

ICSE Board
Class X History and Civics
H.C.G – Paper 1
Board Paper Solution – 2016

PART – I

Answer 1

- (a) Residuary powers of the Parliament mean that it can make laws with respect to all those matters which are not mentioned in any of the three Lists—Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- (b) The normal term of office for the Lok Sabha is 5 years unless it is dissolved earlier.
- (c) An ordinary bill is that one subject wherein the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy co-equal powers in legislation of laws.
- (d) In the absence of the Vice President of India (Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha), the Deputy Chairman elected by the Rajya Sabha presides over its meeting and performs all the functions and duties of the Chairman.
- (e) The Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (f) It is through the official process of Impeachment that the President can be removed from his office.
- (g) After each General Election to the Lok Sabha and at the Commencement of the first session of each year, the President addresses a Joint Session of the Parliament.
- (h) The Court of the District Judge is the highest civil court in a district.
- (i) Judicial Review of a High Court means that it can declare any law passed by the state legislatures as null and void if it violates the fundamental rights or any other provision of the Constitution. The High Court also enjoys the power of considering the constitutional validity of any state law or executive order.
- (j) The term Lok Adalat means 'People's Court'. It was set up by Legal Services Authorities on the recommendation of Justice P. N. Bhagwati. Lok Adalats were set up to provide legal aid to people who were not in a position to hire or engage lawyers or bear the expenses of legal proceedings.

Answer 2

- (a) By 1857, the Mughal dynasty had already been rendered irrelevant by the British political domination. The Mughal Emperor had become a mere titular ruler of Delhi and the real power was held by the English East India Company officials. After the 1857 rebellion was unsuccessful, Bahadur Shah Zafar was deported to Yangon and the Mughal dynasty officially came to an end.
- (b) The names of the presidents who presided over the first two sessions of the Indian National Congress are Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (c) When the decision to partition the Province of Bengal was announced, Lord Curzon put forward several flimsy arguments as the cause behind the partition. He said that the Province of Bengal was too large to be administered by a single provincial government. In this context, Lord Curzon further stated that the partition of Bengal was necessary for administrative efficiency.
- (d) The famous pact which demonstrated the unity between the Congress and the Muslim League was called the Lucknow Pact. It was signed in 1916.
- (e) It was at the 1929 Session that the Indian National Congress passed the famous Poorna Swaraj Resolution. The Congress President unfurled the Indian flag for the first time at this session, and Indians were asked to observe 26 January as Independence Day.
- (f) The Indian National Army proved to be a watershed event. It proved to the British that apart from non-violent resistance, Indians could explore the option of armed struggle as well and that it could prove to be a serious threat to British colonialism. It gave a major boost to the mainstream nationalist morale and intensified the efforts of the non-violent nationalists towards Indian independence.
- (g) The experience of working with the Muslim League in the interim government had taught the Congress that it would be impossible to work with them and that it could not have a joint administration with the League. Also, a smaller India with a strong centre was considered better than a big federation with a weak centre. Hence, the Indian National Congress accepted the Mountbatten Plan.
- (h) The explosion of nuclear devices over Hiroshima and Nagasaki made Japan surrender to the Allies in August 1945.
- (i) UNICEF: United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- (j) The Tiananmen Square Massacre and the Rwandan Genocide are two important examples of human rights violations.

PART - II
SECTION A

Answer 3

- (a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its own members by a simple majority of those who are present and voting. It is done soon after the newly elected House meets for the first time.

The two disciplinary functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are

- She/he has to maintain order in the House. When members become uncontrollable, she/he may have to order them to withdraw. Also, she/he has the right to suspend members if they disregard the authority of the Chair. He can also adjourn the House in case of disorder.
- The Speaker can expunge indecent and unparliamentary words used by the members in the House.

- (b) Two conditions of Anti-Defection Law under which a Member of Parliament can be disqualified are

- If a member of a party who is a parliamentarian abandons his membership from a party or votes or abstains from voting contrary to the directions issued by the party.
- A nominated Member of Parliament belonging to any party can be disqualified if she/he gives up her/his membership and abstains from voting contrary to the directions of the party.

- (c) The Lok Sabha is considered more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because of the following reasons:

- Motion of No-Confidence can be moved and passed only in the Lok Sabha. If it is passed, the Government has to resign. As the Rajya Sabha does not have any power over such motion, it is considered not to have real power over the executive.
- Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. Also, after it is passed from the Lok Sabha, it is then sent to the Rajya Sabha, where it can be deliberated on for up to 14 days.
- In case of a deadlock over an ordinary bill, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails as its numerical strength is double that of the Rajya Sabha.

Answer 4

- (a) The President is indirectly elected by the members of the Electoral College consisting of
- The elected members of both houses of Parliament
 - The elected members of the State Legislature Assemblies, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry. Nominated members of either House of the Parliament and State Assemblies are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College. A presidential candidate will have to be proposed by 50 members of the Electoral College (MPs and MLAs) and seconded by another 50 members. Earlier this requirement was 10 proposers and 10 seconders. This was increased by an ordinance promulgated in June 1997 that became an Act of Parliament on 29th August 1997. The ordinance also raised the security deposit of the candidate for the presidential election from ₹2,500 to ₹15,000.
- (b) The President is empowered to proclaim the following three types of emergencies:
- **National of General Emergency:** If there is a danger of foreign aggression or danger to the peace and security of the country because of civil war, insurgency or any other such cause.
 - **Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery:** If the constitutional machinery has broken down or there is a deadlock because of political uncertainties or otherwise (Article 356).
 - **Financial Emergency:** If a setback to the financial stability or credit feasibility of the country has occurred or is likely to occur.
- (c) The four 'Executive Powers' of the President are
- **The President is the head of the Indian Union.** All executive orders are issued by the Prime Minister and his cabinet in the name of the President.
 - All key appointments are made in the name of the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet. The President appoints
 - ❖ The Prime Minister (the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha) and his Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 - ❖ The Chief Justice and the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
 - ❖ The Governors of the states, Lt-Governors and the Chief Commissioners of the Union Territories.
 - ❖ The Attorney General, the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India.
 - ❖ The Chairman and the members of the Union Public Service Commission.
 - **President's rule is imposed over states** if there is a breakdown of the state machinery or if no party can prove its majority on the floor of the House.
 - **Administration of the Union Territories and the border areas** is the responsibility of the President.

Answer 5

- (a) A person can qualify to become the Judge of the Supreme Court if he/she
- i. Is a citizen of India and
 - ii. Has been a Judge of a High Court or of two more such courts in succession for at least five years or
 - iii. Has been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years or
 - iv. Is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- (b)
- i. The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice of India and not more than 25 other judges, until the Parliament by law prescribes a larger number of judges.
 - ii. 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.
- (c) **Original Jurisdiction:** It means that the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and determine in the first instance the cases which cannot be moved in any other court than the Supreme Court.
- i. The Supreme Court entertains original jurisdiction in the cases of dispute between
 - The Government of India and one or more states or
 - Between the Government of India and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other or
 - Between two or more statesExceptional cases wherein the Supreme Court does not extend its original jurisdiction are
 - A dispute arising out of treaty, agreement which is in operation
 - In certain other matters such as inter-state water disputes, matters referred to the Finance Commission and
 - Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the union and the states
 - ii. **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** The Supreme Court also extends its original jurisdiction to cases of violation of the Fundamental Rights of individuals, and the court can issue several writs for the enforcement of these

- rights. An individual is allowed to approach the Supreme Court in case of violation of fundamental rights.
- iii. **Transfer of cases from Lower Courts:** Under Article 139A, inserted by the 44th Amendment in 1978, the Supreme Court may transfer the cases from one or more High Courts to itself if these are related to the questions of law or cases of great importance.
 - iv. **Interpretation of the Constitution:** All the cases which require interpretation of the Constitution have to be directly filed in the Supreme Court.

SECTION B

Answer 6

Causes of the Revolt of 1857:

(a) Political Causes

Doctrine of Lapse: Lord Dalhousie successfully annexed many Indian states to the English East India Company. This was done by using the provisions of the Doctrine of Lapse. This led to extreme resentment among the successors of rulers who died without a natural heir.

Policy of Expansion: The British authorities annexed many independent Indian states on one pretext or the other. As a result, the Company became the supreme ruling power in India and the rest of the ruling class became mere puppets in their hands.

Annexation of Awadh: On 13 February 1856, Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh to the Company's territories. This was done under the pretext of alleged misrule by the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. However, this led to a lot of resentment among the ruling elite of Awadh and the Indian sepoys working under the East India Company.

(b) Military Causes

Ill-treatment of Indian soldiers: The East India Company discriminated against their Indian sepoys. They were poorly paid, ill-fed and badly housed. They were forbidden from wearing any caste or sectarian marks, beads or turbans. As a result, there was resentment among the Indian troops.

General Service Enlistment Act: The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 required Indian soldiers to be sent overseas for deployment if required. However, traditionally, it was a taboo for Brahmins to cross the seas. Hindus reacted negatively to this decision which was taken in complete disregard to their religious beliefs.

Larger Proportion of Indians in the British Army: In 1856, the Company army had 2,38,000 Indians and 45,322 British soldiers. Dalhousie had recommended the recruitment of more British troops, but it was not done at that point of time. As a result, it became easier for the rebelling Indian troops to overwhelm their British colleagues.

(c) Economic Causes

Exploitation of Economic Resources: Under British rule, India was turned into an exporter of raw materials such as raw cotton, raw silk, indigo, tea and food grains. British goods were brought in either duty free or at nominal duty rates. On the other hand, Indian products were subjected to high import duties in England. Indian handmade goods were not in a position to compete with machine-made British goods. This resulted in the ruin of Indian industry, unemployment among artisans, reduction in agricultural surplus and a steep increase in the price of raw materials.

Drain of Wealth: Till the Battle of Plassey (1757), the British brought gold into India to buy Indian cotton and silk. However, after the conquest of Bengal, the purchase was done with the surplus revenue from Bengal profits acquired from duty-free inland trade. This unilateral transfer of wealth from India to England is called the 'Drain of Wealth'. The drain included the salaries, incomes and savings of the Englishmen, British expenditure in India on military goods, office establishments, interest on debts and military expeditions.

Decay of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts: Because of the British policy of preferential treatment to British businesses, Indian industries were gradually destroyed. By the middle of the 19th century, export of cotton and silk goods had practically ceased. The misery of the unemployed artisans was further complemented by the disappearance of their traditional patrons and buyers, i.e. the princes, chieftains and *zamindars*.

Inhuman Treatment of Indigo Cultivators: Indigo cultivation had proved to be extremely beneficial for the British planters. However, the conditions of work were horrible for the Indian peasants. They were forced to plant only indigo on their lands, and if they disobeyed, their crops would be destroyed and cattle confiscated as punishment.

Answer 7

(a) Causes for Gandhiji to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement:

Khilafat Movement: The treatment meted out by the British government to the Caliph of Turkey disturbed 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 and Hasrat Mohani. 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.

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 an Indian without a warrant and could conduct his trial in seclusion. Also, the Act implied severe restrictions on the movement of individuals and the

suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus. These were 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.

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy: The Jallianwala 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.

- (b) The Uprising of 1942 was named the 'Quit India Movement'. Two causes of the Uprising of 1942:

Failure of the Cripps' Mission: The Cripps Mission was sent to India under Stafford Cripps for suggesting constitutional reforms in India. However, the proposals of the Mission were soundly rejected by all sections of Indian society for the following reasons:

- The Cripps' Mission did not mention any plan of political independence for India in the near future.
- The plan proposed the partition of India.
- The Muslim League was against the creation of a single union. The Cripps proposals did not accept the two-nation theory and refused to recognise the right of self-determination of the Muslims.
- The Hindu Mahasabha rejected the proposals as it was against the partition of India.
- The Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and labour leaders refused to accept the proposals as they provided no safeguards for their interests.

Japanese Threat: As Gandhi said, the British presence in India was an invitation for the Japanese to attack her. The withdrawal of the British would remove the bait. The Indian nationalists did not want to fall into the clutches of Japanese slavery from British colonial domination. To ensure that this did not happen, the Quit India Movement was launched.

- (c) Following were the different ways in which the Non-Cooperation Movement affected the nature and course of the broader Indian National Movement:

Indian National Movement became a Mass Movement: For the first time since its inception, the national movement developed a true mass character with the participation of different classes—workers, peasants, women, children, students and professionals—in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Instillation of Confidence among Indians: The Non-Cooperation Movement instilled a new confidence among the Indian nationalists and made them believe that they could fight the mighty British Empire and gain independence from it.

The Congress became a Party of Action: The Non-Cooperation Movement turned the Indian National Congress from a deliberative body to an action-oriented one. The mass character of the movement boosted the radical elements within the Congress.

Fostered Communal Harmony: With the assimilation of the Khilafat demands within the programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement, there developed a semblance of Hindu-Muslim unity within the larger confines of the Indian National Movement.

Promotion of Social Reforms: As a result of the benign programmatic ideals of the movement, major progress was made in the avenue of social reforms. Untouchability was made undesirable within the Hindu social fold and efforts were taken to assimilate the downtrodden within the national mainstream.

Answer 8

(a) The Boycott and Swadeshi movements had a significant impact on the Anti-Partition Movement in the following ways:

Mass Character of the Movement: The Swadeshi Movement attracted a large number of people belonging to varied sections of Indian society. This was the first time that so many people had participated in a mass movement. Many *zamindars* who had been loyal to the colonial government earlier joined the movement. The participation of women and students was an essential factor which increased the importance of the movement manifold. Despite British attempts to veer the Muslim community away from the nationalist cause, many Muslim leaders such as Abdul Rasul, Guznavi and Liaqut Hussain joined the movement and mobilised people.

Economic Nationalism: The Swadeshi and Boycott movements were insistent on economic self-reliance, which meant an assertion of self-confidence. It aimed at the promotion of indigenous industries for strengthening the country. This explicit influence on self-reliance gave a much needed stimulus to the cottage industries and to large-scale enterprises. Many textile mills, soap and match factories, and handloom weaving concerns were founded. This improved the demand for Swadeshi goods and in turn gave a boost to the production. The establishment of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand began the production of indigenous iron and steel. Because of the Swadeshi spirit, the capital of this company came from Indians. Many joint stock banks were founded by *mahajans* and *zamindars*. Acharya P.C. Ray set up the Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Stores. Rabindranath Tagore also helped in opening a Swadeshi store.

Cultural Impact: As a result of the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, there was a spurt of nationalist poetry, prose and journalism. Many famous patriotic songs were written by nationalist poets like Rabindranath Tagore, Rajani Kant Sen, Syed Abu Mohammed and Mukunda Das. Many classic articles on freedom, liberty and self-reliance were produced in the press. Aurobindo Ghose fostered nationalist feelings through his writings. Bankimchandra's novel *Anandmath* though written earlier, was much in demand because of the song 'Bande Mataram'. It was seen as a war cry

of the nationalists. Journals and newspapers such as *Kesari*, *Mahratta* and *Yugantar* furthered the cause of the movement.

(b) The following three factors were responsible for the formation of the Muslim League:

Loss of Sovereignty by Mughal Rulers: The British established their absolute rule over the Indian peninsula when they dethroned the Mughal rulers. Because the Mughal throne had a symbolic importance and emotional value for the common Muslims in India, it was seen as an attack on the 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 the Muslims after quelling the rebellion. However, after 1870, there was a sea change in their attitude as there was a realisation that dividing the Hindus and Muslims was necessary 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: 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 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 and literature, 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. Because the British also regarded them as responsible for the 1857 rebellion, they were discriminated against. Muslims were not involved in the growth of any organised industry and did not 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.

(c) Aims and objectives of the Muslim League:

- 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 further the political interests and rights of the Muslim community 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 9

(a) The leader in the picture is Benito Mussolini. He was the leader of the Fascist Party of Italy and later became Italy's dictator. He occupied the Islands of Rhodes, Dodecanese and the city of Fiume. He also forcibly captured Abyssinia in 1936. When this led to outrage in the League of Nations, he withdrew Italy's membership from the League.

(b) Three factors which led to the rise of Fascism in Italy:

Discontent after the Treaty of Versailles: Italy joined the Allies in the First World War to gain territories of Turkey and Germany. However, by the Treaty of Versailles, she managed to secure only Southern Tyrol and Trentino, and the coastal regions of Dalmatia.

Economic Crisis: Italy suffered heavy losses during the First World War in terms of life and property. After the war, she faced large-scale unemployment, especially among soldiers. There was also a severe shortage of food grains.

Political Instability: Democracy was introduced in Italy for the first time in 1919. However, the elections failed to give a clear majority to any one party. As a result, there was severe political instability in the country and between 1919 and 1922, Italy saw the rule of six coalition governments. The coalitions had to have several parties within their fold, which in turn resulted in fragmented policy-making and execution. These coalition governments were not able to deal with crises such as unemployment, strikes and riots which took place during 1921–22. This situation was exploited by the Fascists under Mussolini who promised a strong and decisive national government.

(c) Similarities between Fascism and Nazism:

- Both ideologies had faith in totalitarian rule. Both despised democracy and its political institutions.
- Both ideologies held the view that the State is supreme and it could suppress the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.
- Both upheld one party and one leader for a State.
- Both believed in aggressive nationalism and imperialism.
- Both regarded war as an instrument for furthering national interests.
- Both preferred ultra nationalistic, anti-communist and anti-democratic rule.

Question 10**(a)** Three functions of WHO:

- The WHO assists countries in improving their health system by building up infrastructure, especially manpower, institutions and services for the individual and the community.
- The WHO provides important drugs required for proper medical care. It has a programme intended to immunise children against six major diseases—measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.
- It promotes research aimed at discovering the cure and prevention of diseases. For example, it arranged for the investigation of cancer and heart diseases in laboratories in many countries to identify disease-causing organisms, to improve vaccines and to train research workers.

(b) The Court is composed of 15 judges who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of people who are nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The process falls under Article 4–19 of the International Court of Justice statute. Article 6 of the statute states that all judges should be ‘elected regardless of their nationality among persons of high moral character’ who are either qualified for the highest judicial office in their home states or known as lawyers with sufficient competence in international law.**(c)** Four functions of the General Assembly:

- To consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security.
- 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.
- 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.
- To initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation.