

MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **HISTORY AND CIVICS**

BOARD PAPER – 2015

ANSWERSHEET

PART - I

Answer 1

- (a) The two houses of the Indian Parliament are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The President nominates two representatives belonging to the Anglo-Indian community.
- (c) Quorum is the minimum number of members required, i.e. one-tenth of the total strength of the House, to hold the meetings of the Lok Sabha. If the quorum is not met then the Speaker has the right to adjourn the meeting.
- (d) One provision of the Constitution which clearly establishes the supremacy of the Lok Sabha with regards to money bill is that it can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- (e) At the Centre, the law is promulgated by the President. It can be promulgated when the Parliament is not in session and a law needs to be urgently enacted.
- (f) Generally, the President acts on the advise of the Council of Ministers at the Centre. However, in some circumstances he acts as per his discretion. One such power is when no political party enjoys the majority in the Lok Sabha, the President has the freedom to decide who should be appointed as the Prime Minister.
- (g) One qualification necessary for the election of the President of India is that he/she should be citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age at the time of election.
- (h) The Vice-President is considered as the Chairman or the Presiding Officer of the Rajya Sabha.
- (i) When a 'Vote of No-confidence' is passed against an minister in the Lok Sabha, the government which is currently in power has to resign.
- (j) The Lok Adalat means 'The People's Court.' One advantage of the Lok Adalat is that it works in the spirit of compromise and delivers speedy and inexpensive justice.

Answer 2

- (a) The two administrative changes which the British government brought about regarding the East India Company's rule in India are as follows:
 - (i) It was declared that the administration of the British colony in India would be removed from the English East India Company and that India would be governed directly by and in the name of the Queen of England.
 - (ii) The Office of the Secretary of State was created which would exercise all the powers earlier vested in the Court of Directors or the Board of Control.

- (b) Following are two important contributions of Jyotiba Phule which helped in preparing the ground for the National Movement:
 - (i) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule established the Satya Shodhak Samaj in the year 1873. The aim of this organisation was to attain social justice for the suppressed sections of the Indian society.
 - (ii) He also laid the foundation of the 'widow remarriage' movement in Maharashtra and worked tirelessly for the education of women.
- * (c) The Home Rule League was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant with the objective of the achieving Home Rule, i.e., self-government within the British Empire.
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale is regarded as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi. It is so believed because he played an important role in both, Gandhi coming back to India permanently, and as well as Gandhi's decision to not involve himself in India's political life immediately after return. It was because of Gokhale's advice that Gandhi chose to travel through the length and breadth of India's rural hinterland first and understand the situation here.
- (e) Following are the two causes for the rise of Assertive Nationalism:
 - (i) Many leaders within the Indian National Congress had become frustrated with the British authorities. They had realised that the so called British idea of 'justice' and 'fairplay' was nothing but colonial propaganda and that the British never intended to devolve any power to the Indians.
 - (ii) The Early Nationalists had failed to achieve anything concrete. They insisted on constitutional agitation and refused to do anything when faced with government apathy and suppression, clinging to their belief in the British sense of justice. As a result, the young emerging leadership within the Congress, i.e., the Assertive Nationalists, had become frustrated with them.
- (f) The Simon Commission was rejected by the Congress as it had no Indians members. This was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination by the members of the Congress.
- (g) The Forward Bloc was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose. One of its important objectives was the establishment of socialism in India.
- * (h) Fascism means autocracy or dictatorship where the power of the State is vested in a single person and it is obligatory for all others to obey his/her orders.
 - (i) The two rival blocs formed in Europe before World War I were the 'Triple Entente' and the 'Triple Alliance'.
 - (j) Non-Alignment is the international policy of a sovereign State according to which it does not align itself to any of the power blocs. However, at the same time, it actively participates in international affairs with a view to preserve and promote world peace, harmony and cooperation. The Non-Aligned Movement was launched by the newly independent colonies of Asia and Africa in order to preserve their sovereignty and avoid getting dragged into the Cold War.

PART - II
SECTION - A

Answer 3

- (a) The maximum strength of the members of the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is 250 members. Out of the 250 members, 238 are elected by the States in the Union, while 12 are nominated by the President from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in matters such as literature, science, art and social science.
- (b) The qualifications required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha are:
- (i) She/he should be an Indian citizen.
 - (ii) She/he should be at least 30 years and above.
 - (iii) She/he should not hold any office of profit under the government.
 - (iv) She/he should not be a proclaimed criminal.
 - (v) She/he should be of a sound mind.
 - (vi) She/he should have her/his name in the electoral list in any part of the country.
 - (vii) She/he should not be an insolvent, i.e. should not be in debt, and have the ability to pay her/his financial commitments.
- (c) **Term of the House:** Each member of the Rajya Sabha has a 6 year term. One-third of its total members retire every two years and new members are elected to fill the vacated seats. Therefore, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house which is not subject to dissolution like the Lok Sabha.
- Two Legislative Powers:**
- (i) Money bills cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
 - (ii) No bill can become a law unless passed by both the Houses of the Parliament.
 - (iii) When there is a case of disagreement, the President can summon both the Houses in a joint meeting.

Answer 4

- (a) (i) The President is the Constitutional Head of the Union Government of India and is also the Supreme commander of the Defense Forces of India.
- (ii) **Collective Responsibility:** The Council of Ministers, as a single body, has a responsibility towards the Lok Sabha for the Government's general conduct of affairs. If any minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, all the ministers of the government collectively have to resign from the office. This is known as Collective Responsibility.
- (iii) **Individual Responsibility:** Individual Responsibility means that each minister is answerable to the President for the department under his care. Members of the Parliament are entitled to question the ministers and the ministers are responsible for the actions or negligence of their respective departments.
- (b) (i) The Prime Minister is the leader of the Cabinet. He presides over the meetings and the proceedings of the Cabinet.

- (ii) The Constitution gives the Prime Minister the liberty to choose his Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers and appoint them. He also allocates them various portfolios.
- (iii) The Prime Minister presides over Cabinet meetings and decides their agenda. After listening to the views of the numerous Cabinet Ministers in such meetings, he also determines the future course of action for the concerned Ministries.
- (iv) The resignation of the Prime Minister is considered to be the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.
- (v) Regardless of the rank, a Minister has to vacate his portfolio if the Prime Minister directs him to do so.

c) Difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers

Cabinet	Council of Ministers
(1) It is a small group consisting of senior members which hold important portfolios.	(1) It consists of all categories of ministers – Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
(2) They are the most trusted and consulted colleagues of the Prime Minister. He asks their advice on important matters. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all the ministers.	(2) He may or may not consult these ministers for making important decisions.
(3) They are a small organised group of senior ministers who meet as frequently as possible to shape national policies and transact government business.	(3) They meet rarely as a whole in the day-to-day working of the government.
(4) They advise the President through the Prime Minister, in the day-to-day governance of the country.	(4) Though the Council of Ministers advise the President, in reality it is the Cabinet which advises the President and the latter acts on their advise.

Answer 5

- (a) The framers of the Indian Constitution were very particular about keeping the Judiciary free from the control of the Legislature and the Executive. This is because administration of justice has a special significance on the rights of an individual, and needs to be protected from the influence of the executive as well as administrative functions. Also, there was a need for neutral and impartial dispensation of justice, if the judgments were to go against the Government. Hence the Judiciary was kept independent to ensure the protection of human rights in our democracy.

- (b) The Court of Record is defined as the court whose judgments are recorded for evidence and testimony. These are in the nature of precedents and are referred to in other courts of the country.

The Supreme Court of India is considered as Court of Record. This is because some judgments made by the Supreme Court are considered to be laws. High Courts and District Courts give their judgments in light of those passed by the Supreme Court. The High Court too is a 'Court of Record' like the Supreme Court because the judgments made by the High Court are preserved as a record to be referred to by and binding on all subordinate courts in the concerned State. An important characteristic of the High Court is that it has the right to punish an individual for contempt of court.

- (c) The types of Writs which can be issued by High Courts include Habeas Corpus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Mandamus and Quo Warranto.

Advisory Jurisdiction of High Court means that it has the authority to advise the government, the legislature or the Governor (if they require it) on constitutional or any other matters of law. However, the advise given would not be binding on the agencies who seek it.

SECTION - B

Answer 6

- (a) The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress were:
- (i) To promote cooperation and friendly relations among the national political workers from all over the country.
 - (ii) To promote a sense of national unity by opposing and discarding all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- (b) Two contributions of Dadabhai Naroji were as follows:
- (i) Dadabhai Naroji as an economic thinker explained the theory of 'Drain of Wealth'. He pointed out the British government was draining the Indian wealth to England in various ways like by paying the salaries and pensions of the British officers in India from the Indian exchequer.
 - (ii) Dadabhai was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress and he demanded 'Swarajya' or 'self government' in the initial meetings of the INC.
- * (c) The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movement were:
- (i) **Encouragement to the Indigenous or the local industries:** As people began to boycott British goods and started using 'swadeshi' goods, local Indian industries were immensely benefitted. The movement gave stimulus to the cotton textile industries and many other small industries like soap and match factories were established.
 - (ii) **Stimulus to National Education:** During the movement, people realised the importance of national education. Hence many schools at the primary and secondary level were opened in many cities.
 - (iii) **Employment to craftsmen:** Many craftsmen and weavers had lost their source of earning due to the economic policies of the British. As the Swadeshi and the Boycott movement gave impetus to the handloom

and weaving industries, craftsmen and weavers were now able to find work opportunities.

- (iv) **Emergence of Patriotic revolutionary Groups:** The Swadeshi and the Boycott movements gave rise to the feeling of nationalism among Indians. As the participation of people increased, the government used repressive measures to suppress the movement. This created anger among the youth and many revolutionary groups began operating in states like Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab etc.

Answer 7

- (a) Dandi March is the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. He began this march from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad to Dandi, a village located on the sea coast of Gujarat.
- (b) As the Civil Disobedience Movement could not be suppressed by the government, a pact known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed between Lord Irwin and Gandhi. Two main features of the Pact were:
- (i) While the Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement, the government agreed to withdraw all ordinances and end persecutions.
- (ii) The Congress agreed not to press the government for investigations into police excesses and the government agreed to release all political prisoners except those who were guilty of violence. Further, the government also permitted peaceful picketing of liquor and shops selling foreign clothes.
- (c) In the Second Round Table Conference, many socially backward depressed classes demanded separate electorates. Apart from them, separate electorates were also demanded by the Indian Christians, Muslims and Anglo Indians. The question of granting of dominion status receded into the background. As the government refused to give dominion status to India, Gandhi returned to India and restarted the Civil Disobedience Movement in India.

Answer 8

- (a) The Cabinet Mission proposed many plans for setting up of a Constitution making body. It proposed that a Constituent assembly would be set up to frame a new Constitution of the country. It would consist of 389 members out of which 296 members would be elected from the British Provinces and 93 members would be appointed from the Princely States. Further, the Cabinet Mission proposed that the members of the Constituent Assembly would be elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies. In order to avoid any delay in making the Constitution, the principle of adult suffrage was not granted.
- (b) Two clauses of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, were:
- (i) India would be partitioned and two new Dominions – India and Pakistan – would be created on August 15, 1947. The Act provided legislative supremacy of both the Dominions. The territories of the two Dominions were divided in such terms that Pakistan would comprise of

Sindh, British Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province, West Punjab and East Bengal. India was to comprise of all the remaining territories included in British India. The exact boundaries of the Dominion would be decided by the Boundary Commission.

- (ii) The Princely States were free to join either India or Pakistan. They were also given the choice of not joining either Indian or Pakistan and remain independent.
- (c) Congress accepted the Mountbatten Plan due to the following reasons:
 - (i) The gruesome communal violence which had engulfed the country at that point of time had convinced the Congress political leadership that partition was inevitable. Not accepting it would amount to even more hatred and sectarian violence.
 - (ii) The Muslim League had joined the Interim government to obstruct and not to cooperate. Experience of working with the League had convinced the Congress that it could not run a joint administration with the League.
 - (iii) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak centre. A smaller India with a strong central authority was considered to be better than a bigger State with a weak centre.
 - (iv) The Congress leaders felt that causing further delay in the transfer of power would result in the beginning of a civil war in India.

Answer 9

- (a) Militant nationalism was one of the major causes of the War of 1914. Militant nationalism arose in Europe in the latter part of the 19th century. It meant outright wars by the European countries to achieve their goals. Militant nationalism included two main features: First, the mechanism of maintaining great large standing armies and navies. This was accompanied by espionage, suspicion, fear and hatred, etc. Second, the existence of a powerful class of military and naval officers, headed by staff, who tended to dominate, especially at a time of political crisis, over the civilian authorities. Militant nationalism was caused by aggressive nationalism, economic competition and international tension.

Aggressive nationalism meant love for one's own country and hatred towards other countries. Each nation thought about its own national interests and did not care for the interests of the other nations. Countries developed expansionist policies in the name of nationalism. Therefore, military might became synonymous with national prestige and power, and all countries began to increase their military power.

By the end of the 19th century, England and France had built up huge colonial empires in the continents of Asia and Africa. These colonies provided raw material for their industries and acted as a readily available market for their finished products. As a result, even newly emergent nations like Russia, Italy and Japan made efforts to acquire colonies. As the scramble for colonies became fiercer, the political situation became more and more hostile, which resulted in the War of 1914.

- (b) The Treaty of Versailles crippled Germany's military strength in the following ways:
 - (i) The Rhine Valley was demilitarised and the German territory located to the west of the Rhine Valley was occupied by the troops of the Allies for next 15 years.
 - (ii) The strength of the German army was reduced. While the number of soldiers was restricted to one lakh, the navy was limited to only 15,000 men and 24 ships.
 - (iii) Use of air force and submarines was banned.
- (c) The peace treaties signed after the First World War dramatically altered the political map of the world and of Europe in particular. Three ruling dynasties were destroyed – the Romanovs in Russia during the War itself, the Hohenzollern in Germany and the Hapsburg in Austria-Hungary. Soon after the war, the Ottoman Empire of Turkey ceased to exist. Austria and Hungary became separate independent States and so did Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Multicultural and multiethnic empires came to an end and in their place largely culturally and ethnically homogenous nation states emerged. These included Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Yugoslavia. Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France and Schleswig-Holstein was restored to Denmark.

Answer 10

- (a) The objectives and purposes of the United National Organisation as an effective peace keeping organisation were:
 - (i) To maintain international peace and security; to take collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and 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 harmonising the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
- * (b) Human rights are those freedoms which should be available to all persons, irrespective of their religion, race, caste, sex, or nationality. This includes the Right to Life, Right to Equality, Right to Education etc. According to the Charter of the United Nations, the objective of the human rights is to 'reaffirm faith and beliefs in fundamental human rights'. The Charter divides human rights into civil rights, political rights, economic rights, social rights and cultural rights.
- (c) The United Nations Children's Fund was started after the Second World War to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. Its functions are:
 - (i) UNICEF works for the protection of children in matters of their survival, health and well being. This is done in cooperation with private individuals, civic groups, governments and the private sector.

- (ii) The UNICEF supplies technical assistance, equipment and other aids. It provides paper for children's textbooks, medical equipment and medicines for health clinics, pipes and pumps for clean water supply in villages, etc.
- (iii) It provides help to children and mothers caught in emergency situations caused by natural calamities, civil strife, epidemic, etc.

Note : *Question with an asterisk are out of Scope of Syllabus.

