

# ICSE EXAMINATION PAPER (2020)

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## PART I

1. (a) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, are the two houses of the Parliament.
  - (b) **Session:** It means a period during which the House meets to conduct its business. The maximum period that can intervene between the two sessions of Parliament is six months. The session of each house of parliament are summoned by the President.
  - (c) **Election of speaker of Lok Sabha :**
    - The Speaker is elected from amongst its own members in the very first meeting of the Lok Sabha after the general elections.
    - By convention, a member of the ruling party or alliance is elected as the Speaker.
  - (d) The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected for six years. One-third of the total members retire after every two years and the equal number of new members elected. Therefore the Rajya Sabha never dissolves.
  - (e) The President is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India.
  - (f) The normal term in office of the Vice President of India is for five years which can be renewed for another five years for any number of times.
  - (g) The leader of the political party or the coalition parties who gain majority support in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President.
  - (h) Cabinet Ministers hold key portfolios and divide major policies of the government.
  - (i) Writs are legal orders passed either by the Supreme Court or the High Court to enforce fundamental rights.
  - (j) The Lok Sabha can force the Council of Ministers to resign by passing a bill of No-Confidence against them.
2. (a)
    - Being a great orator, spread the message of *Swadeshi* and *Boycott*.
    - He wanted Indians to work actively towards gaining *Swaraj*. He was willing to go to prison rather than testify against another journalist.
  - (b) Early nationalists used discussions, petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets and pamphlets, memoranda and delegations to present their demands.  
They confined their political activities to the educated classes only. Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government in stages.
  - (c) On 16<sup>th</sup> October 1905, Bengal was partitioned. This was declared 'as a day of mourning'.  
In Calcutta, processions led to the river Ganga. After a dip, people tied 'rakhi' to each other symbolising brotherhood.
  - (d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were the two leaders of the Khilafat Movement who started the movement so that the power and position of the Caliph of Turkey was restored.
  - (e) Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
  - (f) The Forward Bloc was formed by Subhas Chandra Bose. Its immediate objective was gaining Swaraj, establishing a socialist style of administration and setting up of a new monetary system.
  - (g) Imperialism involves extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force so that the 'mother' country could control the markets of the colonies and become rich.

- (h)
  - After the First World War many European countries found themselves financially ruined— not having enough resources to bring about economic recovery. Unemployment was rampant.
  - The democratic form of government was tried out in some parts of Europe during the early part of the twentieth century but this could not deal effectively with the post-war situation. The weak governments formed at the time could not deal with the situation. This gave rise to fascism.
- (i)
  - As a consequence of World War - I - League of Nations.
  - As a consequence of 2nd World War - United Nations.
- (j) UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund  
WHO - World Health Organisation

## PART II

3. (a) Legislative powers of the Union Parliament. The Union Parliament can make laws on
- (i) The subjects on which laws are to be made are divided among the Union (97 subjects), State (61 subjects) and Concurrent (47 subjects) lists.
  - (ii) In case of conflict between the union and state laws, the union law shall prevail.
  - (iii) Under special circumstances the Parliament can make law for the states too—
    - Promulgation of Emergency or President's Rule.
    - A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha with special majority in the national interest which can remain valid for one year.
    - A resolution by two or three states urging upon the Parliament to make law for them on certain items of the State list.
    - If there is any international treaty or agreement to be executed.
- (b) The Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the adult citizens of India, which means that they are completely backed by the might of the Indian citizens.  
The Rajya Sabha members are indirectly elected by the state legislative assemblies so they represent the various states.
- (i) The Prime Minister and his/her Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no confidence against the Council of Ministers, the Ministry has to resign. If the Rajya Sabha passes a vote of no confidence against the Council of Ministers it need not resignation.
  - (ii) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can only make suggestions which may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha. If the money bill is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within this time limit, it is taken for granted that it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. All these features/powers of the Lok Sabha make it very clear that it is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
  - (iii) In the case of a deadlock between the two Houses over a Bill, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails in the Joint Session due to its numerical strength.
- (c) The Speaker has a number of powers. Some of them are:
- (i) The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha. All speeches are addressed to him.
  - (ii) He maintains order in the Lok Sabha and may suspend an M.P. if he is spoiling the decorum of the House.

- (iii) He manages the agenda of the house, allotting time to the various items in the agenda.
- (iv) The Speaker decides which questions and resolutions are to be admitted. He decides which bill is a money bill or a non-money bill.

**4. (a) Election of the President of India**

- The manner and procedure of election of the President of India is mentioned in Article 55 of the Indian Constitution
- The President is elected through an electoral college.
- It consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament (MPs), the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of all States and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) of two Union Territories (*i.e.*, National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry).
- There is a balance and parity between the weightage given to the votes by the MPs and the MLAs.
- The weightage to be given to the vote is found by using the following equations.

$$\text{Value of the vote of an MLA} = \frac{\text{Number of Elected Members of Legislative Assembly}}{\text{Population of the State}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Value of vote of an MP} = \frac{\text{Total number of votes of all MLAs of all States}}{\text{Number of Elected MPs}}$$

- The election is held according to the proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
- These elections are held by secret ballot system.
- The President takes the oath of office, which is administered by the Chief Justice of India.

**(b) Discretionary Powers of the President**

- In appointing the Prime Minister from among the contenders when no single party attains majority after elections to the Lok Sabha.
- A Council of Ministers is voted out and after resigning advises the President to dissolve, the Lok Sabha and hold fresh elections.
- The President is expected to exercise his discretion in such circumstances as much of the Lok Sabha's life may still be intact and it is worthwhile to explore the possibility of forming an alternative government.
- Disqualifying members of the legislature when the Council's advice is not taken.
- Can return the advice of the Council of Ministers once for its reconsideration.
- President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills other than Money Bill passed by the Parliament.

**(c) Executive Powers of the President are as follows:**

The President is the executive head of the country and executive authority rests in him.

- (i) He appoints the Prime Minister and on his advice the council of ministers, the governors of the states, the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court, the Chairman of the UPSC, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Chiefs of all the forces.
- (ii) The Union Territories are administered by him.
- (iii) He has the power of directing, coordinating and controlling the State governments.
- (iv) The Union Ministers can be removed from office by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

5. (a) The cases that come under Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court are:
- (i) It hears and solves cases or disputes relating to Fundamental Rights.
  - (ii) Cases or disputes regarding election of the President and Vice-President.
  - (iii) It checks the constitutional validity of laws.
  - (iv) All disputes between the centre and a state and between two or more states. (*Any three*)
- (b) As guardian of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can check the constitutional validity of laws and ordinances. By the power of judicial review the Supreme Court examine laws passed by the legislature and the executive orders of the Center and State Governments. If they are found to be not in accordance with the Constitution, then the court can declare them null and void. This is the Supreme Court's Jurisdiction of Judicial Review.
- (c) The proceedings and the judgements given by the Supreme Court are recorded so as to be cited in similar cases. This is why it is called a court of record.
6. (a) **Economic Causes:** The British had come to India to make profit and that is what they did at the cost of the Indian industry.
- (i) The Indian handicrafts died slowly. The machine-made cloth of the British was cheaper, therefore, looms at home were shut.
  - (ii) People moved to cities to find employment which was very difficult to get.
  - (iii) Peasants were forced to pay taxes in cash which pushed them into the hands of the moneylenders, specially as tax was collected even during famines.
- (b) **Military Causes:**
- (i) The Indian soldiers were upset as though they helped the British in wars around the world, they did not get any credit for it.
  - (ii) The salaries of the Indian soldiers were lower than those of the British soldiers.
  - (iii) The Indian soldiers could only rise to the position of a subedar and above.
- (c) **Political Causes:**
- (i) The policy of annexation, using whichever means possible, followed by the British, upset the Indians.
  - (ii) The annexation of *Oudh* was on the grounds that it was not ruled properly.
  - (iii) The Doctrine of Lapse, where the kingdom lapsed to the Company if the king died without leaving a natural heir, was used to annex Jhansi, Satara and Nagpur.
7. (a) **Dandi March:**
- Gandhiji decided to launch a 'Civil Disobedience Movement' and informed the British about his decision.
  - Gandhiji started this movement from the Sabarmati Ashram on the 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930. 78 people followed him, many more joined on the way to Dandi.
  - Gandhiji broke the salt law on the 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930 by making or actually picking up salt from the seashore. He advised people to break the unjust laws of the British.
  - He started the Disobedience Movement by breaking salt laws as Salt was and is used by everyone, *i.e.*, rich, poor, rural and urban.
  - Soon people started breaking other British laws. Some refused to pay tax, others broke different other British laws. People organised mass movements in various ways. Women joined in large numbers. People were prevented from buying and selling foreign goods.
  - Madan Mohan Malaviya, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baddrudin Tyabji were important leaders of this movement.

- (b) The reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement were:
- (i) The failure of the Cripps Mission had disillusioned Indian leaders who were now looking at other options.
  - (ii) Communal tension by now had worsened and there was unrest in the country.
  - (iii) The Japanese threat to attack India was so real that Jawaharlal Nehru had advised people to be ready to defend themselves using guerilla tactics if required.
- (c) The Quit India Movement did not get the British to quit India but it shook the foundation of the British empire.
- (i) It showed the British that now the Indians would dare almost anything to gain Independence.
  - (ii) The British authority temporarily broke down at several places like Satara, Ballia, Azamgarh, Darbhanga, Tamluka etc.
  - (iii) It aroused in the Indians a feeling of nationalism, sacrifice and confidence and made it clear to the British that their days in India were numbered as now the Indians would only accept total Independence.
  - (iv) It attracted the focus of the world public opinion that put pressure on the British government to free India.
8. (a) (i) Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.
- (ii) • Lord Mountbatten came to India to replace Lord Wavell as Viceroy.
  - He was sent to India to transfer its power over India to some responsible hands by no later than June 1948.
- (b) Lord Mountbatten's Plan finally gave independence to India. The main proposals under his plan were:
- (i) Partition of Sindh, Bengal and Punjab to be based on the decision of their Legislative Assemblies.
  - (ii) Referendum in NWFP and in parts of Sylhet which was Muslim dominated.
  - (iii) Princely States were given freedom to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
  - (iv) A Boundary Commission would be set up to mark out boundaries when and where required.
  - (v) Freedom to join or not join the Commonwealth would be given to India and Pakistan.
  - (vi) The plan proposed transfer of power in 1947.
- (c) The Congress accepted the plan because of the following reasons:
- (i) As the British were finally leaving- if they did not accept the plan, there was a chance of the British continuing to rule for many more years.
  - (ii) The Congress was worried about the communal riots. Also, the British were now instigating the princes to remain independent. All this could lead to a civil war.
  - (iii) Working in the Interim government with the Muslim League had made the Congress realise that it was not possible to administer along with the Muslim League as they were out to obstruct rather than help.
  - (iv) The Congress also felt with partition and forming own Constitution it would leave India with a strong centre to properly administer the country, at the same time getting rid of all divisive factors like separate electorates.

9. (a) • The organisation is World Health Organisation (WHO).  
 • Objectives of UNO are as follows:  
 • To maintain international peace and security.  
 • To develop friendly relations among nations.
- (b) The following are the functions of World Health Organisation:  
 (i) WHO helps countries to strengthen health systems, promotes research in all aspects of health.  
 (ii) It makes efforts to provide immunisation to prevent diseases, organises conferences, seminars to disseminate information, lays down standards for many drugs.  
 (iii) The WHO issues periodicals and health journals to inform member nations about the latest developments in health care.
- (c) The International Court of Justice. Its composition is as follows:  
 • The permanent location or seat is at The Hague.  
 • It was formed in 1945.  
 • It consists of 15 judges from different countries, elected for nine years.

10. (a) The terms of the Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany had been quite unjust and humiliating. No real opportunity was given to Germany to explain its position. The terms of the treaty were dictated to them by the allied nations. Naturally the German people continued to nourish their grievances. They were waiting for an opportunity to challenge the treaty and avenge the blow to their prestige.

It was under such emotional circumstances that Hitler seized the option to restore Germany's pride. Hitler aroused the sentiments of the Germans and prepared them for revenge. He soon made Germany powerful enough to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles had also virtually divided Germany into two parts so as to give Poland the land route up to the sea and the port of Danzig had been handed to them. Now Germany demanded the Danzig Corridor from Poland. On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1939, Germany attacked Poland which finally led to the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War as though France and England asked Germany to vacate Poland, Germany refused to do so.

- (b) (i) Initially, it was the axis group comprising mainly of Germany, Italy and Japan which had the upper hand during the Second World War. When the Allied forces closed onto Berlin, (Germany) it surrendered.

Japan refused to surrender and on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1945 America dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima and later on Nagasaki. Over a million people lost their lives, and thousands were wounded. Animals, birds, plant life all were affected. Even the future generations were adversely affected.

This bomb, with its power to destroy, made the Japanese surrender to the allies and accept the terms dictated by the them.

- (ii) After Germany surrendered on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1945 the Allies occupied Germany, divided it into four zones – one each under Russia, Britain, France and U.S.A.

Soon Britain, France and U.S.A. merged or united their zones and formed West Germany and named it the Federal Republic of Germany with its capital at Bonn.

The Russians established a separate government in their zone and this became East Germany and called it the German Democratic Republic.

(iii) The Communists and the Capitalists – the Russians and the Americans-had been on the same side during the Second World War. There had been an understanding between them which slowly seemed to evaporate after the war.

Ideological differences, doubts, suspicions and clash of interests between the two super powers, Russia and America, soon divided the world into two power blocs. The Eastern bloc was led by Russia and the Western bloc led by America. Soon almost the whole world was involved in what was called the Cold War – a state of extreme political unfriendliness between two or more countries although they did not actually fight each other.

(c) NAM implies not being under the influence of any of the power groups. It stands for peace, cooperation and staying away from the Cold War. It stands for acting on the merit of the case, rather than the dictates of any power.

- Jawaharlal Nehru came up with the term ‘Nont-Aligned’. It is a state or condition of not being a part of any power group. It is an effort to retain independence of thought, judgment and action under conditions of Cold War which generated military alliances.
- The Non-Aligned Movement came into existence in 1961 at Belgrade. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt were the founders of the NAM.
- They preferred to declare it as a movement and not an organization to avoid any bureaucratic implications of the latter.