

Paper Set : SET-I(HT)

SUBJECT : History

ICSE Board - Sample Paper - 1 Solutions

PART – 1 (30 MARKS)
(ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS)

Answer 1

1. The two types of authority in the federal setup of India are the Union government and the State government.
2. The term Universal Adult Franchise means that all citizens of the age of 18 and above have the right to vote and elect their representatives.
3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among the members of the House by a simple majority of the members' votes.
4. The Vice-President can cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha in order to break a tie.
5. The President of India is elected indirectly because the real executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers helmed by the Prime Minister. The Union Parliament, on the other hand, stands supreme in the legislative sphere. The President is merely the titular Head of the government and does not exercise any real power. Therefore, instead of electing the President directly and then not giving him any real authority, he is elected indirectly by an Electoral College.
6. The Governor is the Executive Head of the state.
7. There are three categories of ministers in the Union Council of Ministers. They are - the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers.
8. The term collective responsibility means that the ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha, not only in their individual capacity as ministers but also as a part of the Council of Ministers. A Vote of No-Confidence against one minister is considered as a Vote of No-Confidence against the Ministry as a whole.
9. The Supreme Court of India and all the High Courts in the country are empowered to issue Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens.
10. The highest criminal court in a district is the Sessions Court.]

Answer 2

1. The General Service Enlistment Act (1856) mandated that all recruits of the Bengal Army have to be ready to serve everywhere, whether within or outside the country.
2. The introduction of Western education popularised among Indians the western concepts of liberty and equality. It also enabled the educated class from all over the country to communicate, for the first time in history, through a common language, English. Literary works of eminent authors and philosophers like Locke, Spencer, Mill, Rousseau, Voltaire, etc., inspired the Indian populace to strive for social and political freedom. While they were tremendously inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, they also observed the workings of liberal democratic political institutions in Britain, a result of 'evolution' rather than revolution. The educated Indians also came to be deeply impressed by the success of the American war of independence and imbibed many of its values.

3. Dadabhai Naoroji exposed the economic exploitation of India through his book 'Poverty and On-British rule in India'.
4. The Lucknow Pact was extremely important because it embodied an important step in the direction of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Lucknow Pact was a sign of the coming together of the leadership of the two communities on one hand, and a compromise between the moderate and extremist factions within the Indian National Congress on the other.
5. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were the leaders of the Khilafat movement that was launched in India to champion the cause of the Caliph of Turkey.
6. The Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because it had no Indian members. The fact that the British government thought it appropriate to leave out Indians from an institution that was to decide the political future of their country was considered a grave insult. Since the Commission was completely unrepresentative of Indian concerns, it was decided to boycott it completely.
7. The two proposals related to the princely states in the Mountbatten Plan were as follows:
 - All treaties with the princely states would come to an end.
 - The princely states would be free to join any one of the dominions (India or Pakistan) or remain independent.
8. The immediate cause of the First World War was the Sarajevo Crisis.

The crisis took place on 28th June 1914, when the crown prince of Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo (Capital city of Bosnia). It was traced that the assassination was planned by the 'Black Hand' - patriotic terrorists of a secret society in Serbia - because they wanted to unite all south Serbians under a single Serbian state. However, Austria sent them an ultimatum. The Serbian government refused to accept some of the demands, resulting in Austria declaring war against Serbia.
9. The Cold War can be said to be a condition of extreme political unfriendliness and hostilities between two equally powerful states or groups of states. In the context of world history, it was a 'war without weapons' between two power blocs led by the USA and the USSR.
10. The two architects of NAM were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

PART - 2 (50 MARKS)

SECTION A

(Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Answer 3

1. In the matter of Money Bills, the relationship between the two Houses of the state legislature is considerably unequal. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly and not in the Legislative Council. Also, the Council has no authority except to make recommendations within 14 days from the date of its receipt of the Bill. It is not mandatory for the Legislative Assembly to accept the recommendations. If the Council does not return the Bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by the Assembly in the form in which it had originally been passed.
2. A Non-Money Bill may be introduced in either of the House. If the Council passes the Bill in the form in which it was sent to it by the Assembly, it is sent to the Governor for his assent. However, the Council can also keep the Bill with itself for 3 months or pass the Bill with amendments. If the Assembly does not agree with the amendments, it may

pass the Bill again. This time, the Council has to consider the Bill within 30 days of its receipt. Once the 30 day deadline passes, it is deemed to have been passed since there is no provision of a joint sitting of the two Houses.

3. The Legislative Assembly has the power to pass a Censure Vote against individual ministers or a Motion of No-Confidence against the government.

Answer 4

1. The appointment of the Chief Minister is done by the Governor of the concerned state. In the aftermath of state elections, the Governor summons the leader of the party which has secured a majority in the legislature to form the government. However, if it is a hung House, the Governor may exercise discretion and invite a leader who is most likely to form a stable government.
2. The Chief Minister is at the helm of affairs in the Council of Ministers. Following are some of the salient features of the equation between the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers:
 - The ministers in the Council are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Even the portfolios are distributed among the ministers on the basis of the preferences of the Chief Minister.
 - The Chief Minister can ask any of his colleagues to resign and has the power to reconfigure his Ministry as and when he thinks prudent. If a minister refuses to resign even after a direction to the effect from the Chief Minister, the latter may request the Governor to dismiss the former.
 - It is the Chief Minister who presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet and determines the agenda of such meetings. He also decides which proposals to accept and which to reject for discussion.
 - Since several Ministers and officials are involved in the formulation and execution of policies, the Chief Minister coordinates the whole gamut of government administration.
3. The salient features of the Chief Minister's equation with the Governor are as follows:
 - The Chief Minister functions as the link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. He conveys all the decisions of the Council to the Governor and has to furnish such information about the day-to-day functioning of the government as the Governor may ask for.
 - The Chief Minister aids and advises the Governor in such important matters as the appointment of top state officials and the summoning or prorogation of the sessions of the state legislature. More importantly, the Chief Minister advises the Governor in the appointment of the Ministers of the government.
 - The Governor's Address is in reality prepared by the Chief Minister and his cabinet.
 - Ordinances are issued by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Answer 5

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President after consulting such judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts as the President may deem necessary. While appointing the judges other than the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice has to be consulted. The Chief Justice in turn has to consult four of his senior most colleagues in the Supreme Court before he forwards his recommendations to the President.

2. A Supreme Court Judge retires at the age of 65 years. He may resign before that by writing to the President. A judge may also be removed from his position by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity by an address of each House of the Parliament.
3. Judicial Review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the Executive and determine whether or not they are in accordance with the Constitution of India. If the Court finds that a law or an order is in contravention of the Constitution it is declared null and void.

SECTION B

Attempt any three question from this Section.

Answer 6

1. The Early Congressmen were called moderates due to the following reasons:
 - The early nationalists had deep faith in the British sense of justice and fairplay despite all material facts indicating otherwise.
 - They worked within the framework of the government and did not use any extra-Constitutional means in order to attain their objectives.
 - The Early nationalists believed in the concept of loyalty to the British Crown.
 - The demand for Constitutional reforms was made in a mendicant manner through the use of petitions, meetings and distribution of pamphlets and leaflets.
2. The moderates differed from the radical nationalists in the realisation of their objectives. This becomes clear from the fact that the moderates were asking for Dominion Status, i.e. self-government under the British crown whereas the radicals were demanding purna swaraj or complete independence.
3. Tilak brought a new wave in Indian politics through his new, radical political beliefs, his scathing criticisms of the British government and in the manner in which he attempted to mobilize the masses and assimilate them into the mainstream of the national movement.
 - Tilak's three pronged approach to independence was 'swaraj', 'swadeshi' and 'boycott'.
 - Through his weeklies - 'Kesari' and 'Maharatta' - he regularly launched offensives against the government in a language that roused the masses.
 - In order to revive the Indians' pride in their ancient civilisation and culture, he began the celebration of the Ganpati festival and Shivjayanti on a large scale. To this effect, he also organised akharas and lathi clubs for the youths.
 - In the year 1896 he led a 'no rent campaign' and asked the peasants not to pay land revenue to the government.
 - He opposed the partition of Bengal and transformed the anti-partition movement into a movement for swaraj. He was also responsible for launching the Home Rule movement later in the year 1916.
 - Through his writings and political strategies, Tilak slowly but surely radicalised the gamut of India's social, political struggles.

Answer 7

1. The following are three important factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League in India.
British Policy of Divide and Rule- The revolt of 1857 had made the British aware

of how fragile their rule was in India if the Indians were allowed to unite against the foreign masters. In order to avoid this, the British devised a policy of 'divide and rule' to perpetuate their hold over India. In the pursuit of this policy, a strategy of appeasement was followed towards the zamindars and other power elite of the Indian peninsula. At the same time, deliberate attempts were made through the State propaganda machinery to sow the seeds of disunity and communal hatred among the two major religious communities - the Hindus and the Muslims. Realising that it was the resentment amongst the Muslims, formerly the chief ruling class in India that caused the 1857 rebellion to spread like wild fire, the Muslims were singled out for persecution.

Religious/Revivalist Orientation of Congress Leaders - The radical Congress leaders like Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai did not shy away from using religious terminology and symbols in their political discourse. In fact many a times they drew inspiration from the traditional concepts of Hinduism. Tilak, on his part, started celebrating public festivals of Ganesh Chaturthi and Shiva Jayanti in order to instil pride among the Indians for their ancient culture. This was also done in order to mobilise the masses on a large scale. Though this was not done with a communal agenda, it ultimately did alienate the Muslims from Congress politics.

The Hindi-Urdu Controversy - For the longest time, Urdu had been the court language in Uttar Pradesh, then the United Provinces. All petitions to the court had to be written in Urdu. This caused a lot of resentment among the Hindus since the language chiefly spoken by them was Hindi or Hindustani of the devanagri script. As a result of continued protests by the Hindus, the British government passed an order in 1900 that all petitions were to be submitted in Hindi in the devanagri script. Both Hindi and Urdu could be used for court summons and all official announcements. This led to insecurity among the orthodox ruling class Muslims in Uttar Pradesh. Since Muslims in these areas were relatively politically organised, the communal fervour amongst them played a pivotal role in the formation of the Muslim League.

2. The following are the three important demands made by the Muslim deputation to the Viceroy Lord Minto:
 - There should be representation of Muslims in elected bodies on the basis of their political eminence and not on the basis of their numerical strength.
 - There should be separate electoral constituencies for the Muslims in the provincial council and the imperial legislative council.
 - Preference should be given to members of the Muslim community while nominating members to the Viceroy's Council.
3. Aims and Objectives of the Muslim League:
 - Promoting feelings of loyalty among the Indian Muslims towards the British government.
 - Removing misconceptions that may arise as to the intentions of the British government in relation to the Indian Muslims.
 - Protecting and promoting the political and other rights of the Muslims and placing their needs and aspirations in front of the government in a mild and moderate language.
 - Preventing feelings of hostility between the Muslims and other communities, without compromising the aforesaid objectives of the League.

Answer 8

1. The following are the reasons for the passing of the 'Quit India' resolution.

Failure of the Cripps Mission - The failure of the Cripps Mission had generated a lot of anger among the Indian masses and the Congress leaders in particular. The general view was that the British government was just not prepared to extend even a semblance of self-government to the Indians. Indian national leaders wanted the Viceroy to act as the Constitutional Head till a new Constitution was framed. However, the British rulers did not accept this demand. As a result, the Congress could no longer remain quiet

Worsening of the Communal Problem -At the Lahore session of the Muslim League held in 1940, the demand for the creation of a separate state for Muslims, 'Pakistan', was adopted. Mohammed Ali Jinnah and other leaders of the League proclaimed that the Muslims could not be expected to be treated fairly by the Hindu dominated Congress and hence would have to have their own separate state. This resulted in a worsening of the already precarious communal situation.

Resignation of the Congress Ministries - The Congress ministries had resigned on the war issue. Their objection was that the British government had dragged India into a major war without consulting even the central legislature or the provincial governments. The British government on its part did not make any significant attempt to convince the Indians of their war aims. The Viceroy failed to read out and merely declared Dominion Status as the aim of British policy in India. Therefore the Congress Ministries resigned towards the end of October 1939.

The Japanese Threat - Gandhi thought that the situation now called for complete independence from the British yoke. Only then could the country deal with an imminent Japanese invasion or any other threat to the territorial integrity of India.

Failure of the August Offer - The August offer made by the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow failed to impress the leadership of both the Hindus as well as the Muslims.

2. The British government reacted in a violent and repressive manner to the nonviolent Quit India movement. The State apparatus was used ruthlessly in the name of maintaining law and order in order to suppress popular discontent. Mobs of protesting Indians were often lathi charged, dispersed by the fire of pistols, rifles and occasionally even machine guns. Captured protestors were subjected to flogging, beatings and extreme torture. Women were stripped and assaulted and even children were subjected to atrocities. A huge number of protestors were thrown into jail without trial with long terms of imprisonment.
3. The Quit India movement was an important landmark in India's struggle for freedom from British colonisation. It instilled a new confidence among the Indian masses and aroused a spirit of total sacrifice in them. The movement attracted participation from a large number of people including such varied professions as peasants, workers, lawyers, teachers, soldiers, etc. Men and women of all age groups formed the cadre of the movement. The most important effect of the Quit India Movement was that it made the British realise that in the context of the crippling effects of the Second World War on Britain's resources and the bitter opposition to its rule India, it would be very difficult to continue ruling the Indians.

Answer 9

1. The leader in the picture is Adolf Hitler.
2. The four factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy are as follows:

The Treaty of Versailles- The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were humiliating to say the least. The treaty was especially harsh on the German nation. The Germans were forced to cede large chunks of their territory in Europe to France, Poland, Belgium and Denmark. The overseas possessions were also taken from Germany and divided among the Allies. The total strength of the once powerful German army was significantly reduced by the treaty. This caused bitter resentment among the Germans.

Dissatisfaction of Italy with the Peace Treaties - Italy had joined the war on the side of the Allies and contributed a great deal to the Allied triumph. However, when it came to sharing the spoils of the war, the other powers of the alliance had sidetracked Italy. It was felt by the Italians that despite investing a great deal in the War, both in terms of men and money, they had not gained much due to the self-centred approach of their Allies. Hence, there was great dissatisfaction among the Italians.

Economic Conditions - The repercussions of the First World War were especially severe in Italy and Germany. In Italy, war debts and budget deficits were putting a great strain on State finances. Urban professionals, peasants, industrial labourers were feeling the pinch of the post War inflation. While there were agrarian riots in the countryside, strikes in the urban centres were increasing. In Germany also, people were suffering from many economic hardships. Condition was even worse in Germany in terms of inflation and unemployment. In addition to its economic woes, the Allied countries had imposed huge reparations on Germany as war indemnity.

Political Instability - The post War governments in Germany and Italy were politically weak as well as corrupt and inefficient. The political leadership in both Germany and Italy had failed to respond to the needs of their people. Italy had failed to control the industrial and agrarian riots whereas the government in Germany was despised as a symbol of the Versailles Treaty humiliation.

3. Hitler had been demanding the possession of the Polish Corridor and the port of Danzig for a long time. His contention was that these parts were mainly occupied by the German speaking people and hence had to be assimilated with Germany. By occupying these territories, he could connect East Prussia with Germany. To this end, Poland was accused of committing atrocities on its German speaking subjects. Using this and other excuses, Hitler attacked Poland.

Fascism and Nazism as ideologies are similar in many respects. To begin with, both believe in the concept of autocratic rule, the phenomenon of one 'Leader'. They have an inherent distaste for democratic governance and provide elaborate arguments to demonstrate the inefficiency of the democratic system. Although having an explicit preference for totalitarian power structure (Nazis even called themselves 'National Socialists') both ideologies are staunchly anti-Communist. Both are jingoistic in orientation, glorify war and violence and are professedly anti-intellectual.

Answer 10

1. The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members in total. There are 5 permanent members - USA, Britain, France, China and Russia. The rest 10 non-permanent members are elected by the United Nations General Assembly by a two-thirds majority for a two year term.

2. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is the maintenance of peace and security in the world. This function is performed by the Council in the following fashion:
 - The Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction.
 - It may recommend appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, arbitration or judicial settlements.
 - To maintain peace, the Security Council may impose economic sanctions against the aggressors and even sever diplomatic relations with rogue countries.
3. The role of the UNESCO in promoting science and technology is as follows:
 - It helps in establishing science and technology institutes in all parts of the world.
 - It arranges conferences of scientists from all over the world.
 - It offers engineering and technological grants and schemes in many developing countries.
 - It provides information through bulletins, journals and exhibitions.
 - The UNESCO also promotes the study of social sciences.