

**ICSE Board**  
**Class X History & Civics**  
**Sample Paper – 3 Solution**

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**Answer 1**

- a) The President is the head of the Union Legislature.
- b) The Prime Minister is considered as the Constitutional Head of the Union. He/she is appointed by the President of India.
- c) The members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected by Universal Adult Franchise using the system of secret ballot.
- d) Original Jurisdiction of High Court means that the cases of some particular type can be brought directly to High Court i.e. it has the power to hear and decide cases at the first instance.
- e) When a No-Confidence motion is passed by the Lok Sabha the government that is currently in power has to resign.
- f) Family Courts were set up to enable speedy settlements of disputes in cases such as marriage and family affairs.
- g) The State Council of Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- h) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its own members by a simple majority of those present and voting. It is done soon after the newly elected House meets for the first time.
- i) The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges can be reduced under financial emergencies.
- j) A Commissioner's Court looks after the assessment and collection of revenues of all districts in a particular division.

**Answer 2**

- a) The Hindus requested the use of Hindi in the Devanagiri script for submitting of petitions in the court. They also requested that the summons and official announcements should be issued in both Hindi and Urdu. The government granted the request that was resented by the Muslims. This led to the formation of the Muslim League.
- b) The three 'P's used by the Early Nationalists of the Indian National Congress were Petitions, Prayers and Protests. Since it was the early period of struggle, the Early Nationalists sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems faced by the Indian masses.
- c) The following are the acts that interfered with the religion and customs of the Indians:

- i. The Act of 1850 passed by the British government replaced the Hindu Law of property and allowed a person converted to Christianity to inherit his ancestral property.
  - ii. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 was also resented by the conservative minded Indians.
- d)** The violation of human rights implies the denial of basic human rights to an individual. In other words, it means to treat an individual as if he/she is less than human and undeserving of any form of respect or dignity.
- e)** According to the Indian Independence Act, the Princely States would become independent and all powers exercised by the British authority would be terminated. All treaties, agreements made by the British with reference to the Princely States would lapse from August 15, 1947. They would be free to associate themselves with either of the two Dominions or be independent.
- f)** On September 1, 1939, the German army marched into Poland. As a result, France and Germany issued an ultimatum to Germany. In retaliation, Germany attacked France. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany. Thus, the invasion of Poland marked the onset of the Second World War.
- g)** The following important matters are required to be passed by not less than a two-thirds majority in the United Nations General Assembly:
- i. The election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council.
  - ii. Admission of new members.
  - iii. The suspension or expulsion of members.
  - iv. Budgetary issues.
- h)** The primary objective of the UNICEF is to look after the welfare of children. The specific target group are children in the developing countries. Low cost community based services in maternal and child health are provided. Also, nutrition and immunisation is provided under the various UNICEF projects.
- i)** 'Blitzkrieg' is the name of the war tactic used by Germany against the Allies. It involved the use of great speed and force and was hence known as 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightening war'.
- j)** The International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in the following areas:
- i. Against the background that a large number of treaties provide that disputes are submitted to the Court.
  - ii. Its jurisdiction extends to:
    - Disputes pertaining to the interpretation of international law, and
    - Reparation, i.e. compensation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

**PART II**

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

**SECTION A****CIVICS****Answer 3****a) Relations with the Parliament:**

- i. The Prime Minister is said to be the leader of the House as he is the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha. He is the chief spokesperson of the Government in the Parliament as he makes important announcements regarding national policies on the floor of the House.
- ii. If and when his ministers are in a difficulty while being attacked by the opposition party, the Prime Minister comes to their rescue. If there is a heated debate in the House or an ugly situation arises, the matter generally ends with the intervention of the Prime Minister.
- iii. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President summons and prorogues the sessions of the Parliament.

**b) Relations with the President:**

- i. The Prime Minister is the link between the President and the Council of Ministers. Our Constitution states that it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union and the proposals for legislation.
- ii. The Prime Minister chooses his ministers, and on his advice the President appoints them. These ministers can also be dismissed on his advice.
- iii. The President is advised by the Prime Minister on various appointments for posts such as the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Governors and the Ambassadors.

**c) Check on the powers and the authority of the Prime Minister**

- i. Though the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party, he has to ensure that he gets continuous support of his ministers and his party.
- ii. In coalition government, the Prime Minister does not enjoy absolute powers. His position at times becomes more vulnerable in the Lok Sabha.
- iii. Opposition parties may question and criticise the policies of the Prime Minister if it is not in the interest of the people.
- iv. The media and the public opinion act as effective check on the powers and authority of the Prime Minister.

**Answer 4****a) Various categories of Ministers:** There are three categories of ministers:

- i. Cabinet Ministers: These are the most important members of the Council of Ministers. They hold important portfolios such as Home, Defence, Finance, External Affairs, Railways, etc. A Cabinet minister is in charge of a Ministry and sometimes more than one Ministry. They are the only ones who have the right

- to attend the meetings of the Cabinet. They together determine the policy and programme of the Government.
- ii. **Ministers of State:** They are the second category of Ministers who may or may not hold an independent charge of any portfolios. Neither the Prime Minister consults them nor do they attend the meetings unless they are specially invited when matters concerning their departments are considered.
  - iii. **Deputy Ministers:** They are the third category of ministers who assist the Cabinet Ministers and the Council of Ministers. They are the junior ministers who are placed under the senior ministers to assist them. They take no part in cabinet deliberations.
- b) Every minister before entering upon his office takes the Oath of Office and Secrecy. In the Oath of Office, the Ministers swear to:
- i. bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
  - ii. uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
  - iii. faithfully and conscientiously discharge his duties without fear or favour, action or ill-will.
- In the Oath of Secrecy, the Minister swears not to directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any one any matter which is brought for consideration except as may be required for the discharge of his duties.
- c) According to the Constitution, the ministers hold their office during the pleasure of the President. The President has little power in this regard, because the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are directly responsible to the Lok Sabha and can remain in office as long as they enjoy the majority support of Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers, they have to collectively resign.

### Answer 5

- a) Out of the two houses, the Lok Sabha is considered more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. The reasons are:
  - i. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people and therefore they have an upper hand in the Parliament.
  - ii. In case of money bills, the Rajya Sabha has no power as these bills; related to taxation or expenditure, - originate in the Lok Sabha.
- b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its members. Two of his/her functions during the session of Parliament are:
  - i. He/she presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha and maintains decorum in the house during parliamentary proceedings.
  - ii. He/she prepares an agenda for the House and allocates time to various items on the agenda. He also fixes priorities and decides what needs to be discussed first.
- c) Four ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers are:

- i. **Control over the government:** The Lok Sabha has the empowerment to pass a no-confidence motion against the ruling party. In case, the motion is passed, the government with its ministry has to resign.
- ii. **Monetary Controls:** The Parliament can exercise monetary control over the government by voting for a reduction in the budget. The Parliament appoints the Public Accounts Committee to look into Government expenditure.
- iii. **Adjournment Motions:** The Parliament can exercise its control over the Government through the Adjournment Motion which is generally allowed on serious matters such as discrimination of minorities, man-made calamities, atrocities, etc.
- iv. **Other motions of censure:** The Government may be brought to book through a number of other motions which if passed would amount to no-confidence.

## SECTION B

### HISTORY

#### Answer 6

- a) Between the years 1896 to 1900, India suffered from terrible famines that caused the loss of nearly ninety lakh lives. But the British administration did nothing to provide relief and instead spent vulgar amounts of money on the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. This led to a lot of resentment among the Indian masses and made them realise that they could not depend on a foreign government to provide them relief and welfare. This anger towards the British government provided a boost to the ideology of Assertive Nationalism.
- b) Leaders owing allegiance to the nationalist school of thought, like Rajnarain Bose and Ashwani Kumar Dutt in Bengal and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar in Maharashtra, got the opportunity to lead the national movement in the 20th century. The most prominent nationalist leaders belonging to the Assertive Nationalist group were Lokmanya Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghose. These leaders believed in total submission of the individual to the cause of the country and advocated complete Swaraj or independence from British colonial rule.
- c) Lord Curzon partitioned the province of Bengal under the pretext of administrative convenience. However, the real motive was to drive a wedge between the Hindu nationalists in the west of Bengal and the Muslim nationalists in the east. This was understood by the Congress leaders and other political workers and the Swadeshi and Boycott movements were launched to oppose the move. However, Curzon's administration put down the protests with draconian laws and repressive methods. The utter disregard shown to public opinion on this matter made Indians aware that moderate methods of protest were of little significance and that a more militant approach was necessary while dealing with British imperialism.

**Answer 7**

- a) Non-violence or ahimsa means non-killing or avoiding injury. However, for Gandhi, non-violence meant avoiding injury to anything on earth by thought, word or deed. According to him, non-violence is not a negative concept. It is in fact a positive and active course of action. It is the virtue of the strong which requires benevolence and sympathy. Mahatma Gandhi led the national movement strictly on the basis of the principle of non-violence.
- b) Crops had failed in the Kheda district of Gujarat and the peasants were not in a position to pay land revenue to the British government. However, the British authorities refused to forgo the revenue, turning a blind eye to the plight of the Indian farmers. Gandhiji organised the peasants to offer satyagraha against this injustice. He told the peasants to refuse to pay the land revenue. As a result of the intensity of this agitation of the peasants, British government was forced to arrive at a settlement. In hindsight, it was the Kheda satyagraha agitation that established the deep connect between the urban working class and the nationalist struggle for independence led by Gandhi.
- c) Non-cooperation is 'a way of protesting in which one does not cooperate with the evil doer.' Though Gandhi had urged Indians to cooperate with the British during the First World War, events like the Khilafat wrongs, the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Jalianwala Bagh massacre disillusioned him completely. As a result, Gandhi began asking his followers not to assist the foreign government in ruling over them. Explaining his concept of non-cooperation Gandhi explained that "Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good."

**Answer 8**

- a) The personality in the image is Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan.  
In the initial years of his public life, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan believed that Hindus and Muslims were one nation. He founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh which had both Hindu and Muslim patrons. However, under the influence of the British Principal of the college, from 1880 he began to express the opinion that the interests of Hindus and Muslims were different. He founded the United Indian Patriotic Association in 1888 as a reaction against the supposedly Hindu dominated Indian National Congress. He was led to believe that since Hindus formed the majority of the Indian population, Muslims would be dominated and persecuted in case of a British withdrawal from India. Hence he felt that the continuance of British rule was a 'guarantee for the welfare and progress of the community.' Therefore, he declared that if the educated Muslims support the British, the latter would reward them with government jobs and other special favours.
- b) The following are the two factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League:
  - i. **The Hindi-Urdu Controversy** - In the United Provinces (present Uttar Pradesh), Urdu was the court language and all the petitions to the offices and courts were submitted in Urdu. This was seen as an injustice as a majority of the population in the United Provinces spoke Hindi. As a result, in 1900 the

government instructed that petitions were to be submitted in Hindi, in the Devanagiri script, and the court summons and official announcements were to be issued in Hindi and Urdu. The Muslims resented this decision and hence clashed with the Hindi speaking Hindu population over this issue.

- ii. **Foundation of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association (1893)** – In order to counter the growing popularity of the Congress, the British encouraged the formation of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (M.A.O.) Defence Association in the year 1893. Principal Beck of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh was its secretary. The British motive behind this was to ensure the loyalty of the Muslims to the Raj and thus prevent them from participating in any anti-British political activities.
- c) Even though Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal under the pretext of administrative efficiency, the real motive was to divide the Hindus and Muslims in order to quell the rising tide of Indian nationalism. The British claimed that the new province would have a Muslim majority and hence would never be dominated by the Hindus. Some sections of the Muslim community bought this argument. A section of the Muslims in East Bengal, led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, even welcomed the partition.

### Answer 9

- a) Before the Congress could start its proposed Quit India Movement, the British government acted with swift repressive measures. In the early hours of August 9, Gandhi and other prominent Congress leaders were arrested and taken to unknown destinations and the Congress was once again declared illegal. Although the whole country had erupted in a nationalist fervor and strikes and demonstrations were intense, the British authorities *lathi-charged* and fired upon them on a huge scale.
- b) The British government resorted to draconic measures in order to smother the Quit India Movement. The Press was completely muzzled and the demonstrating crowds were machine gunned and even bombed from the air. Activists were arrested indiscriminately and prisoners were badly tortured. The police and especially the secret police reigned supreme during this time. Nearly ten thousand people were killed and sixty thousand were arrested by the end of 1942. The military took control of many towns and cities. The villages that rebelled had to pay heavy fines and the villagers had to tolerate mass floggings.  
The leaders of the movement were also not spared. Gandhiji was detained at the Agha Khan Palace in Pune and the other prominent leaders were sent to jail in the Ahmednagar Fort.
- c) The following are five important factors that underline the impact of the Quit India Movement:
  - i. It demonstrated the depth of the nationalist feeling that had penetrated the Indian hinterland and the people's great capacity for struggle and sacrifice for political freedom.

- ii. The movement made it clear that the British would no longer be able to rule India against the wishes of Indians.
- iii. It was a major mass uprising in the history of India. All communities like the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis participated in it. Also, the people of the Princely States played an active role.
- iv. The Quit India Movement strengthened the Congress Socialist Party due to its important role in the sustenance of the movement. Its leader Jai Prakash Narayan became almost a legendary figure and the party continued its underground movement till 1944.
- v. After the suppression of the Quit India Movement, the Constitutional question remained dormant till the close of the War in 1945.

**Answer 10**

- a) The British Government of India declared its participation in the Second World War without consulting the Congress or the elected members of the Central Legislature. The Congress leaders pointed out the absurdity of an enslaved nation aiding other nations in their 'fight for freedom and democracy'. They therefore demanded that India must be declared free or at least have effective power before it could actively participate in the War. The Viceroy Lord Linlithgow could not give any such assurance and said Dominion Status for India was the only concession he could make. This was considered as grossly inadequate by the Congress. As a result, the party asked its ministries to resign.
- b) The resignation of the Congress Ministries in 1939 had the following implications:
  - i. The Viceroy was happy with this development because the Congress had controlled several provinces after the election of 1937. The resignation of the party's ministries meant that it no longer had any technical say in how the matters of the State were run. Also, it lost the political fibre and legitimacy that the election victory had lent the Congress.
  - ii. The ministries in Punjab, Bengal and Sind did not resign in order to win the goodwill and favour of the British government.
  - iii. The Muslim League was jubilant over the resignation of the Congress ministries and offered a hand of friendship to the British government. It celebrated the day when the Congress ministries resigned as a 'day of deliverance and thanks-giving'.
- c) The international compulsions forced the British government to seek some sort of a settlement or understanding with the Congress. As a result, on August 8, 1940, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow proposed the 'August Offer'. The Congress rejected the offer outright since it assured the minorities, especially the Muslim League, that until and unless they agreed to a particular Constitutional scheme, the government would not move further. The Muslim League also did not accept the offer as it did not give a clear assurance for the establishment of Pakistan.