

MAHESH TUTORIALS I.C.S.E.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **HISTORY & CIVICS**

Marks : 80

Exam No. : MT/ICSE/PRELIM-I-SET-A-011

Time : 2 hrs.

Model Answer Paper

PART - I (30 Marks)	
A.1.	
(a)	<p>The Presiding Officer of the directly elected House of the People i.e., the Lok Sabha is the Speaker. He is one of the highest constitutional functionaries in India's Parliament System.</p> <p>Speaker is elected from within Lok Sabha by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.</p>
	[1]
(b)	<p>The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the constitution and its decision is final. It has the power to review laws passed by the Union or State legislatures. The Supreme Court can declare a law 'ultra vires' or null and void, if it is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution or contravenes any provision of the constitution. This power is referred to as the power of judicial review.</p>
	[1]
(c)	<p>The joint body of elected M.P.s and M.L.As which elects the President, is known as the Electoral College. Nominated M.Ps and nominated M.L.As have no hand in electing the President. The name of a Presidential candidate must be proposed by 50 members and seconded by another 50 members of the Electoral College.</p>
	[1]
(d)	<p>The writ of Prohibition and writ of Certiorari aim at restraining the inferior courts from exceeding their jurisdiction. The writ of Prohibition is preventive as it is issued when the inferior court is hearing the matter over which it has no jurisdiction. The writ of Certiorari is remedial as it is issued after the court hears the case and gives decision.</p>
	[1]
(e)	<p>The Constitution (91st amendment) Act, 2003, has put a ceiling on the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in the States to 15 per cent of the strength of the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures. In the case of smaller States, the maximum number of ministers allowed is 12.</p>
	[1]
(f)	<p>(i) Under Article 249, it can declare a state subject to be of national importance and empower the Union Parliament to legislate on it by passing a resolution to this effect by 2/3rd majority.</p> <p>(ii) The Rajya Sabha can establish All India Services by passing a resolution to this effect by 2/3rd majority.</p> <p>(iii) At the time of National Emergency when Lok Sabha is dissolved, Rajya Sabha assumes the role of the Union Parliament</p>
	[1]

	<p>(g) The High Court hears appeals in the following cases :</p> <p>(i) Against the judgement of a Session or Additional Session Judge, where the sentence of imprisonment to a convict exceeds seven years.</p> <p>(ii) Against the judgement of Assistant Session Judge, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate when the punishment exceeds four years.</p> <p>(h) The Parliament exercises the power to impeach the President or to remove a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court. Elected MPs are a part of Electoral college to elect the President. The Vice- President of India is elected by members of both the Houses. The Lok Sabha also elects its Speaker and Deputy Speaker.</p> <p>(i) Main Features of the Cabinet System :</p> <p>(i) President as the Constitutional Head of the state : The real power is with the Council of Ministers (Cabinet), headed by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(ii) Prime Minister as the Head of the Government : The Prime Minister is the Leader of the majority party in the Parliament (i.e., The Lok Sabha) After the general elections, he is invited by the President to become the Prime Minister and form his Council of Ministers (Cabinet).</p> <p>(j) (i) Motions of No-confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha;</p> <p>(ii) Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it.</p> <p>(iii) In case of a deadlock between the two Houses, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails due to its greater numerical strength.</p> <p>A.2.</p> <p>(a) Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Richard Wellesley. Under this system, the Indian rulers, who agreed to the Alliance :</p> <p>(i) Accepted the British as the supreme power</p> <p>(ii) Agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost</p> <p>(iii) Virtually lost their independence.</p> <p>(iv) A British resident was stationed in their court to exercise political control on the princes and obstruct their affairs with other Europeans.</p> <p>(v) They had to cede a part of their territory in lieu of payments owed by them for the military protection they sought from the British.</p> <p>(b) A bill was introduced in 1883 by Ilbert, the Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. This Bill was introduced to do way with the racial discrimination practised in Indian judiciary. The Anglo-Indian community carried on a wild agitation to protect their special privileges. The Government ultimately withdrew the Bill and negotiated a compromise.</p>	<p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[2]</p>
--	---	---

(c)	<p>The main objectives of the INA were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To organise an armed revolution and to fight the British army of occupation with modern arms. (ii) Since it was not possible for the Indians to organise an armed revolution from their homeland, this task must depend on Indians living abroad, particularly on Indians living in East Asia. (iii) To organise a provisional government of Free India in order to mobilise all the forces effectively. (iv) Total mobilisation of Indian man-power and money for a total war. (v) The motto of the INA was 'unity, faith, sacrifice'. 	[2]
(d)	<p>The U.N. has laid down the principles for achieving its objectives and purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All the member -states of the U.N. are 'Sovereign' and 'Equal'. (ii) The member-states shall fulfill their obligations honestly under the U.N. Charter. (iii) All member-states shall solve their mutual disputes through peaceful means. (iv) All members shall be morally bound to offer unconditional services (military or otherwise) to the U.N.O. (v) The U.N.O. shall ensure that even non-members work for the peace and security of the world. (vi) The U.N.O. shall not interfere in the internal affairs of any member state. 	[2]
(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rowlatt Act - April 6, 1919. (ii) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government in March 1919. To control the public unrest the police could search a place and arrest any person without warrant, where in the right of Habeas Corpus was suspended. It legalized trials of political offenders by judges in seclusion. Banned demonstrations and meetings. Gandhi described the Rowlatt Act as 'destructive to the elementary rights of an individual'. He called upon the people to do Satyagraha, i.e., to disobey the law without resorting to violence. It was referred as Black Act. 	[2]
(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Abolition of imperialism and colonialism. (ii) International Peace. (iii) End of Racism (iv) Disarmament : The NAM favored disarmament and in particular opposed the use of Nuclear Weapons. (v) To strengthen the role of UNO. (vi) Creation of New International Economic Order (NIEO). (vii) Protection of Environment. (viii) Sovereign Equality to all nations. (ix) Enforcement of Human Rights. 	[2]

<p>(g)</p> <p>(h)</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(j)</p> <p>A.3.</p>	<p>(i) To provide financial assistance and promote research in mathematics, geology, physics, oceanography, engineering and technology in developing countries.</p> <p>(ii) To inform all countries about the progress in science through bulletins, exhibitions and journals. "Courier" is the official monthly magazine of the UNESCO.</p> <p>(iii) To encourage the study of social science with special reference to the study of the topics like factors causing violence and conflict, violation of human rights.</p> <p>(iv) Methods of conflict-resolution and tolerance-promotion techniques.</p> <p>The decisions in the Security Council are taken by the majority. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. If any permanent member exercises Veto on a decision of the Security Council it cannot be carried out, even if all the other members agree. This is called the Veto Power of the Big Five Permanent Members. A negative vote by a permanent member of a Security Council is called a Veto power; by this a decision can be halted by a Permanent member.</p> <p>(i) He pioneered modern education for Muslims by finding Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college which later became the centre of Aligarh movement.</p> <p>(ii) He founded - Mohammedan Anglo - Oriental Defence Association to keep Muslims away from the Congress to promote loyalty towards the rules, also founded United Indian Patriotic Association.</p> <p>(iii) His ideas marked the beginning of the Two - Nation Theory - that Hindus and Muslims were distinct and incompatible nations.</p> <p>(i) City of Danzig was inhabited mainly by the Germans.</p> <p>(ii) By occupying the Danzig Corridor, he could connect East Prussia with Germany.</p> <p>(iii) By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was divided into two parts in order to give a land-route to Poland upto the sea and the Port of Danzing was also given to Poland. Germany wanted to regain her lost territories.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART II (50 Marks) SECTION A</p> <p>(a) Powers over Union List : The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws on the 97 subjects in the Union List, including important subjects like defence, doreign policy, communications, etc.</p> <p>(b) Powers over State List :</p> <p>(i) The Parliament can legislate on 67 subjects included in the State List during the Proclamation of an Emergency.</p>	<p>[2]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[3]</p>
--	---	--

	<p>(ii) During the President's rule in a State, the Parliament not only passes the laws on the State subjects but also passes the State budget.</p> <p>(iii) When the Rajya Sabha passes with two-thirds majority that a subject in the State List has assumed national importance, the Union Parliament can legislate on that subject.</p> <p>(iv) When two or more States are of the opinion that the Parliament should legislate on a subject given in the State List, but that would be applicable only to the consenting states.</p>	[3]
(c)	<p>Powers over Concurrent List : The Legislative Assembly and Parliament can make laws on 47 subjects listed in the Concurrent List. If there is any conflict between the Union Parliament and the State Legislature on any law over this list, the Union Law will prevail.</p>	[4]
A.4.	<p>(a) The national emergency is declared when the President is satisfied that the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or internal armed rebellion.</p> <p>(b) The National Emergency must be approved within one month by both Houses of the Parliament by required majority.</p> <p>(c) The effects of national emergency on Centre State relations are as under : (i) The Parliament gets the power to legislate on any subject of the State List. (ii) The Union government gets the power to direct the States in the exercise of their executive authority. (iii) The Union government gets the power to alter the distribution of revenue between the Centre and the States.</p> <p>(d) Effect of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights is as under : (i) The Right of Freedom under Article-19 is suspended. (ii) The Right to move any court for enforcement of such rights may also be suspended, but the Rights guaranteed under Articles - 20 and 21 remain unaffected.</p>	[2] [2] [3] [3]
A.5.	<p>(a) Original jurisdiction means the authority and power of the Supreme Court to hear a case in the first instance directly. The original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to following cases: (1) Interpretation of the Constitution in case of a dispute between the Union Government and one or more States. (2) Interpretation of the Constitution in case of dispute between two or more States interests, relating to some justifiable right.</p>	

	<p>(3) The Supreme Court has the exclusive jurisdiction to determine the Constitutional validity of the Union laws. Such cases are debated by the Constitutional Bench of seven judges.</p> <p>(4) The Supreme Court has a special jurisdiction and responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It can issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari for this and other purposes. As such a citizen can resort directly for such relief to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of his fundamental rights.</p> <p>(5) The Supreme Court has also the exclusive and Original jurisdiction to inquire into and decide all doubts and disputes in connection with the election of the President and Vice-President of India.</p>	[3]
(b)	<p>The Supreme Court is the highest Court of appeal, and it stands at the apex in the Indian judicial system. It has a very vast appellate jurisdiction. Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction may be studied under the following heads :</p> <p>(1) In Constitutional Cases : Ordinarily, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment of the High Court, concerning State law if it certifies that the case involves a "substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution". When the High Court refuses to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court can grant a Special Leave of Appeal.</p> <p>(2) In Civil Matters : The appeal to the Supreme Court in civil cases lies if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance, and that in the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can also grant a special leave to appeal in such civil cases.</p> <p>(3) In Criminal Cases : In criminal cases appeal lies to the Supreme Court as a matter of right in two types of cases of death sentence. For example:</p> <p>(i) Where a lower court acquits an accused, and the High Court reverses this order and sentences the accused to death.</p> <p>(ii) Where the High Court withdraws a case under trial in a subordinate court and sentences the accused to death.</p>	[5]
(c)	<p>The President may seek Supreme Court's opinion or advice on a question of law or fact, which is of public importance. The Supreme Court may give its opinion, after such hearing as it may think fit. It is done by a Bench of five Judges, by a majority vote. The opinion of the Supreme Court is pronounced in the open court. But the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.</p>	[2]

SECTION B	
A.6.	
(a)	The person in the picture is Bipin Chandra Pal. [1]
(b)	<p>(1) (i) Bipin Chandra Pal is popularly known as the 'father of revolutionary thought in India'. In the beginning, he supported the Early Nationalists but after the Partition of Bengal, he joined the Assertives.</p> <p>(ii) During the Anti-Partition agitation he toured several parts of the country and wherever he went he carried with him the message of Boycott and Swadeshi.</p> <p>(iii) He exhorted the people to appreciate their own culture and derive strength and unity from it.</p> <p>(iv) He, along with Lala Lajpat Rai and Tilak, headed a new era of assertive nationalism and was of the opinion that great hardship or suffering was the price that had to be paid for freedom.</p> <p>(v) He wrote a book 'The Spirit of Indian Nationalism' in which he had highlighted the importance of nationalism. [2]</p> <p>(2) (i) Bipin Chandra Pal wanted education to be organised on nationalistic lines. He was of the opinion that education should not glorify and idealize the British rule.</p> <p>(ii) Pal was of the opinion that education should become an effective instrument for social progress.</p> <p>(iii) He considered it a key which opens the great treasures of Indian philosophy and culture to the Indians. [3]</p> <p>(3) He suggested many methods to remove poverty and unemployment in his book, 'The New Economic Menace to India'.</p> <p>(i) To remove poverty and unemployment lots of industries should be developed.</p> <p>(ii) Rich should be taxed heavily as compared to the poor.</p> <p>(iii) More money should be spent on education and health.</p> <p>(iv) Forty-eight hours of work in a week and an increase in the wages.</p> <p>(v) The practice of 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' should become the means of national freedom so that Indian industries could progress. [4]</p>
A.7.	
(a)	<p>(i) The Simon Commission :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British members of Parliament that had been despatched to India in 1927 to study the working of the constitutional reforms. • It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its Chairman, Sir John Simon.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League decided to boycott the Simon Commission because : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was no Indian member in this commission. 2. The terms of the commission did not give any indication of Swaraj. • On October 30, 1928, the Simon Commission arrived in Lahore. • The Lahore protest was led by the Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai. • The local police lathi charged the protestors. The police were particularly brutal towards Lala Lajpat Rai. He later died because of the injuries. • Police officer Saunders who was responsible for the assault was later shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. <p>(ii) The Nehru Report :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, said that the Indians were not united and could not arrive at an 'agreed scheme of reforms'. • A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru which included leaders from different political parties (including Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberal party.) • The main objective of the Nehru report was to secure the dominion status under the subordination of the English. • Recommendations of Nehru Report : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Attainment of Dominion status for India. (2) Proposal for Joint Electorates with reservations for minorities. (3) Linguistic reorganisation of the states. (4) Provincial councils to be elected on universal adult franchise principle for a period of 5 years. <p>(iii) Lahore Session and the Demand for Complete Independence : The failure of the British Government to give Dominion Status to India hardened the Congress attitude. So at its Lahore Session, presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru in December, 1929, the Congress passed resolution of 'Purna Swaraj', and also took steps to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience.</p> <p>(iv) Gandhi's Eleven Demands : On 30th January, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement, put forward Eleven Demands to correct injustices done to the Indians, but Gandhiji's demands were declared to be unrealistic by the Viceroy Lord Irwin.</p>	[4]
(b)	<p>The Movement was suspended because of the following reasons.</p> <p>(i) Failure of the repressive measures : The Government was willing to talk to the leaders when lathi charge and arbitrary arrest failed to control the spirit of the people.</p> <p>(ii) Failure of the First Round Table Conference: The First Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930. But the Conference failed because of non participation of the Congress. So the Government was eager to compromise with the Congress.</p>	

<p>A.8.</p>	<p>(iii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact : Government through Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jaykar started negotiations with Gandhiji while he was in jail. An agreement was reached in March 1931, the movement was suspended on following assurances.</p> <p>Assurance from Governor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence. 2. To withdraw the Ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and stop persecution. 3. To permit people who lived near sea-shore to manufacture salt. 4. Restoration of confiscated properties of Congressmen. 5. Peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. <p>Assurance from Gandhiji</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil Disobedience movement was to be called off. 2. Gandhiji would participate in the Second Round Table Conference as the Congress representative. 3. Not to press for investigation in police excesses. <p>(c) The movement was renewed because of the failure of the Second Round Table Conference in London. Gandhiji reached Bombay on 28th December, 1931 and found that the Government, despite the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, had again let loose its repression. Thus, on Jan. 1, 1932 the Congress Working Committee met and adopted a resolution for the renewal of this movement and boycott British goods. On Jan. 4, Gandhiji was arrested and the Congress was declared to be an illegal body.</p>	<p>[3]</p> <p>[3]</p>
	<p>(a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Germany had to pay the cost of War called war-indemnity to the victor nations which cost it 33 billion dollars. (ii) The German army was disbanded. She was allowed to keep only one lakh soldiers. The air force and sub marines were also banned. Her navy was limited to 15,000 men and 24 ships. (iii) Germany had to cede to the Allies her merchant ships as compensation. (iv) Germany was to supply huge quantity of coal to France, Italy and Belgium for 10 years. (v) To compensate France for the destruction of the coal mines by Germany in 1918, she was given full control over the rich coal mines in the Saar basin. But the area was governed by the League of Nations. <p>(b)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The German territory to the West of Rhine Valley was to be occupied by the Allied Troops for 15 years. (ii) Germany was to return Alsace and Lorraine to France. (iii) She was to hand over Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium. (iv) She also had to give Schleswig to Denmark. 	<p>[3]</p>

	<p>(v) The German city of Danzig was made a free port in the Polish territory.</p> <p>(c) (i) Britain and France shared Togoland and the Cameroon. (ii) Other German colonies were shared between England, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. (iii) Japan was given Shantung and fort Kiao-chow in China. (iv) New Zealand was given Samoa Islands.</p> <p>A.9.</p> <p>Major functions of the W.H.O. :</p> <p>(a) Research Work : The WHO promotes and coordinates research in the field of health by financing research projects in many countries. Its research activities include nutritious food, environmental safety, mental health, control of specific diseases like cancer, heart-attack etc.</p> <p>(b) Standardisation of medicines and disease eradication : It sets international standards with respect to biological and pharmaceutical products. It also provides essential drugs to developing countries. Many deadly diseases like small pox, measles, diphtheria, polio, T.B. have been brought under control with the help of the WHO. It tries to prevent the spread of diseases to other countries by checking the disease at the source. It also assists projects related to clean drinking water and other basic amenities on the request of the government.</p> <p>(c) World Clearing House : The WHO acts as a world clearing house for medical and scientific information. In 1947, Assembly adopted a resolution affirming that the use of cloning of human individuals is ethically unacceptable. In 1996, the Assembly showed its full concern over the increasing incidences of the AIDS on large scale in developing nations and offered full support to eradicate the disease.</p> <p>(d) Organisation of Seminars and Global Campaigns : The WHO organises seminars and conferences to train doctors and other health experts so that they can deal with the diseases in an effective way. It also organises major intensified, but sustained global campaigns to encourage healthy life styles with an emphasis on the health development of children and adolescents.</p> <p>A.10</p> <p>(a) Drain of Wealth :</p> <p>(i) Till the Battle of Plassey (1757), the European traders used to bring gold into India to buy Indian cotton and silk. (ii) After the conquest of Bengal, they began to purchase raw material for their industries in England from the surplus revenues of Bengal and profits from duty-free inland trade.</p>	<p>[4]</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[3]</p>
--	--	---

	<p>(iii) Thus, began the process of plundering India's raw materials, resources and wealth by Britain.</p> <p>(iv) The transfer of wealth from India to England for which India got no proportionate economic return, is called the Drain of Wealth.</p> <p>(v) The drain included the salaries, incomes and savings of Englishmen, the British expenditure in India on the purchase of military goods, office establishment, interest on debts, unnecessary expenditure on the army, etc.</p> <p>(b) Decline of Peasantry :</p> <p>(i) The peasants were discontent with the official land revenue policy and the consequent loss of their land.</p> <p>(ii) The peasantry bore the heavy burden of taxes to provide money for the trade of the company, for the cost of administration and the wars of British expansion in India.</p> <p>(iii) Increase in the land revenue forced many peasants into indebtedness or into selling their lands.</p> <p>(iv) The traditional zamindars were replaced by merchants and moneylenders. These new landowners had no concern for the peasants.</p> <p>(v) They pushed rents to exorbitant levels and evicted their tenants in case of non-payments.</p> <p>(vi) The economic decline of the peasants affected cultivation and led to many famines.</p> <p>(b) Decline of Landed Aristocracy :</p> <p>(i) The landed aristocracy which included the taluqdars and the hereditary landlords were deprived of their estates.</p> <p>(ii) According to the provisions of the Inam commission (1852), 20,000 estates were confiscated when the landlords failed to produce evidence like title-deeds by which they held the land.</p> <p>(iii) These confiscated lands were sold by public auction to the highest bidders.</p> <p>(iv) Moneylenders did not understand the needs of the tenants and exploited them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	<p>[4]</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>[3]</p>
--	---	----------------------------------