

# ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS

## Answer Key to Self-Assessment Sample Paper - 1

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### ANSWER 1

- a. The Union Legislature comprises of the President and the two Houses of Parliament: The House of the People (the Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (the Rajya Sabha).
- b. The President.
- c. A Railway accident resulting in the death of several persons.
- d. The President.
- e. Financial emergency remains valid for two months unless it is approved by resolutions of both houses of parliament.
- f. The President submits his resignation to the Vice President.
- g. By vote of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers as a whole or in any one ministry.
- h. The PM is the ex-officio chairman of the Niti Aayog and the Atomic Energy Commission.
- i. The seat of the Supreme Court is in Delhi or in any other place as the Chief Justice may decide with the approval of Parliament.
- j. Quo Warranto.

### ANSWER 2

- a. The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 changed the Hindu Law of Property. It enabled a convert from Hinduism to other religions to inherit the property of his father. The Hindus regarded this as an incentive to give up one's religious faith.
- b. The Viceroy, Lord Dufferin favored the formation of the congress because he wanted to act as a safety valve for popular discontent and safeguarding the British interest in India.
- c. i) Gokhale went to south Africa where he helped Gandhiji in his fight against racial discrimination.  
ii) He persuaded Gandhiji to return to 'India and join Indian public life.
- d. i) Bipin Chandra Pal.

- ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- e. i) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims and to represent their needs and aspirations to the government in mild and moderate language.  
ii) To prevent the rise of the feelings of hostility between the Muslims of India and other communities.
- f. i) The term satyagraha is made up of two Sanskrit words- Satya (truth) and Aghraha (insistence to hold fast). To Gandhiji satyagraha was a moral force born out of truth and non-violence.  
ii) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as frontier Gandhi.
- g. Dr Laxmi Swaminathan led the women's regiment in the INA. The regiment was called Rani Jhansi Regiment.
- h. There were severe communal problems and riots in the country. Lord Mountbatten found that it was difficult to solve the deadlock between Congress and Muslim League. He realized that the Cabinet Mission plan was unworkable, and a partition of India was inevitable.
- i. Woodrow Wilson (President of USA), Lloyd George (Prime minister of Britain), George Clemenceau (Prime minister of France).  
The treaty affirmed the complete independence of Belgium.
- j. Hitler wanted to re-establish the prestige of Germany in the international field. He dismembered Czechoslovakia.

### ANSWER 3

- a. Should be a Citizen of India.  
i) At least 30 years of age.  
ii) Should have his name in the electoral rolls in some part of the country.  
iii) Should not hold any office of profit under the government.
- b. i) If a member resigns by writing to the speaker or the chairman, as the case may be.  
ii) If a member, without permission absent from all the meetings for a period of 60 days.  
iii) If a member is subject to any disqualification laid down in the Constitution or the Parliament.
- c. The parliament exercises control in the following manner:  
i) Interpellation: The Question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half an-Hour Discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the government about its policies and performance. It is a valuable device against injustice and slackness of the government.

- ii) Vote of No-confidence: If a Government acts against the Constitutional provisions, it can be voted out of office by passing a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister, or the Ministry as a whole or any of its members. In such a case, the whole Ministry has to resign.
- iii) Adjournment Motion: Motion for adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers.
- iv) Monetary Controls: Parliamentary Committee on Public accounts ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decision. It examines reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

#### ANSWER 4

- a. President is elected indirectly by the members of an Electoral College consisting of:
  - i) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
  - ii) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States including National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
  - iii) Nominated members of either house of Parliament or State Assemblies are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
- b. The President can be removed from his office through a procedure known as impeachment. In case of violation of the Constitution or grave misconduct, either House may frame charges against the President. If a resolution to this effect is passed by a two third majority of total membership of the House and by most members present and voting, the other House investigates the charges. If the other House too finds the President guilty, he may be impeached and remove from the office.
- c.
  - i) The President can appoint the Prime Minister when no single political party has a clear-cut majority in the Lok Sabha and there is a hung parliament.
  - ii) He appoints a new Prime Minister in case of sudden death, where the ruling party is unable to meet immediately to elect a leader.
  - iii) He can dismiss ministers in case the Council of Ministers lose the confidence of the House but refuses to resign.
  - iv) When a vote of No Confidence is passed against the ruling party he can either dissolve the house or ask another party to prove its majority on the floor of the House.

#### ANSWER 5

- a.
  - i) Single Integrated Judiciary system means- supreme Court is the head of the entire system and it supervises and controls the functioning of other court.
  - ii) There are no separate set of laws and a single civil and criminal system operates throughout the country.
  - iii) All cases from the Lower Courts can be taken to the High Court and ultimately to the Supreme Court, by way of appeal.
- b. i) He is appointed by the President of India in consultation with the judges of the

Supreme Court and the high court, besides the Council of ministers.

ii) In case of the Chief Justice of India, usually the senior most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed.

iii) In case the Chief Justice is unable to perform his duties due to absence or otherwise, the President may appoint another Judge of the Supreme Court as the acting Chief Justice.

- c. i) **Habeas Corpus (to have the body)**: A writ against unlawful arrest and detention.
- ii) **Writ of Prohibition**: To stop proceedings in a lower court in a case which might be more than the jurisdiction of the lower court.
- iii) **Writ of Certiorari (to be informed of what is going on)**: Issued after the order has already been passed by the lower court.
- iv) **Mandamus (we order)**: A command from a superior court to a lower court or administrative authority to perform certain duty.

## ANSWER 6

- a. The immediate cause of the war was the Introduction of The Enfield Rifle.
- i) In 1856, the British authorities decided to replace the old-fashioned musket, (called the Brown Bess) by the new "Enfield rifle".
- ii) The loading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting off the top greased paper with the teeth.
- iii) There was a rumor in the Bengal regiments that the greased cartridge had the fat of cow or pig.
- iv) The sepoys were now convinced that the introduction of greased cartridges was a deliberate move to defile Hindu and Muslim religions, as the cow is sacred to Hindus and the pig is a taboo to Muslims.
- v) So, both the Hindus and the Muslim soldiers refused to use these cartridges and staged an uprising when they were forced to use them.
- b. i) The press carried on daily criticisms of the unjust British policies.
- ii) It helped in spreading the message of patriotism, liberty, freedom, home rule and equality.
- iii) It also helped the exchange of views among different social groups in the country.
- c. i) Western education introduced modern western ideas of democracy and nationalism.
- ii) It opened the floodgates of liberal European thought.
- iii) Through the study of European history, political thought, and economic ideas, educated Indians had access to the ideals of liberty, nationality, equality, and self-government.
- iv) English became a common language in which Indians from different regions could come on a common platform and organise a movement of an all-India character.

**ANSWER 7**

- a. i) The early nationalists were staunch believers in open minded and moderate politics.
- ii) They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of the British rule.
- iii) They believe in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and confrontation.
  
- b. i) He wrote books 'The Arya Samaj' and England's debt to India'.
- ii) He started the monthly magazine The Young India to spread his ideas of Nationalism. Through his writings in Young India, he inspired the Indian youth & preached assertive nationalism.  
He organized and took part in non-violent demonstrations against Simon Commission. He succumbed to the injuries sustained in the lathi charges.

c.

Early Nationalists	Assertive Nationalists
1. They wanted self-government under British rule.	1. They wanted Swaraj i.e., complete independence.
2. They believed in constitutional methods.	2. They were assertive in their approach.
3. They received support from intelligent class.	3. They received support from the masses.
4. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.	4. They held British responsible for India's poverty.

**ANSWER 8**

- a. i) The Quit India resolution was passed on August 8,1942 in Bombay by the Congress Working Committee. The Quit India resolution was adopted at Wardha in July 1942. The Congress proposed to start a non-violent mass struggle under Gandhiji's leadership.
- ii) It aimed at the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.
- iii) The Quit India Resolution stated that British should quit India. Indians would not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence.
  
- b. i) INA was an army organized on foreign soil, hundreds of kilometers away from its motherland.
- ii) It was dependent on foreign powers for planes, tanks, artillery, ammunition, etc.
- iii) It depended upon the patriotic fervor of its nationals scattered over East Asia for money, clothing, food, and other civilian supplies.
  
- c. i) Subhas Chandra Bose set up the provisional government of free India on October 21, 1943 in Singapore. The provisional government acquired its first victory when Japan handed over Andaman & Nicobar Islands to it. Bose renamed them as Shaheed and Swaraj islands respectively.

- ii) He organised a new party known as the Forward Bloc to liberate Indians from the colonial rule.
- iii) He led the freedom struggle outside India as the supreme commander of INA. He inspired the younger generations, and it was due to him that INA won so many victories.
- iv) Bose gave the slogans- "Delhi Chalo" and "Jai Hind" and he gave the call "Give me blood and I shall get you freedom."

## ANSWER 9

- a.
  - i) The Princely States: The Princely States could join either of the two dominions or remain independent. The treaties with them would come to an end.
  - ii) Bengal and Punjab: The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed provided that the Legislative Assemblies of the two provinces decided in favour of partition.
  - iii) Constituent Assembly: The existing Constituent Assembly would continue to work, but the Constitution framed by it would not be applicable to Pakistan.
- b.
  - i) The Large-Scale communal riots that engulfed the whole country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the partition of India.
  - ii) The congress knew that it could not have a joint administration with the League due to bitter experience it had when the latter joined the interim government.
  - iii) Continuation of British rule was harmful for India. The British were instigating the rulers of Indian States to remain independent. Hence partition was the price for immediate independence.
- c.
  - i) The office of the Secretary of State: Provisions were made for safeguarding the interest of the existing officers appointed by the Secretary of State. The office of the Secretary of State for India was abolished.
  - ii) Princely States: The Princely states would become independent and all treaties and agreements exercised by His Majesty in the relation to the princely states would stand terminated from August 15, 1947. The states would thus become independent & would be free to join either of the dominions.
  - iii) End of Jurisdiction of the British Parliament:
    - The Legislative Authority of the British Parliament would cease from August 15, 1947.
    - The titles of the 'Emperor of India and the 'King of England were dropped from the royal style.
    - Till the new constitution was framed each of the dominions and all provinces were to be governed in accordance with the Act of 1935.
  - iv) Treaties and Agreements: With effect from August 15, 1947, His Majesty's Government would cease to have any responsibility for the Government of India. All

treaties and agreements between the British Government and the ruler of the Indian states would lapse. Agreements with the tribes of North West Frontier Province were to be negotiated by the dominion concerned.

## ANSWER 10

- a. i) **Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles:** All the German colonies were forcibly taken away from her and she was divided into two parts for the benefit of Poland. She was burdened with huge war indemnity which she could never pay. Her military power was reduced. This humiliation gave rise to the spirit of revenge and Germany started looking for an opportunity to do away with the harsh treaty.
- ii) **Rise of Fascism and Nazism:** Italy wanted to revive the glory of the Old Roman Empire. Italy demonstrated her imperialistic designs by attacking Abyssinia. Mussolini opposed the Treaty of Versailles. In Germany, Hitler wanted to re-establish the prestige of Germany in the international field. Hitler flouted the military clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and declared re- armament.
- iii) **Japanese Invasion of China:** Japan's ambitions rose after the First World War. In 1931, Japan intervened in Manchuria and despite the League's opposition occupied it and set up a government there. Japan also started an undeclared war against China in 1931.
- iv) **Failure of the League of Nations:** The League suffered an early blow when the USA did not join the league. Even those who joined the League were not interested in the principle of collective security. The League did nothing when Poland, with the backing of France, seized a part of Lithuania in 1920. Thus, the League failed to maintain international peace, and the countries of Europe lost faith in its usefulness.
- b. i) In 1914, a war began in Europe which soon engulfed almost the entire world. It was fought on a worldwide scale and affected almost all the countries of the world.  
ii) During this war new methods of defense and destruction were used.  
iii) This war was fought by the people. Because of its unprecedented extent of its nature, it is known as the First World War.
- c. i) To maintain international peace and security in the world and to remove threats to peace to suppress acts of aggression.  
ii) To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.  
iii) To achieve international cooperation in solving international economical social, cultural and humanitarian problems and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom.

# ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS

## Answer Key to Self-Assessment Sample Paper - 2

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### ANSWER 1

- a. In a federal system of government, all the administrative powers are divided between the Central and the State governments by the Constitution and both are supreme within their respective spheres.
- b. Lok Sabha can be dissolved before its expiry by the President on the advice of the Prime minister.
- c. Some formalities which the legislators have to observe in the Parliament as well as in the state legislature are called as parliamentary procedures.
- d. The President.
- e. The Supreme Court.
- f. In case of violation of the Constitution or grave misconduct.
- g. In the Oath of Secrecy, the Minister swears not to directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to anyone, any matter which is brought for consideration except as may be required for the discharge of his duties.
- h. Normally the term is of 5 years. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers stay in office as long as they have the majority support in the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against them, they have to resign.
- i. Opinion can be sought on disputes arising out of Pre-Constitution treaties and agreements which are excluded from Original Jurisdiction.
- j. The minimum number of Judges to hear and decide a case involving interpretation of the Constitution shall be five.

### ANSWER 2

- a. Lord Dalhousie introduced the doctrine of lapse. The Indian state of Satara and Udaipur were annexed under it.
- b. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote about the Drain Theory in his book. His famous Drain Theory explained how India's wealth was being drained to England through various ways.

- c. Tilak revived Ganpati and Shivaji festivals. He started Ganpati festival to spread nationalist ideas through songs and speeches. He glorified Shivaji and started the Shivaji festival to encourage young Maharashtrians.
- d. The Second-round table conference was a failure as separate electorates were demanded not only by Muslims but also Sikhs, Christians, Anglo Indians, and Depressed Classes. The Question of Independence or setting up of a responsible Indian Government receded into the background. The British government refused to immediately grant dominion status to India. Gandhiji returned to India disappointed.
- e. The Quit India Resolution stated that British should quit India. Indians would not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence. The two prominent leaders were Gandhiji and Jai Prakash Narayan.
- f. Mohan Singh conceived the idea of Indian National Army. Subhash Chandra Bose was the first commander in chief of it.
- g. C. Rajagopalachari was the last Indian viceroy. He succeeded Lord Mountbatten.
- h. On 28th June 1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the prince of Austria with his wife was murdered at Sarajevo. The act was planned in Serbia by a secret society called 'black hand' (or Union of Death) by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single Serbian state. Austria believed that Serbia was helping the conspirators with guns and ammunition. Austria served an ultimatum on Serbia making eleven demands. Serbia accepted most of the demands except those that would have led her to the loss of her sovereignty. Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July 1914. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia and on 3rd August on France. On August 4, 1914, Britain declared war on Germany.
- i. i) The League did nothing when Poland, with the backing of France, seized a part of Lithuania in 1920.  
ii) The authority of the League was flouted by Japan when it seized Manchuria, and by Italy when it conquered Ethiopia.
- j. The United Nation came into existence on October 24, 1945 at San Francisco. The UN headquarters is in New York city, USA.

### ANSWER 3

- a. i) According to this Act, a member of the House elected from one political party would be disqualified from his membership if he joined (defected to) another political party.  
ii) A member of the Parliament or a State Legislature, belonging to a political party, would also be disqualified if he gave up membership of his political party or if he

voted or abstained from voting in the House against the direction of his party without its prior permission.

iii) There is no disqualification in case of a split in or a merger among political parties.

- b.** i) Adjournment of the House means suspension of the sitting of the House by the Speaker.  
ii) The House is adjourned: for want of quorum.  
iii) Prorogation means termination of the session of Parliament. The power of prorogation belongs to the President.
- c.** i) India is a large country with 28 states and 8 union territories. This is essential for maintaining the unity and integrity of India.  
ii) There is a division of legislative and administrative powers between the Union and the State Governments and none of them could violate the limitations imposed by the Constitution.  
iii) The States have been given the right to participate in the functioning of the government. India has a bicameral legislature, i.e., the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.  
iv) The Constitution of India has made provisions for the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.

#### ANSWER 4

- a.** i) On the expiry of his tenure of five years.  
ii) By his resignation to the Vice President.  
iii) On his removal for the violation of the Constitution by the process of impeachment.
- b.** i) The President is the head of the State, but not of the Executive. He represents the nation but does not rule the nation.  
ii) Though he can send back the advice to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration, yet he is obliged to act in accordance with the advice sent back to him again.  
iii) The ordinances issued by the President are to be approved by the parliament to become a law.
- c.** i) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby there is a setback to the financial stability, or credit of the nation is threatened, he can declare a Financial Emergency.  
ii) Such a proclamation is valid for two months unless it is approved by resolutions of both houses of parliament.  
iii) **Effects:**  
- The President can appoint a Finance Commission to get out of the financial crisis.  
- The President can reduce the salaries and allowances of public servants. [including judges of Supreme Court and High Court].

#### ANSWER 5

- a.** i) Besides having regular judges, the Constitution also provides for the appointment

of some judges to the Supreme Court on an ad hoc (temporary) basis for a period as may be necessary.

ii) The appointments are made with the consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.

iii) The Chief Justice may at any time, with previous consent of the President, request attendance of retired Judges of Supreme Court or High Courts to act as ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court.

- b.**
- i) In a representative democracy, the rights of individuals need protection against executive or legislative interference. This protection is given by making the judiciary independent of the other two organs of the government.
  - ii) A single independent judiciary is essential because in a federal set-up, there is a constitutional division of powers between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.
  - iii) An independent and impartial judiciary is essential for ensuring human rights and protecting democracy.
  - iv) Appellate Jurisdiction is the power to grant special leave to appeal against judgement delivered by any court in the country by the lower courts. Supreme Court is the final court of appeal. It is a court of appeal which may change the decision or reduce the sentence pass by the lower courts.
  - v) Appeals can be made to the Supreme Court against judgements or final orders of High.

High Court certificates are not required if:

- the High Court has reversed the judgement of acquittal given by the Lower Court and punished the accused with a death sentence.
- High Court withdraws a case from a Subordinate Court and sentences the accused to death.

## ANSWER 6

- a.**
- i) Heavy duties on Indian silk and cotton textiles in Britain destroyed Indian industries.
  - ii) British goods were imported into India at a nominal duty.
  - iii) The art of spinning and weaving which had given employment to thousands of artisans, became extinct.
- b.**
- i) The reformers condemned untouchability and the caste system. The ideas of brotherhood and equality attracted the so-called lower castes.
  - ii) The reformers taught people not to ignore the importance of women who could participate in the national movement.
  - iii) The reform movements created a consciousness of a new society devoid of privileges based on caste, creed, or religion.
- c.**
- i) The British developed means of transport and communication in order to promote their own commercial interest in India.
  - ii) The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was laid in 1853 and this encouraged trade, commerce, and growth of nationalism.
  - iii) People living in faraway places could travel freely and mix with each other.

Regional feelings began to disappear, and people felt that they belonged to one country.

iv) Telegraph lines connected major cities, and this brought about a revolution in the speedy transmission of messages, enabling Indians to come into contact with one another and discuss problems facing the country.

## ANSWER 7

- a. i) The person in the picture is Lala Lajpat Rai.  
 ii) Punjab Kesari or Sher e Punjab.  
 iii) The Arya Samaj and England's debt to India.  
 iv) Servants of the People's Society.

- b. **National Education:** He wanted national education to be the basis of freedom movement. It would arouse nationalist passions and become an effective instrument of social progress.

**Social and Economic Reforms:** He opposed caste system and advocate widow remarriage. He believed in educating women which in turn would elevate their position. To establish equality in society he wanted to tax the rich more heavily than the poor.

- c. i) They were so called because they had a different outlook that advocated active resistance to British imperialism.  
 ii) They condemned the British rule in India and held it responsible for the country's downfall.  
 iii) They were more aggressive in their demands and wanted to achieve Swaraj by self-reliant method.

## ANSWER 8

- a. i) Gandhiji served an 'Eleven Point Ultimatum' to the British government. When Gandhiji did not get any response from the government, he started the Civil Disobedience Movement with his famous Dandi March (March 12 to April 6, 1930) from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the Gujarat coast.  
 ii) Many people followed him.  
 iii) On 6th April, Gandhiji violated the Salt laws at Dandi by picking up some salt left by the sea waves. He attacked the salt laws as the salt tax affected all sections of society, especially the poor. This was the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- b. i) To attain self-government under the British Empire if possible and outside, if necessary.  
 ii) To annul the Rowlatt Act & remedy the Punjab wrong.  
 iii) To remedy the Khilafat wrong.
- c. Since the satyagraha could not be suppressed, government, through Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jayakar, started negotiations with Gandhiji in jail. This resulted in the

signing of a pact by Gandhiji and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, in March 1931. This is known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

i) The government agreed to:

- Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.
- Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence.

ii) The Congress, in its turn, consented to the following:

- To suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- To participate in the second session of the Round Table Conference.

## ANSWER 9

- a. i) Sindh: The Legislative Assembly of Sindh was to take its own decision at a special meeting.
- ii) North-West Frontier Province: A plebiscite would be held in North West Frontier Province to ascertain whether the people in that area wanted to join India or Pakistan.
- iii) The district of Sylhet: The district of Sylhet was to decide by referendum whether it would join East Bengal or remain in Bengal.

C. Rajagopalachari took over after Lord Mountbatten.

- b. i) Constituent Assembly to serve as Central Legislatures: The Constituent Assemblies Of both the Dominions were to act as the Central Legislatures and would have full powers to their respective Dominion. They would act as sovereign bodies for legislative purposes.

ii) Two New Dominions: It provided for creation of two dominions from Aug 15, 1947 to be known as India & Pakistan. Pakistan would comprise East Bengal, West Punjab, Sind, British Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Sylhet. India will have the Remaining territories of British India. The exact boundaries of the two dominions would be determined by the Boundary Commission.

## ANSWER 10

- a. i) German U Boats sunk British ship Lusitania in which 128 American passengers were killed. This aroused anti-German feelings in U.S.A.
- ii) Secondly allied powers had taken huge loans from USA to pay for the arms and other goods bought by them.
- iii) Therefore, USA feared that if Germany won the war, she would become a serious rival to USA.
- b. i) By the Treaty of Versailles, German was divided into two parts to give a land route to Poland up to the sea and the Port of Danzing was also given to Poland. Germany wanted to regain her lost territories. The city of Danzing was inhabited mainly by the Germans and by occupying Danzing Corridor, Germany could connect with East Prussia.

- ii) Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939; Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there.
  - iii) On September 1, 1939, the German armies marched into Poland. France and Britain gave an ultimatum to Germany. In reply, Germany attacked France. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany.
  - iv) Thus, the invasion of Poland marked the beginning of the Second World War.
- c.**
- i) All the German colonies were forcibly taken away from her and she was divided into two parts for the benefit of Poland.
  - ii) She was burdened with huge war indemnity which she could never pay.
  - iii) Her military power was reduced. This humiliation gave rise to the spirit of revenge and Germany started looking for an opportunity to do away with the harsh treaty.

# ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS

## Answer Key to Self-Assessment Sample Paper - 3

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### ANSWER 1

- a. The Zero Hour refers to the period which begins at 12 o'clock soon after the Question hour and continues till the lunch break which begins at one o'clock. During zero-hour members ask all types of Questions, without any permission or prior notice.
- b. Since Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved. Therefore, known as the permanent house.
- c. The President.
- d. The President can promulgate (issue) an ordinance when the Parliament is not in session. The ordinance ceases to be effective six weeks after the session of the parliament has begun. Hence it is a temporary law.
- e. The Prime Minister selects his senior and trustworthy colleagues and advises the President to appoint them as the Cabinet Ministers. The President then appoints them as ministers as per the advice of Prime Minister.
- f. The council of ministers with the Prime Minister as their head are the real executive of the Indian Union.
- g. At least five.
- h. Disrespect for the dignity or authority of a court which includes bad behavior in the Court, refusing to answer a Question in the Court, speaking disrespectfully to a Judge, or refusing to carry a Court Order is known as contempt of court.
- i. Justice V. Ramaswami.
- j. i) Mandamus.  
ii) Quo Warranto.

### ANSWER 2

- a. According to Doctrine of Lapse, heirs adopted without the consent of the Company, could inherit only the private property of the deceased ruler, and not his territory, which would come under the Company's rule.  
Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, who became the victim of the Doctrine of Lapse, became a bitter enemy of the British as her adopted son was not accepted as the heir to the throne.

- b. Swami Dayanand Saraswati. He founded the Arya Samaj.
- c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale set up the Servants of Indian Society whose aim was to train national leaders who would dedicate themselves to the service of India.
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai. His courage and determination earned him the title of 'Sher-e-Punjab'.
- e. The two methods adopted by Gandhiji were Satyagraha and Swadeshi.
- f. Shahid and Swaraj islands.
- g. i) North-West Frontier Province: A plebiscite would be held in North West Frontier Province to ascertain whether the people in that area wanted to join India or Pakistan.  
ii) The district of Sylhet: The district of Sylhet was to decide by referendum whether it would join East Bengal or remain in Bengal.
- h. The major powers involved in the First World War were: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy forming triple alliance and France, England, Russia forming triple entente.
- i. Japan joined the Berlin - Rome Axis to further its policy of expansion and conquest. It was later called as Berlin - Rome - Tokyo Axis.
- j. i) To maintain international peace and security in the world and to remove threats to peace to suppress acts of aggression.  
ii) To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.

### ANSWER 3

- a. i) Maximum strength 250 members.  
ii) 238 members elected by the States.  
iii) 12 members nominated by the President from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience.
- b. i) The right of the member to ask Questions from the Government is known as interpellation.  
ii) The Question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half an-Hour Discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the government about its policies and performance.

- iii) It is a valuable device against injustice and slackness of the government.
- c. i) If a Government acts against the Constitutional provisions, it can be voted out of office by passing a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister, or the Ministry as a whole or any of its members.
- ii) A no confidence Motion is a proposal expressing lack of confidence in the Ministry.
- iii) No-Confidence in the Government is moved by the Opposition. The House grants leave to move No Confidence motion only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
- iv) The Speaker puts the Motion to vote. If the Motion is passed, the Government has to resign.

#### ANSWER 4

- a. i) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor is satisfied that the constitutional machinery in a State has broken down i.e., State cannot be governed as per the provisions of the Constitution; he may declare an emergency in the state.
- b. This is called President's rule because the President may assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. The duration of such an emergency is two months. If it were to continue beyond two months, it should be ratified by the Parliament.
- c. **Effects:**
- i) The State administration is directly placed under the President and the Governor of the concerned state acts in accordance with the instructions that are issued by the Union Government from time to time.
- ii) The President may: Dissolve the Vidhan Sabha of the state and dismiss the Council of Ministers; or He may keep the Assembly and the Council of Ministers in suspended animation.
- iii) When the Lok Sabha is not in session, the President may authorize expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of the state.
- iv) The President may suspend the provision of the constitution relating to any authority of the state excepting those related to High Courts.

#### ANSWER 5

- a. i) Normally the term is of 5 years. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers stay in office as long as they have the majority support in the Lok Sabha.
- ii) If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against them, they have to resign.
- iii) If the house is dissolved, they vacate their offices.
- b. The ministers are individually responsible to the President. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President and may be dismissed by him on the advice of the PM.

- i) Each minister is answerable to parliament for the department under his control.
  - ii) He has to answer all the Questions regarding the functioning of his department.
  - iii) Every minister is responsible for matters such as personal lapse, breach of oath of secrecy.
- c.
- i) The Prime Minister allocates departments or portfolios to the ministers and can reshuffle his council of ministers whenever he pleases.
  - ii) The PM chooses his ministers and has the power to dismiss them.
  - iii) The PM coordinates the working of various departments so that administration is carried on smoothly. In critical matters, he coordinates the policy of the government.
  - iv) The PM's resignation implies the resignation of the whole cabinet.

## ANSWER 6

- a. In 1856, the British authorities decided to replace the old-fashioned musket, (called the Brown Bess) by the new "Enfield rifle". The loading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting off the top greased paper with the teeth. There was a rumor in the Bengal regiments that the greased cartridge had the fat of cow or pig. The sepoys were now convinced that the introduction of greased cartridges was a deliberate move to defile Hindu and Muslim religions, as the cow is sacred to Hindus and the pig is a taboo to Muslims. So, both the Hindus and the Muslim soldiers refused to use these cartridges and staged an uprising when they were forced to use them.
- b. Nana Saheb and Rani of Jhansi were both victims of Doctrine of Lapse. Nana Saheb sent emissaries to different parts of the country to generate awareness among Indians about the British policies. The sacrifices made by Nana Saheb and Rani of Jhansi gave birth to the spirit of nationalist movement in India.
- c.
- i) The British officers were rude and arrogant towards the Indians.
  - ii) They believed that they were superior to Indians and followed a policy of contempt towards the Indians.
  - iii) They Dubbed the Muslims as cruel and unfaithful. Some European officers ill treated and insulted Indians.
  - iv) Such acts of unjust discrimination alienated the British from the Indian masses.

## ANSWER 7

- a.
- i) They held meetings where speeches were made and resolutions for popular demands were passed.
  - ii) They made use of the press to criticize government policies.
  - iii) They sent memorandums and petitions to government officials and the British Parliament. Though these petitions were addressed to the government, their real aim was to educate the Indian people.
- b.
- i) Many new-educational institutions were started that were free from government

control to impart education according to the needs of the nation. Efforts were made to give education a national orientation in the vernacular languages.

- ii) They adopted non-violent resistance and vigorous political action to achieve their aims. They made a clear distinction between begging rights and claiming them.
- iii) They advocated courage, self-confidence and a spirit of sacrifice to achieve Swaraj.

c.

Early Nationalists	Assertive Nationalists
1. They wanted self-government under British rule	1. They wanted Swaraj ie complete independence
2. They believed in constitutional methods.	2. They were assertive in their approach
3. They received support from intelligent class	3. They received support from the masses
4. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.	4. They held British responsible for India's poverty.

## ANSWER 8

- a.
- i) The INA along with the Japanese army overran many territories in South-East Asia.
  - ii) INA captured Mowdok, an outpost situated south east of Chittagong.
  - iii) They captured the strong military post of Klang Klang.
  - iv) They raised the Tricolor Flag for the first time on the liberated Indian soil on March 19, 1944.
- b.
- i) The INA had revealed the heroism of the Indians. With the release of the national from jail, the people began to look forward to the final struggle for freedom.
  - ii) The INA inspired uprisings in the armed forces of the country. E.g.- The Indian Naval ratings in Mumbai followed by similar uprisings in Kolkata, Chennai, and Karachi.
  - iii) INA failed in its political mission, but it set an inspiring example of patriotism.
- c.
- i) **Failure of the Cripp's Mission:**
    - With the Japanese army rapidly advancing towards India, it became necessary for the British to break the political deadlock in India.
    - To win the support of India in the war, the British Prime Minister Churchill sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India for consultation with all the parties.
    - After the failure of the talks with the Cripp's Mission (1942), the Congress was left with no alternative but to launch a movement against the British rule.
    - The British government was not ready to give freedom even after their victory in the war.
  - ii) **Constant danger of Japan:**
    - In 1942, the Japanese army had attacked Burma and was marching toward Assam.
    - It was realized by the leaders that the presence of Britain in India would invite

- Japan's attack on India.
- The Congress leaders believed that the immediate withdrawal of the British alone could save India from a Japanese invasion.

## ANSWER 9

- a. i) Division of Indian army and assets: Provision was made for the division of Indian army and the sharing of assets & liabilities between the two Dominions.
- ii) Princely States: The Princely states would become independent and all treaties and agreements exercised by His Majesty in the relation to the princely states would stand terminated from August 15, 1947. The states would thus become independent & would be free to join either of the dominions.
- iii) Constituent Assembly to serve as Central Legislatures: The Constituent Assemblies Of both the Dominions were to act as the Central Legislatures and would have full powers to their respective Dominion. They would act as sovereign bodies for legislative purposes.
- b. There were severe communal problems and riots in the country. Lord Mountbatten found that it was difficult to solve the deadlock between Congress and Muslim League. He realized that the Cabinet Mission plan was unworkable, and a partition of India was inevitable.
- c. i) The Large-Scale communal riots that engulfed the whole country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the partition of India.
- ii) The congress knew that it could not have a joint administration with the League due to bitter experience it had when the latter joined the interim government.
- iii) Continuation of British rule was harmful for India. The British were instigating the rulers of Indian States to remain independent. Hence partition was the price for immediate independence.
- iv) Any further delay in the transfer of power would find India in the midst of civil war.

## ANSWER 10

- a. i) Japan's ambitions rose after the First World War. In 1931, Japan intervened in Manchuria and despite the League's opposition occupied it and set up a government there.
- ii) Japan also started an undeclared war against China in 1931.
- iii) Japan joined the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis to further its policy of expansion and conquest.
- iv) Japan left the League of Nations and started occupying the British and American properties in China.
- b. i) Italy wanted to revive the glory of the Old Roman Empire. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1937 and formed a ten-year alliance with Germany to strengthen her position.
- ii) Italy demonstrated her imperialistic designs by attacking Abyssinia. Mussolini

opposed the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations failed to take any action against Italy.

iii) The authority of the League was flouted by Japan when it seized Manchuria, and by Italy when it conquered Ethiopia.

- c. i) In Germany, Hitler wanted to re-establish the prestige of Germany in the international field. Hitler flouted the military clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and declared re-armament.
- ii) In 1938, he annexed Austria and dismembered Czechoslovakia and thus drove the countries towards another World War.
- iii) Germany wanted to regain her lost territories. The city of Danzing was inhabited mainly by the Germans and by occupying Danzing Corridor, Germany could connect with East Prussia. Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939; Poland was accused of commit atrocities against Germans living there. On September 1, 1939, the German armies marched into Poland. The German armies completed the conquest of Poland in less than three weeks to ensure that no aid reached Poland.

# ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS

## Answer Key to Self-Assessment Sample Paper - 4

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### ANSWER 1

- a. Prorogation means termination of the session of Parliament. The power of prorogation belongs to the President.
- b. When the house is divided equally on any Question, the Speaker or Chairman is entitled to vote. Such a vote is called casting vote and its purpose is to resolve a deadlock.
- c. A person is holding an office and earning financially under the government.
- d. On population basis.
- e. The President.
- f. He shall continue to hold office after the expiry of his term until his successor takes charge.
- g. The PM's resignation implies the resignation of the whole cabinet.
- h. A decision pronounced by the Court determining the rights of the parties in the proceedings.
- i. They can be impeached, if they are found guilty of misusing their powers or acting against the provisions of the Constitution.
- j. The Parliament can increase or decrease the number of judges as and when required.

### ANSWER 2

- a. i) India was forced to export, at cheaper rates, raw materials like cotton and silk, indigo and tea that the British industries needed urgently.  
ii) India was made to accept readymade British goods either duty-free or at nominal duty rates, while Indian products were subjected to high import duties in England. The Indian handmade goods were unable to compete with the cheaper, British products.
- b. i) The British developed means of transport and communication to promote their own commercial interest in India. The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was laid in 1853 and this encouraged trade, commerce, and growth of nationalism.  
ii) People living in faraway places could travel freely and mix with each other. Regional feelings began to disappear, and people felt that they belonged to one country.
- c. Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

- d.** Bal Gangadhar Tilak.  
The British called him ‘Leader of Indian Unrest’.
- e.** i) Bengal was the nerve centre of Indian nationalism. So, the British hoped to stop the rising tide of nationalism by partitioning Bengal.  
ii) The partition was intended to curb Bengali influence by reducing it to minority.
- f.** i) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims and to represent their needs and aspirations to the government in mild and moderate language.  
ii) To prevent the rise of the feelings of hostility between the Muslims of India and other communities.
- g.** i) At the annual session of the Congress, held at Lahore in December 1929 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru, a resolution for complete independence was passed.  
ii) The first Independence Day was celebrated on 26th January 1930 in Kolkata. The Indian National flag was hoisted and the pledge for complete independence was taken.
- h.** The motto of the INA was Unity, faith, sacrifice.
- i.** Woodrow Wilson (President of USA), Lloyd George (Prime minister of Britain), George Clemenceau (Prime minister of France).
- j.** UNICEF - United Nation  
Children’s Fund. WHO - World  
Health Organization?

### ANSWER 3

- a.** i) Rajya Sabha members are elected by the elected members of the legislative assembly of each state by a system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.  
ii) One-third members retired every 2 years.  
iii) Members can be re-elected any number of times.
- b.** Maximum strength 552.  
i) Not more than 530 members shall represent States.  
ii) Not more than 20 members shall represent Union Territories.  
iii) 2 members from Anglo Indian community that is nominated by the President, in case he feels that they are not adequately represented.
- c.** Lok Sabha is more powerful.  
i) Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.  
ii) Motion of No Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in Lok Sabha.

iii) In case of deadlock between the two houses over an ordinary bill, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails because of its higher numerical strength.

#### ANSWER 4

- a. i) He should be a citizen of India
- has completed thirty-five years of age.
  - is qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
  - A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or Government of any State.
- b. President is elected indirectly by the members of an Electoral College consisting of:
- i) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
  - ii) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States including National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
  - iii) Nominated members of either house of Parliament and State Assemblies are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
- c. i) If the President were to be elected directly by the people, he could become a rival centre of power to the Council of Ministers. This would be against the parliamentary system with ministerial responsibility.
- ii) As the membership in the two houses of Parliament is dominated by one party, election of the President merely by many members of the Union Parliament could make him a nominee of the ruling party like the Prime Minister. Hence, he would not represent the States.
- iii) The President is elected by the members of both houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states. Thus, the President is a representative of the whole nation.
- iv) The direct election of the President would have been very costly and time- and energy- consuming due to the vast size of the electorate. This is unwarranted keeping in view that he is only a symbolic head.

#### ANSWER 5

- a. i) The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and not more than thirty other judges.
- ii) The Parliament can increase or decrease the number of judges as and when required.
- iii) Besides having regular judges, the Constitution also provides for the appointment of some judges to the Supreme Court on an ad hoc (temporary) basis for a period as may be necessary. The appointments are made with the consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.
- b. i) The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution and its decision is final. The power to review laws and executive orders passed by the Union and State Legislatures is known as Judicial Review.
- ii) The Supreme Court can declare a law null and void, if it is against the letter and

spirit of the Constitution.

iii) It was in the exercise of this power that the ordinances regarding the Nationalization of Banks and Abolition of Privy Purses of the erstwhile princes were declared null and void by the Supreme Court a few years ago.

- c. A Court of Record is a court whose judgements are recorded for evidence in precedents. The High Court and other Courts are bound to give a similar decision in a similar case, and they are not to be Questioned in any subordinate court. The Court of Record has two implications:
- i. Judgements and orders preserved as record can be produced in any Court as precedents.
  - ii. The Court has the authority to punish a person for Contempt of Court and it cannot be deprived of this right by any authority. Thus, it acts as the guardian of the Constitution.

## ANSWER 6

- a. In 1856, Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh to the Company's dominions on the pretext of alleged misrule. The dissolution of the Nawab of Awadh's army and administration threw thousands of nobles, officials, and soldiers out of jobs. The British confiscated the estates of the Talukdars or zamindars. The dispossessed Talukdars became the opponents of the British rule. The people of Awadh had to pay higher land revenue and additional taxes on food, houses, etc. It also affected the soldier's financial position. They had to pay higher taxes on the land their families held in Awadh.
- b. i) The British officers were rude and arrogant towards the Indians.  
 ii) They believed that they were superior to Indians and followed a policy of contempt towards the Indians.  
 iii) They dubbed the Muslims as cruel and unfaithful. Some European officers ill-treated and insulted Indians.
- c. i) The landed aristocracy which included the Talukdars and the hereditary landlords were deprived of their estates. 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.  
 ii) These confiscated lands were sold by public auction to the highest bidders.  
 iii) Such estates were usually purchased by merchants and money lenders who did not understand the needs of the tenants and exploited them.  
 iv) This drove the landed aristocracy to poverty Without benefitting the peasantry which suffered under exorbitant land revenue.

## ANSWER 7

- a. i) Dadabhai Naoroji.  
 ii) He founded the London India Society in collaboration with W.C. Bonnerjee to publicise grievances of Indians. He was the first Indian to become the member of

the British House of Commons in England.

- iii) - Poverty and Un British Rule in India
- The Parsee Religion.

**b.** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin

Chandra Pal. Objectives:

- i) The main objective was the immediate attainment of Swaraj. This means complete independence.
- ii) They aimed to achieve it by mass struggle.

**c.** The methods adopted were.

**SWADESHI:** Swadeshi means producing necessary items in one's own country and using them without depending on imported goods.

**BOYCOTT:** Swadeshi and boycott go-together. Boycott meant not only the boycott of British goods but also the boycott of government services, school and colleges. Boycott of British goods and use of swadeshi would encourage Indian industries and provide employment to people.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION:** Many new-educational institutions were started that were free from government control to impart education according to the needs of the nation. Efforts were made to give education a national orientation in the vernacular languages.

**MASS INVOLVEMENT:** They had immense faith in the strength of the masses and proposed to win freedom through mass action. They aroused the masses by influencing them with their sacrifices and suffering.

## ANSWER 8

- a.** A large but peaceful crowd gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919 because their leaders Dr. Satya Pal & Dr. Kitchlu were arrested. The Bagh had only one exit & other three sides were enclosed by buildings. After closing the exit with his troops, General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, ordered them to shoot at the crowd. The troops fired till their ammunition was exhausted and about one thousand innocent people were killed and many more wounded. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy shocked the nation.
- b.**
- i) It strengthened the National movement by involving the masses - peasants/workers, student, teachers, and women.
  - ii) It fostered Hindu-Muslim unity due to the merger of Khilafat leaders and Congress.
  - iii) Khadi became the symbol and the movement spread the message of swadeshi. Many national schools and colleges were set up. Steps were taken for removal of untouchability.
- c.**
- i) It was attended by Gandhiji as a sole representative of the Congress according to the

terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

- ii) The conference was soon deadlocked as separate electorates were demanded not only by Muslims but also Sikhs, Christians, Anglo Indians and Depressed Classes.
- iii) The Question of Independence or setting up of a responsible Indian Government receded into the background.
- iv) The British government refused to immediately grant dominion status to India. Gandhiji returned to India disappointed. Congress renewed the Civil Disobedience movement.

## ANSWER 9

- a.
  - i) INA was an army organized on foreign soil, hundreds of kilometers away from its motherland.
  - ii) It was dependent on foreign powers for planes, tanks, artillery, ammunition, etc.
  - iii) It depended upon the patriotic fervor of its nationals scattered over East Asia for money, clothing, food, and other civilian supplies.
- b.
  - i) To organize an armed revolution and to fight the British army with modern arms.
  - ii) To organize a provisional government of Free India to mobilize all the forces effectively.
  - iii) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war.
- c.
  - i) Subhas Chandra Bose set up the provisional government of free India on October 21, 1943 in Singapore. The provisional government acquired its first victory when Japan handed over Andaman & Nicobar Islands to it. Bose renamed them as Shaheed and Swaraj islands, respectively.
  - ii) He organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc to liberate Indians from the colonial rule.
  - iii) He led the freedom struggle outside India as the supreme commander of INA. He inspired the younger generations, and it was due to him that INA won so many victories.
  - iv) Bose gave the slogans- "Delhi Chalo" and "Jai Hind" and he gave the call "Give me blood and I shall get you freedom."

## ANSWER 10

- a.
  - i) Two kinds of states existed in Europe in the early 20th century, single nation states like France, Holland, and Germany whose national identities were based on their common language and traditions. On the other hand, there were Imperial States like the Austria-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire.
  - ii) Germany and Austria-Hungary signed a treaty to help each other in case of enemy attack. Three years later, Italy joined the pact, and this was known as the Triple Alliance.
  - iii) This alarmed Britain and France, so they came closer. Britain, France, and Russia formed the Triple Entente. Later Japan joined the Triple Entente. Thus Europe was divided into two major armed camps. The rivalry between these two camps led to the

First World War.

- b.**
- i) The League did nothing when Poland, with the backing of France, seized a part of Lithuania in 1920.
  - ii) In 1923, there was a threat of war between Italy and Greece. Italy refused to submit to the League's intervention and the dispute was settled by direct mediation of Great Britain and France.
  - iii) The authority of the League was flouted by Japan when it seized Manchuria, and by Italy when it conquered Ethiopia. Thus, the League failed to maintain international peace, and the countries of Europe lost faith in its usefulness.
- c.** The United Nation.
- Objectives:
- i) To maintain international peace and security in the world and to remove threats to peace to suppress acts of aggression.
  - ii) To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.
  - iii) To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends. Disarm, Decolonize and Develop are the three new objectives set by the UN.

# ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS

## Answer Key to Self-Assessment Sample Paper - 5

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### ANSWER 1

- a. 14 days.
- b. The Union Legislature comprises of the President and the two Houses of Parliament: The House of the People (the Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (the Rajya Sabha).
- c. When the house divided equally on any Question, the Speaker or Chairman is entitled to vote. Such a vote is called casting vote and its purpose is to resolve a deadlock.
- d. A bill having financial bearing is known as the money bill.
- e. The union executive consists of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.
- f. The Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court.
- g. If a non-member is appointed, the minister must get elected or nominated to the Parliament within six months from the date of his appointment or else he will have to resign from his post as a minister.
- h. The Supreme Court.
- i. A Writ is an order from a judicial authority asking a person to perform an act or refrain from performing an act. It is issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- j. A Supreme Court judge holds office till the completion of 65 years of age.

### ANSWER 2

- a. The British tried to expand their political power in India by four ways, i.e., by outright wars, by the system of Subsidiary Alliance, by adopting the Doctrine of Lapse and on the pretext of alleged misrule.
- b. Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness and common consciousness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same historical, political and cultural background, have the same language, cultural values and consider themselves as one nation.

- c. i) He founded the Brahma Sabha, which was later renamed Brahma Samaj. The Brahma Samaj believed in Monotheism or worship of one God. It condemned idol worship and laid emphasis on prayer, charity, morality and strengthening the bonds of unity between men of all religions and creeds.  
ii) He started a campaign for the abolition of sati and purdah system, condemned polygamy, discouraged child marriages and advocated the right of widows to remarry.
- d. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal on 16th October 1905.  
i) To promote, among the Muslims of India, support for the British government and to remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government in relation to Indian Muslims.  
ii) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims and to represent their needs and aspirations to the government in mild and moderate language.
- e. i) In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Simon commission to investigate the need for further constitutional reforms. All the seven members of the commission were Englishmen. It had no Indians.  
ii) The Congress & Muslim League decided to boycott the commission as it had no Indian member.
- f. Netaji gave the slogans- "Delhi Chalo" and "Jai Hind" and he gave the call " Give me blood and I shall get you freedom."
- g. Britain, France, Russia, and their allies were called the Allied Powers, while Germany Austria and their allies were called the Central Powers.
- h. The Security Council. (Executive organs)  
The International court of Justice. (Judicial Organ)
- i. The United Nation came into existence on October 24, 1945 at San Francisco.  
The UN headquarters is in New York city, USA.

### ANSWER 3

- a. i) **Starred Questions** are those to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House. Such questions are indicated by an asterisk mark. Supplementary questions may be asked after replies to such questions are given by the Ministers.  
ii) **Unstarred Questions** are questions to which answers are given in a written form. No supplementary questions can be asked thereon.  
iii) **Short Notice Questions** relate to a matter of urgent importance. Such questions are asked with a notice shorter than of ten days. The Minister concerned has the option to answer it or not to answer it.
- b. i) Rajya Sabha alone by a resolution adopted by  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd majority can declare a subject on

the State List of national importance to be legislated upon by the Union Parliament.

ii) It may create a new All India Service in national interest.

iii) if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and de jure Parliament i.e. it shoulders all the responsibilities of the Union Legislature. It is a permanent house and thus cannot be dissolved.

c. The parliament exercises control in the following manner:

i) Interpellation: The question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half an-Hour Discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the government about its policies and performance. It is a valuable device against injustice and slackness of the government.

ii) Vote of No-confidence: If a Government acts against the Constitutional provisions, it can be voted out of office by passing a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister, or the Ministry as a whole or any of its members. In such a case, the whole Ministry has to resign.

iii) Adjournment Motion: Motion for adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers.

iv) Monetary Controls: Parliamentary Committee on Public accounts ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decision. It examines reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

## ANSWER 4

a. i) By vote of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers as a whole or in any one minister.

ii) By rejecting a Government Bill.

iii) By reducing the salary of the ministers in the face of their opposition.

b. i) Cabinet Ministers They are the most important members of the Council of Ministers. They hold important portfolios like Home, Defense, Finance, Railways, etc. They together determine the policy and program of the Government.

ii) Ministers of State They are the second category of ministers. They may or may not hold an independent charge of any portfolio. The PM may or may not consult them.

iii) Deputy ministers They are the third category of ministers who assist the Cabinet Ministers and the Council of Ministers. They are junior ministers who assist the senior ministers. They are not given charge of any independent ministry and do not participate in cabinet deliberations.

c.

Council of Ministers	Cabinet Ministers
1. The COM consists of all categories of ministers i.e., Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of state and deputy ministers	1. The Cabinet is a smaller group of senior ministers holding important portfolios such as defense, finance, home, etc
2. The PM may or may not consult the other ministers below the rank of the Cabinet or making important decisions.	2. They are the most trusted colleagues of the PM. The PM always consults them. The decisions of the cabinet are binding on all the ministers.
3. In the day to day working of the Government the COM as a whole rarely meet.	3. The Cabinet is a small, cohesive group of the ministers who determine the policy and program of the government, so they meet as frequently as possible.
4. According to the Constitution, the President acts on the advice of the COM, but in reality, the Cabinet advices the President.	4. In day-to-day governance of the country, it advises the President through the PM.

**ANSWER 5**

- a. A person should be a citizen of India and
  - i) He should have been for at least five years a judge of the High Court or two or more such courts in succession. OR
  - ii) He should have been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession. OR
  - iii) He or she should be, In the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
  
- b. Original Jurisdiction means the power to hear and determine a dispute in the first instance, that is, those cases which cannot be moved in any other court other than the Supreme Court. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the following cases:
  - i) Disputes between Government of India or one or more states.
  - ii) Disputes relating to the Fundamental Rights: The Supreme Court has the power to issue orders or writs for the enforcement of the fundamental rights. Any citizen can move the Supreme Court in case of violation of these rights in the first instance.
  - iii) Cases relating to Interpretation of the Constitution: All cases in which an interpretation of the Constitution is involved, can be directly filed in the Supreme Court.
  
- c. The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution and its decision is final. The power to review laws and executive orders passed by the Union and State Legislatures is known as Judicial Review.

**Need for Judicial Review:**

- i) The Constitution has provided for a balance of power between the Centre and the States. If the Union Government or the State go beyond their limits the Supreme Court can settle the disputes.
- ii) In a Written Constitution a law may be ambiguously worked. The question of interpretation of the Constitution is bound to arise. Only the Supreme Court has the power of Original Jurisdiction.
- iii) The legislature may not possess the wisdom, experience and impartiality which are needed to explain what the law means.

**ANSWER 6**

- a.
  - i) Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, was under the protection of the Company and received a pension from the British.
  - ii) In 1849, Lord Dalhousie announced that successors of Bahadur Shah Zafar would not be permitted to use the Red Fort as their palace. They were required to shift to a place near the Qutab Minar.
  - ii) In 1856, Lord Canning announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah, his successors would not be allowed to use the imperial titles with their names and would be known as mere princes. This decision of the British hurt the feelings of the Muslims.
- b.
  - i) The Western system of education was introduced in several schools. In 1829, the Bengal Government established an English class in the Calcutta Madrasa, which was a Muslim institution. Later, English classes were introduced in Banaras Sanskrit College.
  - ii) The shifting of emphasis from oriental learning to Western education was not received well by the people, especially the Pandits and the Maulvis.
  - iii) They saw in it an attempt to discourage traditional Islamic and Hindu studies. People started suspecting that the aim of Western education was not to promote literature and sciences but to encourage their children to become Christians.
- c.
  - i) The press carried on daily criticisms of the unjust British policies.
  - ii) It helped in spreading the message of patriotism, liberty, freedom, home rule and equality.
  - iii) It also helped the exchange of views among different social groups in the country.
  - iv) It created awareness of what was happening in the world which in turn helped Indians to shape their own policies and program.

**ANSWER 7**

- a.
  - i) The early nationalists were staunch believers in open minded and moderate politics.
  - ii) They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of the British rule.
  - iii) They believe in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and confrontation.

- b. i) They were so called because they had a different outlook that advocated active resistance to British imperialism.  
 ii) They called upon the people of India to make sacrifices for the sake of their country.  
 iii) They were more aggressive in their demands and wanted to achieve Swaraj by self-reliant method.

c.

Early Nationalists	Assertive Nationalists
1. They wanted self-government under British rule	1. They wanted Swaraj ie complete independence
2. They believed in constitutional methods.	2. They were assertive in their approach
3. They received support from intelligent class	3. They received support from the masses
4. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.	4. They held British responsible for India's poverty.

## ANSWER 8

- a. Two bills were introduced in the Central Legislature in February 1919 headed by Justice Rowlett. The purpose of the Bills was to curb the growing upsurge in the country. The act authorized the Government to imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. Rowlett Act implied-
- i) Arrest of a person without warrant.
  - ii) In camera trial. (Trial in seclusion).
  - iii) Restrictions on movements of Individuals.
  - iv) Suspension of the Right of Habeas Corpus.
- b. A police officer had beaten some volunteers picketing a liquor shop. At Chauri Chaura, a village in Gorakhpur (UP), about 3000 peasants marched to the police station to protest the police officer. The police fired at the peasants. The angry mob set fire to the police station killing 22 policemen. Gandhiji, who believed in non-violence, was shocked by this incident, and withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- c. The first-round table conference was held in London. The Congress boycotted the conference. The British realized the futility of holding a conference on the question of constitutional reforms for India without the representations of Congress. So, the government was eager to compromise with the Congress and signed an agreement in 1931 known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.  
 Since the satyagraha could not be suppressed, government, through Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jayakar, started negotiations with Gandhiji in jail. This resulted in the signing of a pact by Gandhiji and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, in March 1931. This is known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The government agreed to:

- i) Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.
- ii) Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence.

The Congress, in its turn, consented to the following:

- i) To suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ii) To participate in the second session of the Round Table Conference.

## ANSWER 9

- a. i) **Failure of the Cripp's Mission:** With the Japanese army rapidly advancing towards India, it became necessary for the British to break the political deadlock in India. To win the support of India in the war, the British Prime Minister Churchill sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India for consultation with all the parties. After the failure of the talks with the Cripp's Mission (1942), the Congress was left with no alternative but to launch a movement against the British rule. The British government was not ready to give freedom even after their victory in the war.
- ii) **Constant danger of Japan:** In 1942, the Japanese army had attacked Burma and was marching toward Assam. It was realized by the leaders that the presence of Britain in India would invite Japan's attack on India. The Congress leaders believed that the immediate withdrawal of the British alone could save India from a Japanese invasion.
- b. i) The Quit India resolution was passed on August 8, 1942 in Bombay by the Congress Working Committee. The Quit India resolution was adopted at Wardha in July 1942. The Congress proposed to start a non-violent mass struggle under Gandhiji's leadership.
- ii) It aimed at the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.
- iii) The Quit India Resolution stated that British should quit India. Indians would not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence.
- c. i) The outbreak of the Second World War provided an opportunity to revolutionaries like Subhash Chandra Bose to strike at the roots of imperialism.
- ii) Rash Bihari Bose who was settled in Japan organised a conference in Tokyo in March 1942.
- iii) The idea of Indian National Army was conceived by Mohan Singh, who inducted the Indian prisoners of war into the INA.
- iv) In Singapore, Rashbihari Bose handed over the command of Azad Hind Fauj or INA to Bose, who became its supreme commander on August 26, 1943. He set up the INA headquarters in Yangon and Singapore and began to reorganize the INA. Recruits were made from civilians.

## ANSWER 10

- a. i) Militant nationalism included firstly the dangerous mechanism of keeping great

standing armies and large navies. Secondly, the existence of a powerful military and naval officers who tend to dominate the civilian authorities.

ii) Aggressive nationalism meant love for one's own country and hatred of the other countries. Each nation thought about its own national interests and did not care for the interest of the other nations.

iii) This aggressive nationalism also led to the rise of imperialism, a system by which a powerful nation used to establish its control over another country, either by political pressure, infiltration or by outright wars. Once conquered, this country was claimed as colony.

iv) European powers began to scramble for expanding their economic and political empire. Thus, aggressive nationalism and fierce economic competition filled the atmosphere with fear, mutual hatred, and international tension.

- b.**
- i) Germany was to return Alsace and Lorraine to France.
  - ii) The Saar coal mines were ceded to France for 15 years and the area was to be governed by the League of Nations.
  - iii) Germany was to supply a huge quantity of coal to France Italy and Belgium for ten years.
- c.**
- i) All the German colonies were forcibly taken away from her and she was divided into two parts for the benefit of Poland.
  - ii) She was burdened with huge war indemnity which she could never pay.
  - iii) Her military power was reduced. This humiliation gave rise to the spirit of revenge and Germany started looking for an opportunity to do away with the harsh treaty.
  - iv) This was not possible without an aggressive policy of armaments and so war was inevitable.