ICSE Class 10 History and Civics Specimen Paper 1

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Maximum Marks: 80 | Time Allowed: Two hours | Reading Time: 15 minutes

Part I is compulsory. Attempt any two questions from Part II Section A and any three questions from Part II Section B.

General Instructions

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided. The first 15 minutes are for reading the paper, and you may not write during that time. Marks for each question, or part of a question, are shown in brackets. Part I carries 30 marks and all of it must be attempted. In Part II you must attempt any two questions from Section A and any two questions from Section B, each of which carries 10 marks. Answers in Part I should be short and to the point, as each part carries one mark only. In Part II, give reasons and examples where the question asks for them, and number your answers exactly as the question is numbered.

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Part.

Question 1 [10]

Answer the following questions on the Union Legislature.

(i) Name the two Houses of the Union Parliament. [1]

(ii) Who presides over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament? [1]

(iii) State the normal term of a member of the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(iv) What is meant by the term Question Hour? [1]

(v) Mention one reason why a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(vi) Who has the power to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not? [1]

(vii) State the maximum period for which a Money Bill may be held back by the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(viii) State one exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(ix) What is a Vote on Account? [1]

(x) Give the minimum age laid down for a person seeking election to the Lok Sabha. [1]

Question 2 [10]

Answer the following questions on the Indian National Movement.

(i) Name the Englishman who played a leading part in the founding of the Indian National Congress. [1]

(ii) In which city was the first session of the Indian National Congress held? [1]

(iii) State one political aim of the Early Nationalists. [1]

(iv) Who gave the slogan Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it? [1]

(v) Name the Viceroy who announced the partition of Bengal. [1]

(vi) Mention one method of protest adopted during the Swadeshi Movement. [1]

(vii) In which year was the Muslim League founded? [1]

(viii) Name the session of the Congress at which the split between the Moderates and the Assertives took place. [1]

(ix) State one provision of the Lucknow Pact. [1]

(x) Who is remembered as the Grand Old Man of India? [1]

Question 3 [10]

Answer the following questions on the Union Executive, the Judiciary and the Contemporary World.

(i) Who appoints the Chief Justice of India? **[1]**

(ii) Name the body that elects the President of India. **[1]**

(iii) State the ground on which a judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office. **[1]**

(iv) What is meant by the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? **[1]**

(v) Name the writ issued to bring a detained person before the court. **[1]**

(vi) Mention one advantage of settling a dispute through a Lok Adalat. **[1]**

(vii) Who holds office as the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? **[1]**

(viii) Name the leader who founded the Fascist Party in Italy. **[1]**

(ix) State one aim of the United Nations as set out in its Charter. **[1]**

(x) Name any two of the founding leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement. **[1]**

PART II SECTION A (30 Marks)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 4 [10]

(a) Explain how the Lok Sabha is constituted, stating how its members are chosen and how long it normally lasts. **[3]**

(b) Describe three ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers. **[3]**

(c) Explain the procedure by which an Ordinary Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, from its introduction to the stage at which it receives assent. **[4]**

Question 5 [10]

(a) State three powers of the President of India in the field of legislation. **[3]**

(b) Explain why the President of India is described as a nominal head of the State, and state one situation in which the President may act on personal judgement. **[3]**

(c) Describe the position of the Prime Minister in the Union Executive, with reference to the way the office is filled, the choice of ministers, the running of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's link with the President. **[4]**

Question 6 [10]

(a) Explain what is meant by the independence of the Judiciary, and state two provisions that secure it. **[3]**

(b) Distinguish between the appellate jurisdiction and the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. **[3]**

(c) Explain the composition and the working of a Lok Adalat, and state two kinds of cases that it is suited to settle. **[4]**

PART II SECTION B (30 Marks)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 7 [10]

(a) State three causes of the growth of nationalism in India in the second half of the nineteenth century. **[3]**

(b) Explain the chief demands put forward by the Early Nationalists in the Congress. **[3]**

(c) Describe the part played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the national movement up to 1917. **[4]**

Question 8 [10]

(a) State three reasons given by the British for the partition of Bengal. **[3]**

(b) Explain three ways in which the Swadeshi Movement was carried on in the country. **[3]**

(c) Describe the circumstances that led to the Lucknow Pact and state its importance for the national movement. **[4]**

Question 9 **[10]**

(a) State three provisions of the Rowlatt Act that the Indian people objected to. **[3]**

(b) Explain three programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. **[3]**

(c) Describe the course of the Civil Disobedience Movement from the Dandi March to the Gandhi Irwin Pact. **[4]**

Question 10 **[10]**

(a) State three causes of the First World War. **[3]**

(b) Explain three conditions in Germany that helped the rise of Nazism. **[3]**

(c) Describe the composition and the functions of the Security Council of the United Nations. **[4]**

Question 11 **[10]**

(a) State three causes of the Quit India Movement. **[3]**

(b) Explain three steps by which the Indian National Army was built up and state what it achieved. **[3]**

(c) Describe the main provisions of the Mountbatten Plan and the way in which power was transferred. **[4]**

ANSWER KEY AND MARKING SCHEME

Marks shown in italics are the step marks an examiner would award. In Part I each part carries one mark and the answer is expected to be brief. In Part II accept any correct point of equal value, and credit a candidate who gives the substance of the answer in different words. Where a question asks for three points, the best three offered should be marked.

Question 1 [10]

(i) The Lok Sabha, which is the House of the People, and the Rajya Sabha, which is the Council of States.

Both Houses named 1.

(ii) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses.

Speaker named 1.

(iii) A member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for six years.

Six years 1.

(iv) Question Hour is the first hour of a sitting of the House, set apart for members to put questions to ministers on matters of public importance, and the minister concerned must answer them on the floor of the House.

Hour set apart for questions to ministers 1.

(v) A Money Bill deals with the raising and spending of public money, and this power belongs to the House that is directly elected by the taxpayers, so such a Bill may be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

Any one sound reason 1.

(vi) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill, and the decision is final.

Speaker 1.

(vii) Fourteen days from the date on which the Bill is received by it. If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within that period, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses.

Fourteen days 1.

(viii) The Rajya Sabha alone may pass a resolution asking Parliament to make a law on a subject in the State List, and such a law then applies to the States that agree to it.

Any one exclusive power 1.

(ix) A Vote on Account is an advance grant made by the Lok Sabha to meet the expenditure of the government for a part of the year, passed before the Budget has been fully discussed and the Appropriation Bill carried.

Advance grant to meet expenditure before the Budget is passed 1.

(x) A candidate for the Lok Sabha must have completed 25 years of age.

25 years 1.

Question 2 [10]

(i) Allan Octavian Hume, a retired officer of the Indian Civil Service. Sir William Wedderburn, who also worked for its founding and later presided over it, may be accepted.

Hume named 1.

(ii) Bombay.

Bombay 1.

(iii) They wanted Indians to be given a larger share in the administration of their own country, through an increase in the number of elected Indian members in the legislative councils.

Any one political aim 1.

(iv) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Tilak 1.

(v) Lord Curzon.

Curzon 1.

(vi) The boycott of British goods, which were collected in public and burnt in bonfires in the streets.

Any one method 1.

(vii) 1906.

1906 1.

(viii) The Surat session.

Surat 1.

(ix) The Congress and the Muslim League agreed to work together and to place a joint demand for self government before the British, the Congress accepting separate electorates for Muslims.

Any one provision 1.

(x) Dadabhai Naoroji.

Naoroji 1.

Question 3 [10]

(i) The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of India.

President 1.

(ii) An electoral college made up of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Electoral college described 1.

(iii) A judge may be removed only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity, by an order of the President passed after each House of Parliament has carried a motion by the required special majority.

Proved misbehaviour or incapacity 1.

(iv) Original jurisdiction means the power of the Supreme Court to hear certain cases directly in the first instance, without their having been tried in any lower court, such as a dispute between the Union and a State.

Cases heard directly in the first instance 1.

(v) The writ of habeas corpus.

Habeas corpus 1.

(vi) A dispute is settled quickly and at almost no cost to the parties, as no court fee is charged and no lawyer is needed.

Any one advantage 1.

(vii) The Vice-President of India.

Vice-President 1.

(viii) Benito Mussolini.

Mussolini 1.

(ix) To maintain international peace and security, and to take collective measures to prevent and remove threats to the peace.

Any one aim from the Charter 1.

(x) Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia are equally acceptable.

Any two founders named 1.

Question 4 [10]

(a) The Lok Sabha is the lower and the popular House of Parliament. Its members are chosen by the direct vote of the people, every citizen of 18 years and above having one vote, from territorial constituencies into which the States and Union Territories are divided, with seats allotted to each State roughly in proportion to its population. The House normally lasts for five years from the date of its first sitting, but the President may dissolve it earlier on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and its life may be extended by one year at a time while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force.

Direct election by adult suffrage from constituencies 1. Seats allotted in proportion to population 1. Term of five years with early dissolution or extension in an Emergency 1.

(b) The House questions ministers during Question Hour and in the discussion that follows, so that a minister must defend the working of the department in public. It controls the purse, since no tax can be levied and no

money spent without the consent of the Lok Sabha, and it can cut or refuse a demand for a grant. It can bring the government down altogether by carrying a motion of no confidence, or by rejecting a Money Bill or the Budget, after which the whole Council of Ministers must resign.

Questions and debate 1. Financial control 1. No confidence motion bringing the ministry down 1.

(c) A Bill is introduced in either House by a minister or by a private member, and at this first reading only its title and its aims are read out. At the second reading the principle of the Bill is debated, and the Bill is then usually sent to a select committee which examines it clause by clause and reports back, after which the House discusses and votes on each clause and the amendments to it. At the third reading the Bill is debated as a whole and put to the vote, and if it is carried it goes to the other House, where it passes through the same stages. A Bill passed by both Houses is sent to the President, who may give assent, withhold assent, or return the Bill for reconsideration, though a Bill passed a second time must be assented to. Once assent is given the Bill becomes an Act.

First reading 1. Second reading with committee stage 1. Third reading and passage through the other House 1. Assent of the President 1.

Question 5 [10]

(a) The President summons and prorogues the sessions of Parliament and may dissolve the Lok Sabha. Every Bill passed by Parliament must receive the assent of the President before it becomes law, and the President may withhold assent or return an Ordinary Bill for reconsideration. When Parliament is not in session the President may promulgate an Ordinance which has the same force as an Act, though it must be laid before Parliament when it meets again and ceases to operate if it is not approved within six weeks. The President also nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha and addresses the opening session of Parliament.

Any three powers, 1 mark each.

(b) The President is called a nominal head because the Constitution vests the executive power of the Union in the office but requires it to be exercised on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, which is answerable to the Lok Sabha and not to the President. The real decisions are therefore taken by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and the President acts as the constitutional head in whose name those decisions are carried out. The President may act on personal judgement in choosing a Prime Minister when no party has won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha and no leader commands the obvious support of the House.

Executive power exercised on ministerial advice 1. Ministers answerable to the Lok Sabha, so real power rests with them 1. One situation of personal judgement 1.

(c) The Prime Minister is the real head of the government. The President appoints the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, and that leader must be or become a member of either House. The other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, who allots the portfolios among them and may ask a minister to resign or advise the President to drop one, so the whole ministry rests on the Prime Minister's choice. As chairman of the Cabinet the Prime Minister summons its meetings, settles the agenda, guides the discussion and sees that the departments work to a common policy. The Prime Minister is also the only channel of communication between the Cabinet and the President, keeping the President informed of all decisions and advising on the summoning and dissolution of the House, so that the resignation of the Prime Minister brings the whole Council of Ministers down.

Appointment as leader of the majority 1. Choice of ministers and allotment of portfolios 1. Chairmanship of the Cabinet 1. Link between the Cabinet and the President 1.

Question 6 [10]

(a) The independence of the Judiciary means that judges are able to decide cases according to the law and the evidence alone, without fear of the executive or the legislature and without pressure from any quarter, so that even the government may be held to be in the wrong. Two provisions that secure it are that a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed by the government of the day but only on proved misbehaviour or incapacity, through a motion carried by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament, and that the salaries and allowances of judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, so they are not open to the yearly vote of Parliament and cannot be reduced as a means of pressure. The conduct of a judge may also not be discussed in Parliament except on a motion for removal, and a retired judge of the Supreme Court may not

plead in any court in India.

Meaning explained 1. First provision 1. Second provision 1.

(b) Under its appellate jurisdiction the Supreme Court hears appeals against the judgements of the High Courts in civil, criminal and constitutional matters, and it may confirm, alter or set aside the decision of the lower court, so the appeal is a real case between parties and the judgement binds them. Under its advisory jurisdiction the President may refer to the Court a question of law or of fact of public importance, or a dispute arising out of a treaty or agreement, and the Court may give its opinion after a hearing. Such an opinion is not a judgement in a case, no party is bound by it, and the Court is not obliged to give one.

Appellate jurisdiction explained 1. Advisory jurisdiction explained 1. Contrast drawn, the appeal binding and the opinion not 1.

(c) A Lok Adalat, or people's court, is organised under the legal services authorities set up for that purpose at the national, State, district and taluka levels. It is presided over by a serving or retired judicial officer, who sits with one or two other members, commonly a lawyer and a social worker, and these members act as conciliators rather than as judges. The parties come before the bench and put their case themselves, without lawyers, formal pleadings or rules of evidence, and the bench persuades them towards a settlement. If they agree, the award is drawn up, and it has the force of a decree of a civil court and no appeal lies against it, since both sides have consented to it. No court fee is charged, and where a case has come from a regular court the fee already paid is refunded. A Lok Adalat is suited to compoundable and petty matters such as motor accident compensation claims, and to family and matrimonial disputes, where a settlement serves the parties better than a contested trial.

Composition 1. Working as conciliation without lawyers or formal procedure 1. Award binding as a decree with no appeal 1. Two suitable kinds of cases 1.

Question 7 [10]

(a) The spread of western education and of the English language gave Indians from every province a common tongue and brought them the ideas of liberty and self government that had reshaped Europe. The railways, the telegraph and the printing press tied the country together, so that educated men in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras could read the same newspapers and act together. British economic policy drained the country of its wealth and ruined its handicrafts, and the writings of Dadabhai Naoroji and others made the educated classes aware of it. The rediscovery of India's own past by Indian and European scholars gave people pride in their civilisation, and the racial arrogance of the British, shown in the opposition to the Ilbert Bill, convinced educated Indians that they would never be treated as equals.

Any three causes, 1 mark each.

(b) The Early Nationalists asked for an increase in the number of elected Indian members in the central and provincial legislative councils and for those councils to be given real power over the budget and the administration. They asked that the Indian Civil Service examination be held in India as well as in England and that the age limit be raised, so that Indians might enter the higher services in larger numbers. They pressed for the separation of the judiciary from the executive, for the spread of education, for a reduction in military spending and in the land revenue, and for the development of Indian industry. They wanted all this to be won by constitutional means, through petitions, resolutions and speeches, and they wanted it won within the British connection rather than outside it.

Any three demands, 1 mark each.

(c) Tilak was the foremost of the Assertive nationalists and held that nothing would be won by petitions. Through his newspapers Kesari in Marathi and The Mahratta in English he carried political argument to ordinary readers and attacked the government in plain language, for which he was tried for sedition and sent to Mandalay for six years. He used the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to draw people who had never attended a political meeting into the national cause, and he built a mass following among the peasants and the lower middle class of Maharashtra. He declared that Swaraj was his birthright, supported the Swadeshi Movement and the boycott of British goods after the partition of Bengal, and led the Assertive group at the Surat session where the Congress split. After his release he worked to reunite the two wings of the Congress and to bring the Congress and the Muslim League together, which bore fruit in the Lucknow Pact, and he founded the

Home Rule League to demand self government.

Journalism and the sedition trials 1. Use of festivals to reach the masses 1. Swadeshi, boycott and the demand for Swaraj 1. Reunion of the Congress, the Lucknow Pact and the Home Rule League 1.

Question 8 [10]

(a) The government argued that Bengal was far too large a province for one administration to govern properly, stretching from Orissa to Assam and holding a population of about seventy eight million, so that the eastern districts were neglected. It claimed that dividing the province would improve the administration of the eastern districts and help the development of Assam. It also argued that the new arrangement would give the Muslims of eastern Bengal a province in which they formed the majority and so would serve their interests.

Any three reasons as officially stated, 1 mark each.

(b) British goods were boycotted. Cloth from Manchester, salt from Liverpool and sugar from abroad were given up, bonfires of foreign cloth were lit in the streets, and shopkeepers who sold such goods were picketed. In their place Indian goods were promoted. Indian mills, handlooms, soap and match factories and banks and insurance companies were started, and the wearing of coarse Indian cloth became a mark of patriotism. Government schools and colleges were boycotted, and national schools and the Bengal National College were founded so that students who left them had somewhere to study. The movement also used popular culture, with the songs of Rabindranath Tagore and of Mukunda Das carrying its message into villages, and Raksha Bandhan was observed so that Hindus and Muslims might tie threads on each other's wrists as a sign that Bengal would not be divided.

Any three ways described, 1 mark each.

(c) By 1915 Tilak had returned from Mandalay and the two wings of the Congress were drawing together again, while the death of Gokhale and Pherozeshah Mehta removed the leaders who had most resisted a reunion. The Congress and the Muslim League had both grown impatient with the government. The League was angry that Britain had gone to war against Turkey, whose Sultan was regarded as the Khalifa, and had already changed its creed to one of self government, while the Congress wanted a wider base for its demand. The Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Annie Besant had stirred the country, and the war had raised hopes of a reward for Indian loyalty. The two bodies therefore held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and reached an agreement. The Congress and the League put forward a joint demand for self government, and the Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims together with a fixed share of seats for them in the legislatures. The importance of the Pact was that it healed the split in the Congress between the Moderates and the Assertives, and that for the first time it brought the two largest political bodies in the country before the government with a single demand, which forced Britain to make the declaration of 1917 and to pass the reforms that followed. Its weakness was that by conceding separate electorates it accepted the principle that Hindus and Muslims were separate political communities.

Two circumstances 2. Terms of the Pact 1. Importance to the national movement 1.

Question 9 [10]

(a) The Act allowed a person to be tried for a political offence by a bench of three judges sitting without a jury, and no appeal lay from its decision to a higher court. It allowed the authorities to arrest a person on suspicion and to detain him without trial, and to hold the trial in secret and to accept evidence that would not have been admitted in an ordinary court. It allowed a person released after detention to be required to furnish security, to report to the police and to abstain from political activity. Indians objected that these powers, brought in while the repressive wartime regulations were still fresh, denied the ordinary safeguards of law to the subject at the very moment when reforms had been promised, and Gandhi called it a black Act.

Any three provisions, 1 mark each.

(b) Titles and honours conferred by the government were surrendered, and nominated seats in local bodies were given up. Government schools and colleges were boycotted and national institutions such as the Jamia Millia Islamia and the Kashi Vidyapith were founded in their place. The law courts were boycotted by lawyers, among them Motilal Nehru, C R Das and Rajendra Prasad, and panchayats were set up to settle disputes. The councils set up under the reforms of 1919 were boycotted at the elections. Foreign cloth was boycotted

and burnt, and the spinning wheel and khadi were taken up so that the country might clothe itself.

Any three programmes, 1 mark each.

(c) Gandhi opened the movement by setting out from Sabarmati in March 1930 with a band of followers and walking to Dandi on the coast, where he picked up a handful of natural salt and broke the salt law, a law that touched the poorest household in the country. The breaking of the salt law was then repeated all along the coast, and the movement widened into the picketing of liquor shops and of shops selling foreign cloth, the refusal to pay land revenue and the chaukidari tax, and the resignation of village officials, while in the North West Frontier Province the Khudai Khidmatgars of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan came out in large numbers and women took part on a scale not seen before. The government arrested Gandhi, Nehru and tens of thousands of others, banned the Congress and in places fired on unarmed crowds. The Congress boycotted the first Round Table Conference, which failed without it, and the government then released the leaders and opened talks. In March 1931 Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact by which the Congress suspended the movement and agreed to attend the second Round Table Conference, and the government released the political prisoners who had not been convicted of violence, returned confiscated property and allowed people living near the coast to make salt for their own use.

Dandi March and the breaking of the salt law 1. Spread of the movement in its various forms 1. Government repression and the failure of the first Round Table Conference 1. Terms of the Gandhi Irwin Pact 1.

Question 10 [10]

(a) Aggressive nationalism set the powers against one another, as in the rivalry between France and Germany over Alsace and Lorraine and in the ambitions of the Balkan peoples. Imperialism and the scramble for colonies and markets in Africa and Asia brought the powers into repeated collision, as at Morocco. The two armed camps formed by the system of alliances, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, meant that a quarrel between any two states would draw in the rest. The race in armaments, especially the naval race between Britain and Germany, bred fear and made each power ready for war. The press in every country inflamed opinion against its neighbours. The immediate cause was the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo in June 1914, after which Austria declared war on Serbia and the alliances brought the whole of Europe in.

Any three causes, 1 mark each.

(b) The Treaty of Versailles was felt in Germany to be a dictated peace. The country lost territory and all its colonies, its army was cut to a hundred thousand men, it was saddled with reparations and was made to accept the sole guilt for the war, and Hitler's promise to tear the treaty up won him a hearing. The economy collapsed twice over, first in the inflation of the early twenties which wiped out savings and then in the world depression after 1929, which threw millions out of work and left the middle classes ruined and willing to listen to anyone who promised order and bread. The Weimar Republic was weak and discredited, for it had signed the treaty, it rested on unstable coalitions of many parties, and it seemed unable to govern. The fear of communism drove industrialists, landowners and the middle classes to support a party that promised to crush it, and Hitler's own gifts as a speaker, together with the discipline and propaganda of the Nazi Party and its storm troopers, turned that discontent into votes.

Any three conditions, 1 mark each.

(c) The Security Council is the organ of the United Nations charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. It has fifteen members. Five of them, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States, are permanent members and each holds the power of veto, so that a negative vote by any one of them defeats a substantive resolution. The other ten are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years and are not immediately re-eligible. Its functions are to investigate any dispute that threatens peace and to call on the parties to settle it by negotiation, mediation or reference to the International Court of Justice, and if a settlement is not reached to decide what measures shall be taken. It may apply measures short of force, such as the breaking off of economic relations and of communications and the severing of diplomatic relations, and it may authorise the use of armed force. It also recommends the admission of new members and the appointment of the Secretary General to the General Assembly, and together with the Assembly it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.

Fifteen members 1. Five permanent members with the veto and ten elected for two years 1. Settlement of disputes by peaceful means 1. Enforcement measures, and any one other function 1.

Question 11 [10]

(a) The failure of the Cripps Mission turned opinion against the government, for it offered nothing immediate and held out only a promise of dominion status after the war, with a right of provinces to stay out, which the Congress rejected as a post dated cheque. The country had been taken into the war without the consent of its elected representatives, and the Congress ministries had already resigned over that. Prices rose steeply, food grew scarce and there was hoarding and profiteering, which pressed hardest on the poor. News of the British defeats in Malaya and Burma and the flight of the European population from those countries destroyed faith in the ability of the government to defend India, and the fear of a Japanese invasion made the people wish to be masters in their own house. Gandhi held that only a free India could resist the invader, and the Congress at Bombay therefore called on Britain to quit India.

Any three causes, 1 mark each.

(b) The idea came from Mohan Singh, who formed a first Indian National Army from the Indian soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese in Malaya and Singapore, with the help of Rash Behari Bose, though it was disbanded in a quarrel over its independence from Japanese control. Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from India, reached Germany and then travelled by submarine to the east, where he took charge and revived the army at Singapore, giving it the cry of Jai Hind and the slogan that blood would be exchanged for freedom. He raised money and recruits from the Indian population settled in south east Asia, formed brigades named after Gandhi, Nehru and Azad and a women's regiment named after the Rani of Jhansi, and set up the Provisional Government of Free India, which declared war on Britain and was recognised by several governments. The army fought its way with the Japanese into Manipur and raised the flag at Moirang, but it was halted at Imphal and Kohima and was forced back when the Japanese were defeated and supplies failed. It did not win militarily, but the trial of its officers at the Red Fort roused the whole country, united opinion across party and community, and shook the loyalty of the Indian soldiers and sailors on whom British rule rested, which weighed heavily with Britain in deciding to leave.

Any three steps in the building up of the army, 1 mark each, with the achievement credited within those marks.

(c) The Plan declared that power would be transferred to Indians, that those parts of the country unwilling to join one union would not be compelled to do so, and that British India would therefore be divided into the two dominions of India and Pakistan. The Muslim majority provinces were to decide for themselves. The legislatures of Bengal and the Punjab were to meet in two parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other the rest, and if either part voted for partition the province would be divided, which is what happened in both. Sind and Baluchistan were to decide through their own assemblies, a referendum was to be held in the North West Frontier Province and in the Sylhet district of Assam, and a boundary commission was to fix the frontier. The princely States were left free to accede to either dominion, their paramountcy lapsing with the departure of the British. The Constituent Assembly already elected would continue for India and a separate one would be formed for Pakistan, and each dominion would have the right to leave the Commonwealth. The Plan was given effect by an Act of Parliament, and power passed to the two dominions, with Mountbatten staying on as Governor General of India and Jinnah becoming Governor General of Pakistan.

Division into two dominions with no province compelled 1. Method of deciding in Bengal and the Punjab 1. Referendum in the North West Frontier Province and the freedom of the princely States 1. Transfer of power to the two dominions 1.