

# MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **HISTORY AND CIVICS**

BOARD PAPER – 2017

ANSWERSHEET

## PART - I

### Answer 1

- (a) The Constitution of India has provided for three legislative lists which enumerate the subjects of administration- Union List, State List and the Concurrent List. Only the Central Government can frame laws on the subjects included in the Union List and state government can frame laws on the subjects included in the State List. In Concurrent List both the governments can frame laws.
- (b) The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state in accordance with the system of proportional representation by a means of single transferable vote.
- (c) The Speaker Lok Sabha presides over the joint Session of the two Houses of the Parliament.
- (d) A non-member of a Parliament can be made a minister if he is elected or nominated to the Parliament within six months from the date of his appointment.
- (e) Speaker can only cast his vote when both- the government and the opposition get equal votes on a particular law or a motion.
- (f) The President can use his discretionary power to appoint the Prime Minister in case of the hung Parliament or due to the sudden death of the Prime Minister.
- (g) 'Collective Responsibility' means that all members of the cabinet are collectively responsible to the Parliament for any decision taken by them. If a vote of noconfidence motion is passed against any member of the cabinet, then the entire cabinet has to resign.
- (h) The Rajya Sabha can retain the money bill sent by the Lok Sabha for 14 days.
- (i) To become a judge of the High Court, he/she should not be over 62 years of age.
- (j) The Lok Adalat has its own advantage because it delivers quick and inexpensive justice.

### Answer 2

- (a) Two Repressive Colonial policies of Lord Lytton were:
  - (i) He passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. According to it, the Indian newspaper could not print against the government. He also passed the Indian Arms Act in 1879. Under this Act, Indians could not keep arms without the valid license.
  - (ii) He reduced the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years, thus making it difficult for the Indians to compete for it.

- (b) Two main associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress were the Indian Association (1876) and the Indian National Conference (1883).
- \* (c) Two leaders who led the Home Rule Movement in India were Mrs. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- (d) The Khilafat Movement was launched by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali against the British attack on Turkey during the First World War. Turkey was the seat of the Caliph who was considered as the religious head by the Muslims. The Muslims felt that the weakening of the position of the Caliph would adversely affect the position of the Muslims.
- (e) Two provisions of the Rowlatt Act passed by the government in 1919 were:
  - (i) The government could arrest of any person without a warrant
  - (ii) Suspension on the Right of Habeas Corpus.
- (f) Two objectives of the Indian National Army were:
  - (i) To organise an armed revolution to fight the British army with modern arms.
  - (ii) To organise a provisional government of Free India in order to mobilise all the forces effectively.
- (g) Gandhi served eleven point ultimatum to the British government. One of the demands was to abolish salt tax. When the government did not give any response to these demands, he started the historic march to Dandi.
- (h) Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards dictatorial countries like Germany and Italy. The former felt that the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles made Germany hostile. Once her grievances were taken care, she along with Italy would remain peaceful. As communism was spreading, France and Italy allowed Germany to remilitarise the Rhineland and capture Austria and Czechoslovakia. This policy of appeasement was one of the major reasons which led to the Second World War.
- (i) Japan invaded China as it was following the policy of expansion.
- (j) Two functions of the UNESCO in the field of education are
  - (i) It works for the eradication of illiteracy by encouraging adult education, distant education and open school system.
  - (ii) It provides financial assistance to the disabled children.

**PART - II**  
**SECTION - A**

**Answer 3**

- (a) Three ways in which the Legislature exercise control over the Executive are:
  - (i) **Vote of No-Confidence:** If the Vote of No-Confidence Motion is passed by the members of the House against the Prime Minister or his cabinet, the Prime Minister along with his cabinet has to resign.
  - (ii) **Monetary Control:** The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts ensures that the government spends public money in accordance with the Parliament's decisions.
  - (iii) **Adjournment Motions:** Parliament can pass the adjournment motions for censuring the acts of the omission and commission of the minister.

- (b) Three Special powers of the Rajya Sabha that is usually not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha are:
- (i) Normally, the Parliament cannot make laws on the state subjects. But Rajya Sabha by passing a resolution with two third majority can empower the Parliament to make laws on the state list.
  - (ii) The Rajya Sabha can declare that the creation of new All- India Services be made in the national subjects.
  - (iii) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of national emergency, the Rajya Sabha takes over the functions of the Lok Sabha.
- (c) Two judicial powers of the Parliament are:
- (i) The Parliament can impeach the President in case of grave misconduct or violation of the Constitution by him. The President can be impeached if the resolution is passed by two third majority of the House.
  - (ii) The Parliament can punish a person for obstructing the work or showing disrespect to the House.

Two electoral functions of the Parliament are:

- (i) The Parliament along with the State Legislature appoints the President.
- (ii) The Vice- President is elected by both Houses of the Parliament.

#### Answer 4

- (a) **Position of the Prime Minister:** He is the real head of the state as he has the support of the majority of members of the Lok Sabha. Though, the Prime Minister is the real head of the government, he cannot act as a dictator as his acts are closely followed by the Members of the Parliament. He may also not get elected in the next general elections. Thus, the Prime Minister is answerable to the people of the country. His powers in relation to the President are:
- (i) All authority vested in the President is actually exercised by the Prime Minister.
  - (ii) The President can summon and prorogue the Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (b) Three categories of ministers in order of their rank and status are:
- (i) **Cabinet Ministers:** They are the most important members of the Council of Ministers.
  - (ii) **Ministers of State:** They are a second category of ministers and may or may not hold an independent portfolio.
  - (iii) **Deputy Ministers:** They are the third category of ministers who help the cabinet and Council of ministers.
- (c) Four legislative powers of the Cabinet are:
- (i) The cabinet ministers can introduce bills in the Parliament. More than 95% of the bills are initiated by the Cabinet.
  - (ii) The Cabinet is instrumental in planning and making an amendment to the constitution.

- (iii) The President summons the Houses of Parliament on the advice of the cabinet.

**Answer 5**

- (a) Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court means that the High Court has the power to hear appeal against the decisions of the lower courts like the district court in civil and in criminal matters. In civil cases, appeals can be brought before the High Court if they are concerned with the matters of land revenue or if an injustice is done by the tribunal. In criminal cases, it can hear appeals where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds seven years, in case of a death sentence and in cases against the state where an order of acquittal has been passed by a Session Judge.
- (b) The High Court is a court of law as its judgments and orders are preserved as a record to be referred by its court in future cases. The law laid down by the High Court is binding on all subordinate courts. Further, the High Court can punish anyone who commits a contempt of its order.
- (c) High Courts like the Supreme Court have the power of judicial review. Any law passed by the State Legislature violates any term of the Constitution or take away the fundamental right of a person, the High Court can declare the law as null and void.

**SECTION - B**

**Answer 6**

- \*(a) The introduction of Western education filled the hearts of the Indians with the ideas of liberty, equality and justice. The educated Indians also became acquainted with the concept of self-rule and democracy. They started to demand independence from the British rule to establish a democratic rule in India. The spread of English in all parts of India gave to educated Indians- a common language in which all could communicate to each other. This brought the people together.
- (b) Three contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy were:
- (i) It was largely due to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy that the practice of sati was made a crime punishable by law.
- (ii) He opposed the caste system and stressed over the equality of all human beings. He founded the famous Brahma Samaj in 1828.
- (iii) He also opposed restrictions on the freedom of press.
- \*(c) The development of the means of transport such as the railways facilitated the growth of nationalism in India. The railways helped the people to travel to different parts of the country and fostered the spirit of unity among them. The development of the post and telegraph also unified the people across all the regions in the country as they enabled Indians to come in contact with one another and discuss the problems facing the country.

**Answer 7**

- (a) The Swadeshi Movement created a rift between early and assertive nationalists. While the assertive nationalists wanted to use the Swadeshi and

Boycott Movements as a weapon to unsettle the British in India, the early nationalists did not support the Boycott Movement as it was contrary to their policy of 'petition and persuasion'. While the assertive nationalists wanted to spread the movement outside Bengal, the early nationalists wanted the movement to remain confined within Bengal. The differences between the two sections of the INC became apparent in the 1907 session of Congress held in Surat. While the assertive nationalists proposed the name of Lala Lajpat Rai as the President of the Surat session, the early nationalists proposed the name of Rashbehari Ghosh for the chair. There were discussions and debates in the Surat session among both factions. However, there was no conciliation between both groups leading to the split in Congress in 1907.

- (b) (i) The three personalities were popularly known as 'Lal, Bal and Pal'.  
(ii) They represented the Assertive nationalists.  
\*(iii) The Assertive Nationalists had faith in the masses and proposed to win freedom through mass action. They also believed that India could not gain independence from the British rule until and unless a fierce fight is given to them in the form of Swadeshi and the boycott movement.
- (c) Four methods that were advocated by the Assertive Nationalists for the achievement of their aims were:
  - (i) **Swadeshi:** Swadeshi means the use of goods which are produced by indigenous industries. It aimed at making the country self-reliant and self-sufficient. The assertive nationalists used Swadeshi as a tool not only to promote the Indian industries but also to hit the British economic interests.
  - (ii) **Boycott:** The assertive nationalists stressed on the boycott of foreign goods in an effort to boost local Indian industries. It also aimed at providing employment opportunities to the people.
  - (iii) **National Education:** A national scheme of education was planned as an alternative of the government-controlled universities.
  - (iv) **Passive Resistance:** The Assertive Nationalists followed the policy of nonviolent resistance and strong political action to achieve independence of the country.

### Answer 8

- (a) Three provisions of the Gandhi Irwin pact were:
  - (i) The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
  - (ii) The government agreed to withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.
  - (iii) It also agreed to release all political prisoners except those who were guilty of violence.
- \*(b) The Congress accepted the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan with some reservations. It accepted the part of the Plan which declared the Constituent making body as sovereign. It however wanted the grouping of Provinces as optional and not compulsory.

The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan because it grouped the Muslim majority provinces together which the League felt was a means to form a separate state of Pakistan.

- (c) Four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan were:
- (i) The Cabinet mission proposed the formation of the federal union of the British Provinces and princely states in India. The Central Government was to have control of the defence, foreign affairs and communications in the country.
  - (ii) It was laid down that the Indian Union was to have its own executive and legislature and Provinces had the power to enjoy complete autonomy for all subjects other than union subjects.
  - (iii) The British Provinces were to be divided into groups. There were three major groups and a province could opt out of any group and join another by a majority of votes.
  - (iv) It proposed the setting up of a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. It was to consist of 389 members. The members were to be elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

### Answer 9

- (a) The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand who was the heir to the throne of Austria and Hungary. He was assassinated at the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. The assassination was planned by a secret society named 'Black Hand' which aimed at uniting all Serbians into a single Serbian state. After his assassination, Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making eleven demands. Serbia accepted most demands but refused some. As a result, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia supported Serbia and started making preparations for war. On 1 August 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. On 4 August, Britain declared war on Germany. Soon after many countries joined the war.
- (b) USA and Soviet Union had fought together during the Second World War. But by the end of the war, ideological differences began to appear between both nations. While USA was following the capitalist model of economy, Soviet Union was following communism. This resulted in ideological differences between them. Although both countries did not engage in an actual fight with each other, there was uneasy political tension between the two. Both countries followed policies to strengthen themselves and to weaken the other. This period of uneasy tension and political instability is known as the Cold War. Both countries formed alliances and began piling up nuclear weapons. There were economic warfare, propagandas and proxy wars between the two countries. Although USA and the Soviet Union never fought a war with each other, they were extremely hostile to the other.
- (c) Four terms of the treaty of Versailles which affected Germany after World War I were:
  - (i) Germany was held guilty of aggression. She was required to pay a huge war reparations of 33 billion dollars for the losses of the victorious nations.

- (ii) The Rhine Valley in Germany was to be demilitarised, and German territory to the west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years.
- (iii) Germany lost Alsace-Lorraine to France and Schleswig to Denmark and coal mines in Saar, Germany, were given to France for 15 years.
- (iv) The size of the German army and navy was restricted, and its air force and submarines were banned.

**Answer 10**

- (a) Three aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation were:
  - (i) To maintain international peace and security. It also aims to develop friendly relations among nations.
  - (ii) It works towards achieving international cooperation in resolving international, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
  - (iii) It aims to work diligently for establishing peaceful relations among countries.
- (b) Three functions of the Security Council are:
  - (iv) To maintain international peace and security
  - (v) To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international tension or conflicts
  - (vi) To establish plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments
- \* (c) Four factors that led to the formation of the Non- Aligned Movement were:
  - (i) **Global tension caused by Cold War:** Many newly emerged independent Asian and African nations did not want to join any of the power blocs as they realised it would hamper world peace.
  - (ii) **Struggle against imperialism and neo-colonisation:** Asian and African nations had become independent after long years of struggle against the colonial powers. They did not want the Western and European nations to dominate their foreign policy after they become a part of any bloc.
  - (iii) **Independent foreign policy:** The non-aligned members discarded the idea of any outside interference in their domestic and international affairs.
  - (iv) **Restructuring international economic order:** Most of the Asian and African countries were economically backward. They needed capital and technological know-how to improve their economic conditions. Thus, they wanted to keep themselves off from every political alliance and pursue the policy of NAM.

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

