

ICSE History and Civics 2019

Part I (30 marks) Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

a) What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha? (1)

Ans. The normal term of office of the Lok Sabha is five years. Sometimes the Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiration of its term.

b) State the meaning of the term Question Hour. (1)

Ans. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. Therefore, it is called the Question Hour.

c) Name the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha. (1)

Ans. The Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha. Present Speaker is Mr. Om Birla.

d) State any one condition when the Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List. (1)

Ans. The Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List during the Proclamation of an Emergency.

e) Write any one circumstance when the President can declare a National Emergency. (1)

Ans. A Proclamation of National Emergency may be made if the President is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war or external aggression.

f) What happens when a motion of 'No- Confidence' is passed against a Minister? (1)

Ans. If a motion of 'No- Confidence' is passed against a Minister, that minister will have to resign.

g) On whose advice can the President appoint the Council of Ministers? (1)

Ans. The President appoints the Council of Ministers on the aid and advice of the Prime Minister.

h) What is meant by Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? (1)

Ans. The Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or final order of a High Court.

i) On what grounds can a Supreme Court Judge be removed from office? (1)

Ans. A judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from his office by the President on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

j) State one point of distinction between a District Judge and a Sessions Judge. (1)

Ans. A District Judge deals with civil cases, whereas a Sessions Judge deals with criminal cases.

Question2

a) What was the General Service Enlistment Act? (2)

Ans. The General Service Enlistment Act, 1856, provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready for service everywhere, whether within or outside India. This Act caused great alarm in the minds of the personnel of the Bengal Army.

b) Name the two books that Dadabhai Naoroji authored explaining the 'Drain of India's Wealth.' (2)

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji was the Unofficial Ambassador in England. His two books are "Rast Goftar" and his classic- "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India." Through his famous Drain Theory he explained how India's wealth reached England.

c) Name each of the organizations founded by Jyotiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy. (2)

Ans. Both Raja Rammohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule were religious and social reformers of the 19th century. Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. Jyotiba Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj in September, 1873.

d) Write any two contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai to the National Movement.

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai was a fearless fighter for Swaraj. He took part in the Anti- Partition and Swadeshi Movement. He was known for his bold and defiant ideas. His magazine 'Young India' spread the message of Swaraj.

e) State any two provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 that was to decide the fate of the Princely States. (2)

Ans. The following are the two provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 that decided the fate of the Princely States:

(i) All powers and authority exercisable by His Majesty in relation to the Princely States were terminated.

(ii) Arrangements concerning customs, transit and communications were to continue until they were denounced by the States or the two Dominions.

f) Write any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. (2)

Ans. The following are the two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress:

(i) Communal riots had taken a serious turn as a result of the 'Direct Action' of the Muslim League.

(ii) The League had joined the Interim Government to obstruct and not to cooperate.

g) State any two objections imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German military power. (2)

Ans. The two objections imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German military power were as follows:

(i) The German Army was restricted to a force of 1,00,000 soldiers.

(ii) The German Navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships.

h) Name the Signatory Countries of the Triple Alliance. (2)

Ans. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy were the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance formed in 1879.

i) What is meant by the term 'Veto' power? (2)

Ans. There are five permanent members in the United Nations Security Council. A negative vote by a permanent member is called 'veto.'

j) Why was the League of Nations established?

Ans. The First World War was a destructive war. The chief aim of the League of Nations was "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security." It was established in 1920.

Part II (50 marks) Section A Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question 3

The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following:

a) How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? (3)

b) Why is it called a Permanent House? (3)

c) State any two Financial and any two Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament. (4)

Ans. The Union Parliament comprises the two Houses, the President and the Vice-President. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House and is called the Council of States. The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have supreme power in a democracy like India.

a) Representatives of States in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly of each State. This is done in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

b) The Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of the Indian Parliament. Unlike the Lok Sabha, which can be dissolved by the President before its term expires; the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

c) The two Financial powers of the Indian Parliament are as follows:

(i) The Parliament passes the Union Budget which contains the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Government of India in respect of a financial year.

- (ii) If the amount authorized for the current financial year is found to be insufficient, the Government may make a fresh demand known as the 'Supplementary Grant.'

The two Legislative powers of the Indian Parliament are as follows:

- (i) The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matters mentioned in the Union List.
- (ii) Parliament possesses residuary powers; make laws with respect to all those matters which are not mentioned in any of the three Lists.

Question 4

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most powerful institution in the Indian Polity. In this context, answer the following:

- a) State briefly the position of the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system of Government. State any two powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nation. (3)
- b) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.
- c) Write any four functions of the 'Cabinet.'

Ans. India adopted the British model of Parliamentary or Cabinet form of government. The Constitution provides that "there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President." Thus the Council of Ministers is the most powerful institution in the Indian Polity.

- a) In a Parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minister is the pivot on which the whole Constitutional Machinery turns. The following are the two powers the Prime Minister has as a leader of the Nations:
 - (i) The Nation looks to the Prime Minister for views on every subject; it expects leadership from him. During Covid 19, it is the PM who makes the announcements.
 - (ii) At the time of the General Election, usually it is the Prime Minister for whom or against whom the people vote.
- b) After the appointment of the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers is appointed. The size of the Council is fifteen percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha. The following are the distinctions:
 - (i) The Council of Ministers consists of the three categories of ministers. The Cabinet rank, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
 - (ii) The first category of the Council belong the Cabinet Ministers holding major portfolios like Home, Defence, Finance, etc.

- (iii) The Cabinet is an inner body within the Council of Ministers. It acts in the name of the Council of Ministers.
- c) The Cabinet is an inner body within the Council of Ministers. The following are its functions:
- (i) Formulation of Policy: The Cabinet formulates external and domestic policies of the Government. It takes decisions on all major issues.
 - (ii) Administrative Functions: All major appointments are made with the aid and advice of the Cabinet like The Attorney- General of India, Chief Election Commissioner of India, Ambassadors.
 - (iii) Financial Functions: The Cabinet is responsible for whole of the expenditure of the Government and for raising necessary revenues to meet it.
 - (iv) Legislative Functions: The Cabinet has so much to do with legislation that it seems to have become a major function, like summoning parliament.

Question 5

India has a single integrated system that is Independent and Supreme. With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following:

- a) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court? State any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court judge. (3)
- b) Explain briefly the term 'Court of Record' with reference to the High Court. (3)
- c) List any four writs that the High Court can issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. (4)

Ans. India has a single integrated system that is independent and supreme. The High Court stands at the head of the judiciary in the State. Other courts in the State are subordinate courts.

- a) The judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is consulted.

The two qualifications necessary to be appointed as a High Court judge are as follows:

- (i) One should have held a judicial office in India for at least ten years.
 - (ii) One should have been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years.
- b) The High Court is a "Court of Record." Its judgments and orders are preserved as record. These can be produced in any court as precedents. If a person commits contempt of High Court, the Court has the authority to punish him. Neither the Supreme Court nor the Parliament can deprive the High Court of this right.
 - c) The High Court possesses the power to issue Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights or for any other purposes. The Writs comprise the Writs of Habeas, Mandamus,

Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari. For example, the Writ of Mandamus compels an inferior court or an individual to perform their legal duty.

Section B Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

The Second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- a) Write any three repressive Colonial policies of the British. (3)
- b) State any three ways in which the Press played an important role in developing nationalism amongst Indians. (3)
- c) Explain briefly any three differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and Radicals, in the National Movement. (4)

Ans. The 19th century is an important century in Indian history. The second half witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. Several factors contributed to the creation of such an atmosphere.

- a) Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880. His repressive policies are as follows:
 - (i) Age limit for the Civil Service Exam was reduced from twenty one to nineteen. This ruined the prospects of the Indian candidates.
 - (ii) The Press Regulations: The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was known as “the Gagging Act.” This was done to silence the opposition.
 - (iii) The Indian Arms Act: This Act made it a criminal offence for Indians to keep or bear arms without licence.
- b) The Indian Press played an important role in carrying nationalist ideas to the people.
 - (i) Raja Rammohan Roy’s ‘Samvad Kaumudi’ in Bengali and Rast Goftar of Dadabhai had a distinct national character.
 - (ii) The English dailies such as The Times of India, the Pioneer, etc, informed people of the rapid political developments.
 - (iii) Great was the influence of these papers in fostering patriotism and ideas of liberty and justice in our country.
- c) The differences in the methods adopted between the Early Nationalists and the Radicals in the National Movement are as follows:

- (i) The Basic Beliefs: The moderates looked to England for inspiration and guidance. The Radicals had no faith in the goodness of the British.
- (ii) Their Ultimate Object: It was only in 1906 that the early nationalists talked about Swaraj as the goal of India. The Radicals did not aim at mere economic or administrative reforms, their ideal was absolute Swaraj.
- (iii) Their Programs and Methods of Struggle: The early nationalists carried on their work by means of "petitions, appeals, resolutions, meetings and deputations." The Radicals believed in Swadeshi and Boycott.

Question 7

With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:

- a) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident. Where did this incident take place? Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence. (3)
- b) Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. (3)
- c) State any four impacts of the movement. (4)

Ans. The Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was an ugly and sad episode in the Indian freedom movement. It is just about hundred years since this incident took place. A memorial was constructed at this site.

- a) This is the Central Pillar of the Memorial constructed at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. This incident took place at the Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919. The movement that was launched by Gandhi as a consequence of this incident was the Non- Cooperation Movement in 1920.
- b) Gandhi launched the Non- Cooperation Movement in 1920. But this movement had to be suspended in 1922. In February, 1922, the Chauri Chaura incident took place. A mob set fire to the police station with some twenty two policemen inside it. Gandhi was greatly shocked at the turn of events. Hence Gandhi had to suspend the law- breaking part of the Movement.
- c) The Non- Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1920. Part of this movement was suspended in 1922. The following are its impact:
 - (i) The Movement provided a great national base to the Congress organization. Non- Cooperation was practiced on a large scale.
 - (ii) The Movement undermined the power and prestige of the British Government. It created an anti- British feeling.
 - (iii) Repression failed to crush the spirit and courage of the people. The movement made people bold and patriotic.

- (iv) Gandhi was determined to emancipate the poor and the oppressed. Removal of untouchability and promotion of khadi became the essential tools of Gandhi.

Question 8

With reference to the National Movement from 1930 to 1947, answer the following questions:

- a) State any three features of the program of the Civil Disobedience Movement. (3)
- b) What was the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931? (3)
- c) State any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. (4)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi played a key role in India's freedom struggle. The whole country was agog with excitement over the Civil Disobedience Movement launched in 1930. There were other important episodes that took place right up to 1947. Let us examine.

- a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1930. This movement commenced with the Dandi March on 12th March 1930. The following are its features;
 - (i) Defiance of salt laws.
 - (ii) Boycott of foreign liquor and foreign cloth.
 - (iii) Non- payment of taxes.
- b) The Second Round Table Conference was held from September to December 1931. Gandhi was chosen as the sole representative of the Congress to attend. The Conference devoted most of its time to the communal question and representation of minorities. The question of Independence or of setting up a Responsible Government receded into the background. Gandhi returned "empty handed" to India.
- c) The World War II came to an end in 1945. The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946. The following were some of its proposals:
 - (i) A Federal Union: There was to be a Federal Union including both British India and the Princely States.
 - (ii) The Subjects: All subjects other than the Central subjects were to be retained by the Provinces and the Princely States.
 - (iii) Division of Provinces: The Provinces would be divided into three Groups.
 - (iv) A Constitution- making body: A Constituent Assembly would frame the Union Constitution.

Question 9

With reference to the Rise of Dictatorship and the Second World War, answer the following:

- a) State any three reasons for the Rise of Fascism in Italy. (3)

- b) Explain any three consequences of World War II. (3)
- c) Name the two rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II and state its signatory countries. (4)

Ans. The First World War was fought to “make the world safe for democracy.” But this was not the case. The unsettled economic and political conditions paved the way to dictatorships in Italy and Germany. Dictatorship was also one of the causes of the Second World War.

- a) Fascism was an intensely nationalistic, anti- communistic and anti- democratic movement started in Italy in 1922 by Benito Mussolini. The following are the reasons:
 - (i) Dissatisfaction with the Peace Treaties: Italy had much to contribute to the success of the Allies in the War. But Italy could have no valuable addition to her territory.
 - (ii) Economic Factors: Economic conditions in Italy after the War were very bad. War debts and budget deficits caused agrarian riots and strikes in the factories.
 - (iii) Political instability and inefficient and corrupt democratic governments: The governments under Nitti and Giolitti were inefficient.
- b) The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945. The following are its consequences:
 - (i) Death and Devastation on an Unprecedented Scale: It was the most devastating war in human history. Millions of people killed, vast areas in Europe and Asia were left in ruins.
 - (ii) Defeat of the Axis Powers: The War resulted in the overthrow of the Fascist and Nazi dictatorships. German, Italian and the Japanese dictatorial regimes surrendered to the Allies.
 - (iii) Rise of Communism: Russia, under Stalin, was successful in establishing Communist governments in East European Countries- Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Czechoslovakia.
- c) The two rival blocs that fought against each other during World War II were the Allies and the Axis Powers. The Allies comprised Great Britain, France and Russia. The Axis comprised Germany, Italy and Japan. The Rome- Berlin- Tokyo Axis.

Question 10

The necessity to maintain international peace led to the establishment of the United Nations Organization. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- a) Write any three functions of UNESCO that preserves our ‘Cultural Heritage.’ (3)
- b) State the composition of the Security Council. (3)

c) Write any four functions of the General Assembly. (4)

Ans. The United Nations Organization is an international organization of all sovereign States of the world. It was established on 24th October, 1945 to maintain international peace and security.

- a) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came into being on 4th November, 1946 with its headquarters in Paris. The following are its functions in preservation of 'Cultural Heritage.'
- (i) It helps the Member- States in the preservation of their cultural heritage. It protects monuments of artistic and historic interest.
 - (ii) It encourages cultural interchange. It provides travel grants to writers and artists under a project named Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.
 - (iii) It gives every possible encouragement to artistic creations in the field of literature and fine arts.
- b) The Security Council is often described as the 'Enforcement or Executive Wing' of the United Nations. The Council consists of fifteen members, five being Permanent Members representing the 'Big Five'- China, France, Russia, Britain and the United States of America. The ten Non- permanent Members are elected by the General Assembly by two- thirds majority for a two- year term.
- c) All members of the United Nations are Members of the General Assembly. The following are its functions:
- (i) **Deliberative Functions:** The Assembly may discuss any question relating to peace and security. It promotes international cooperation in political, social, economic, cultural and health fields.
 - (ii) **Supervisory Functions:** The General Assembly regulates the working of other Organs and Agencies of the United Nations.
 - (iii) **Financial Functions:** The General Assembly considers and approves the budget of the United Nations.
 - (iv) **Electoral Functions:** The Assembly elects the Non- permanent Members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council.