indian peninsula when they dethroned the Mughal rulers. Since the Mughal throne had a symbolic importance and emotional value for the common Muslims in India it was seen as an attack on Muslim identity itself. As a result, Muslims became bitter critics of British rule and vigorously participated in the 1857 rebellion. The British in response, persecuted Muslims after quelling the rebellion. However, after 1870, there was a sea of change in their attitude as there was a realisation that dividing Hindus and Muslims was necessary in order to quell the rising tide of nationalism. As a result, the colonial government adopted a policy of appeasement towards the Muslims and encouraged them to form their own political associations.
 - British Policy of Divide and Rule:** In order to maintain their hold over India, the British government began to follow their infamous policy of 'Divide and Rule'. In 1871, the government adopted a resolution which made Urdu the medium of instruction for Muslims in primary and secondary schools and increased the government aid to Muslim education institutions. Muslim rulers were portrayed as plunderers and Hindu rulers as being cruel to their Muslim subjects. The partition of Bengal was also publicised as a move in the interest of Muslims. Caste and religion fault lines were magnified on purpose through the press, posters, literature, etc, and communal leaders were accepted as authentic representatives of their communities.
 - Relative Backwardness of Muslim Community:** The communal and separatist trend of thinking grew among the Muslims because of their then relative backwardness in education, trade and industry. Because of the hostility of upper class Muslim zamindars and aristocrats towards the British, Muslims largely remained aloof from modern western education. Since the British also regarded them as responsible for the 1857 rebellion, they were discriminated against. Muslims were not very involved in the growth of any organised industry and didn't take advantage of western education to enter government services. As a result, they did not get influenced with liberalism as the Hindus of that time did.
- b) The Muslim Deputation made the following three demands to Lord Minto:
- Representation of Muslims in elected bodies on the basis of their political importance and not on their numerical strength.
 - Separate electorates for the Muslim community in the Provincial Council and the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - Preference to be given to Muslims while nominating members to the Viceroy's Council.

- c) The aims and objectives of the Muslim League were as follows:
- To promote among the Indian Muslims, support for the British government and to remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government in relation to Indian Muslims.
 - To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims and to represent their needs and aspirations to the government in mild and moderate language.
 - To prevent the rise of hostile feelings between the Muslim community and other communities in India.

Answer 10

- a) Following are the three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement:
- Khilafat Movement:** The treatment meted out by the British government to the Caliph of Turkey disturbed the Indian Muslims as he was seen as their religious head. As a result, they started the Khilafat Movement under the leadership of the Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, Hasrat Mohani, etc. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to achieve the much desired Hindu-Muslim unity and made efforts to make common cause with the Khilafat leaders. He was elected as the President of the All-India Khilafat Conference in 1919, and advised the Khilafat Committee to adopt a policy of non-cooperation with the British government. The Khilafat leaders agreed and campaigned accordingly. Thus, the Khilafat Movement furthered the cause of the Non-cooperation Movement.
 - Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy:** The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and the subsequent British reaction to it was a watershed event in the Indian freedom struggle. It led to a huge furore all over the country and hardened the Congress resolve to attain self government.
 - Rowlatt Act:** The Rowlatt Act of 1919, authorised the British government to arrest and imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. The authorities could arrest Indians without a warrant and could conduct his trial in seclusion. Also, the act implied severe restrictions on movements of individuals and suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus. This was seen as a major breach of trust by Indians who were expecting the British to deliver on their promise of providing self-government. Gandhiji appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to the Act but his plea fell on deaf ears.
- b) The following were the objectives of the Non-cooperation Movement:
- Attainment of self government within the British Empire if possible and outside if necessary.
 - Annulment of the Rowlatt Act and remedying the 'Punjab wrong', i.e., the British government should express its regret on the happenings in Punjab, particularly in Amritsar.
 - Remedying the 'Khilafat wrong', i.e., the British should adopt a lenient attitude towards Turkey and restore the old status of the Sultan of Turkey.

c) The programmes of the Non-cooperation Movement were as follows:

i. Boycott Programmes:

- Boycott of government schools, colleges and courts.
- Boycott of foreign goods.
- Boycott of elections to be held for the Councils as suggested by the reforms of 1919.
- Resignation from nominated seats in local bodies.
- Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
- Refusal to attend government functions.

ii. Swadeshi Programmes:

- Popularisation of Swadeshi and Khadi by reviving hand-spinning and hand- weaving.
- Establishment of national schools and colleges and private arbitration courts known as panchayats all over India.
- Development of unity between Hindus and Muslims.
- Removal of untouchability and other measures for Harijan welfare.
- Emancipation and upliftment of women.