ICSE Class 10 History and Civics Specimen Paper 2

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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 and the Union Executive.

(i) State the maximum strength laid down for the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(ii) Name the two kinds of members who sit in the Rajya Sabha. [1]

(iii) What is meant by a Zero Hour in the Lok Sabha? [1]

(iv) Mention one way in which the Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. [1]

(v) Who administers the oath of office to the President of India? [1]

(vi) State the term of office of the Vice-President of India. [1]

(vii) Name the power by which the President may pardon a person sentenced by a court. [1]

(viii) What is meant by collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers? [1]

(ix) Mention one circumstance in which the Vice-President discharges the duties of the President. [1]

(x) Who summons a session of Parliament? [1]

Question 2 [10]

Answer the following questions on the national movement.

(i) State one demand made by the Early Nationalists regarding the Indian Civil Service. [1]

(ii) What is meant by the Drain Theory? [1]

(iii) Who wrote the book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India? [1]

(iv) Name the two newspapers published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [1]

(v) State the year in which the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place. [1]

(vi) Name the movement that was withdrawn after the violence at Chauri Chaura. [1]

(vii) Who led the Dandi March and from which place did it begin? [1]

(viii) Name the leader who formed the Indian National Army. [1]

(ix) State one recommendation of the Cabinet Mission. [1]

(x) Name the last Viceroy of India. [1]

Question 3 [10]

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

(i) Name the court that is the highest court of appeal in India. **[1]**

(ii) State the retiring age of a judge of a High Court. **[1]**

(iii) What is meant by the term Court of Record? **[1]**

(iv) Name the writ by which a court orders a public official to perform a duty laid on him by law. **[1]**

(v) State one kind of case that comes before the court of a District Judge. **[1]**

(vi) Mention one way in which Public Interest Litigation has widened access to the courts. **[1]**

(vii) Name the presiding officer who conducts the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker. **[1]**

(viii) State the year in which the Second World War came to an end. **[1]**

(ix) Name the organ of the United Nations in which every member State has one vote. **[1]**

(x) State one principle 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 members of the Rajya Sabha are chosen, and state why the House is never dissolved. **[3]**

(b) State three powers that Parliament exercises in relation to the Constitution and to the Judiciary. **[3]**

(c) Compare the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha with respect to the way their members are chosen, their term, their power over a Money Bill and their control over the Council of Ministers. **[4]**

Question 5 [10]

(a) State three emergency powers of the President of India. **[3]**

(b) Explain the position of the Vice-President of India, stating how the office is filled and the two duties attached to it. **[3]**

(c) Explain the difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet, and describe two functions of the Cabinet. **[4]**

Question 6 [10]

(a) State three qualifications a person must possess to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. **[3]**

(b) Explain the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts, naming any two writs and stating what each secures. **[3]**

(c) Describe the composition and the jurisdiction of the courts subordinate to the High Court at the district level, on the civil side and on the criminal side. **[4]**

PART II SECTION B (30 Marks)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 7 [10]

(a) State three aims with which the Indian National Congress was founded. **[3]**

(b) Explain three contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji to the national movement. **[3]**

(c) Describe three differences between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists in their aims and their methods, and name one leader of each group. **[4]**

Question 8 [10]

(a) State three reasons why the Khilafat question became a national issue in India. **[3]**

(b) Explain the part played by the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in turning Indian opinion against British rule. **[3]**

(c) Describe the circumstances in which the Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn, and state two results of the movement. **[4]**

Question 9 **[10]**

(a) State three provisions of the Mountbatten Plan. **[3]**

(b) Explain three reasons why the British decided to transfer power to India in 1947. **[3]**

(c) Describe the part played by Subhas Chandra Bose in the struggle for freedom, from his work in the Congress to the campaign of the Indian National Army. **[4]**

Question 10 **[10]**

(a) State three consequences of the Second World War. **[3]**

(b) Explain three features of a dictatorship as it was practised in Italy under Mussolini. **[3]**

(c) Describe the circumstances in which the Non-Aligned Movement arose, and state two of its objectives. **[4]**

Question 11 **[10]**

(a) State three reasons why the Simon Commission was boycotted in India. **[3]**

(b) Explain three ways in which the Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement. **[3]**

(c) State the aims of the United Nations and describe the work of any two of its specialised agencies. **[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 Rajya Sabha may not have more than 250 members, of whom 238 at the most are representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President.

250 1.

(ii) Elected members, who represent the States and the Union Territories, and nominated members, who are chosen by the President for their distinction in literature, science, art or social service.

Both kinds named 1.

(iii) Zero Hour is the time immediately after Question Hour, when members may raise matters of urgent public importance without the notice that is otherwise required, and the House takes them up before the listed business of the day.

Matters raised without notice after Question Hour 1.

(iv) The Rajya Sabha is never dissolved. One third of its members retire every second year and fresh members are elected in their place, so the House continues without a break.

Not dissolved, one third retiring every second year 1.

(v) The Chief Justice of India, or in the absence of the Chief Justice the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available.

Chief Justice of India 1.

(vi) Five years from the date on which the Vice-President enters the office.

Five years 1.

(vii) The pardoning power, or the power of clemency, by which the President may grant a pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment, or suspend, remit or commute a sentence.

Pardoning power named 1.

(viii) Collective responsibility means that the ministers stand or fall together. A decision of the Cabinet is the decision of the whole ministry, every minister is bound to support it in public whatever his own view, and if the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no confidence the entire Council of Ministers must resign and not merely the minister concerned.

Ministers answerable as a body and resign together 1.

(ix) The Vice-President acts as President when the office falls vacant through the death, resignation or removal of the President, or when the President is unable to discharge the duties of the office through absence or illness.

Any one circumstance 1.

(x) The President summons each House of Parliament, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

President 1.

Question 2 [10]

(i) They asked that the examination for the Indian Civil Service be held in India as well as in England, and that the maximum age for candidates be raised, so that Indians might compete on fair terms and enter the higher posts of the administration.

Simultaneous examination in India, or the raising of the age limit 1.

(ii) The Drain Theory held that a large part of India's wealth was being carried out of the country every year without any return, through the home charges, the salaries and pensions paid to British officials, the interest on loans raised in England and the profits of British firms, and that this steady drain was the root cause of Indian poverty.

Wealth carried out of the country without a return 1.

(iii) Dadabhai Naoroji.

Naoroji 1.

(iv) Kesari, published in Marathi, and The Mahratta, published in English.

Both named 1.

(v) 1919.

1919 1.

(vi) The Non-Cooperation Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement 1.

(vii) Mahatma Gandhi led it, and it began from the Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad.

Gandhi and Sabarmati 1.

(viii) Subhas Chandra Bose reorganised and led the Indian National Army. Credit should also be given for Rash Behari Bose and Captain Mohan Singh, with whom it began.

Bose named 1.

(ix) It proposed a union of India comprising both British India and the princely States, which would deal with foreign affairs, defence and communications, with the provinces grouped into three sections and all other powers left to the provinces. It also proposed that a Constituent Assembly be elected to frame the Constitution and that an interim government be formed at the centre from the Indian political parties.

Any one recommendation 1.

(x) Lord Mountbatten.

Mountbatten 1.

Question 3 [10]

(i) The Supreme Court of India.

Supreme Court 1.

(ii) A judge of a High Court retires on attaining the age of 62 years.

62 years 1.

(iii) A Court of Record is a court whose judgements, proceedings and acts are recorded and preserved for perpetual memory and testimony, may be cited as precedent before other courts, and may not be questioned when produced before any court, and which has the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Judgements preserved as precedent, with the power to punish for contempt 1.

(iv) The writ of mandamus.

Mandamus 1.

(v) Civil suits above the pecuniary limit fixed for the courts below, and appeals from the decrees of the subordinate civil courts in the district. On the criminal side the same officer, sitting as Sessions Judge, tries grave offences such as murder and dacoity.

Any one kind of case 1.

(vi) The courts have relaxed the rule that only the person whose right has been infringed may come to court, so that any public spirited citizen or organisation may move the court on behalf of people who are too poor, too weak or too ill informed to do so themselves, and even a letter or a postcard addressed to the court has been taken up as a petition.

Any citizen may move the court for others 1.

(vii) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Deputy Speaker 1.

(viii) 1945.

1945 1.

(ix) The General Assembly.

General Assembly 1.

(x) Not joining either of the military blocs or any military alliance of the great powers, and keeping the freedom to judge each international question on its merits.

Any one principle 1.

Question 4 [10]

(a) The Rajya Sabha is the Council of States, and its members are not chosen by the people directly. The representatives of each State are elected by the elected members of that State's Legislative Assembly, voting by the single transferable vote of proportional representation, and the seats allotted to a State depend broadly on its population, though the smaller States are given a better share than their numbers alone would allow. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in the manner that Parliament lays down. Besides these, twelve members are nominated by the President from among persons who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art or social service. The House is never dissolved because its membership is renewed in instalments, one third of the members retiring at the end of every second year and fresh members taking their places, so that the House always has a sitting body of members and can be called a permanent House.

Election by the State Legislative Assemblies by proportional representation 1. Twelve nominated members 1. One third retiring every second year, so the House continues 1.

(b) Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, some provisions by a special majority of each House and others by a special majority together with the consent of at least half the State legislatures. It may by law increase or reduce the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and it may establish a High Court for a Union Territory or extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to a Union Territory. It alone may remove a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, each House having to carry a motion for removal by the required special majority before the President passes the order. Parliament also has the power to create additional courts for the better administration of the laws it makes, and the law declared by the Supreme Court binds every court in the country until Parliament alters the law on which it rested.

Any three powers, 1 mark each.

(c) The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people on the strength of adult suffrage, while the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies, with twelve members nominated by the President. The Lok Sabha has a normal term of five years and may be dissolved before that term is out, while the Rajya Sabha is never dissolved, each of its members holding office for six years and one third of them retiring every second year. A Money Bill may be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, and when the Rajya Sabha receives such a Bill it must return it within fourteen days and may only recommend changes, which the Lok Sabha is free to reject, so the financial power rests with the Lok Sabha alone. The Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha and not to the Rajya Sabha, and a vote of no confidence carried in the Lok Sabha compels the whole ministry to resign, while the Rajya Sabha may criticise and question the ministers but cannot turn them out.

Manner of election 1. Term and dissolution 1. Money Bill 1. Responsibility of the ministry 1.

Question 5 [10]

(a) The President may proclaim a National Emergency when the security of India or of any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion, and while the Proclamation lasts Parliament may legislate on subjects in the State List and the life of the Lok Sabha may be extended a year at a time. The President may proclaim President's Rule in a State when satisfied, on the report of the Governor or otherwise, that the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, and may then take over the functions of the State government and vest its legislative powers in Parliament. The President may also proclaim a Financial Emergency when the financial stability or the credit of India is threatened, and may then direct the States in the way they raise and spend money and reduce the salaries of public servants and of judges. Every such Proclamation must be laid before Parliament and approved within the time the Constitution allows, or it ceases to operate.

Any three emergency powers, 1 mark each.

(b) The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament, the nominated members voting as well, by the single transferable vote and by secret ballot. The candidate must be a citizen of India, must have completed 35 years of age, must be qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha and must not hold any office of profit. The term of office is five years, and the holder may be re-elected. Two duties attach to the office. The Vice-President is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and presides over its sittings, keeps order and decides points of order, though having no vote except a casting vote when the House is equally divided. The Vice-President also acts as President when that office falls vacant through death, resignation or removal, or when the President cannot discharge the duties of the office, and may hold the office of acting President for up to six months, within which a new President must be elected.

Election by the members of both Houses 1. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha 1. Acts as President when the office is vacant 1.

(c) The Council of Ministers is the whole body of ministers appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, and it includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. It is a large body, it never meets as a body to take decisions, and it is answerable to the Lok Sabha collectively. The Cabinet is the small inner group of the senior most ministers, who hold the important portfolios and sit under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It meets often and in secret, and it is the Cabinet that actually governs, the rest of the Council being bound by what it decides. Two functions of the Cabinet are the framing of national policy, both at home and abroad, which it then carries through Parliament and sees executed by the departments, and the control of the national finances, since the Cabinet settles what the Budget shall contain, what taxes shall be proposed and how the money shall be distributed among the departments. The Cabinet also co-ordinates the work of the different ministries so that they pull together, and it advises the President on appointments and on the summoning and dissolution of the Houses.

Council of Ministers described 1. Cabinet described as the inner body 1. First function 1. Second function 1.

Question 6 [10]

(a) He must be a citizen of India. He must have been a judge of a High Court, or of two or more such courts in succession, for at least five years, or an advocate of a High Court, or of two or more such courts in succession, for at least ten years. He may instead be a person who is in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. No minimum age is laid down for the office, and a judge holds it until the age of 65.

Any three, 1 mark each.

(b) Every High Court has the power to issue writs, orders and directions to any person or authority within its territory, including in suitable cases the government, for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and also for any other purpose, which makes its writ jurisdiction wider than that of the Supreme Court, whose writ jurisdiction is confined to the fundamental rights. The writ of habeas corpus secures the liberty of the person, for it orders the authority holding someone in custody to produce that person before the court and to show the ground of the detention, and the court sets the person free if the detention is not lawful. The writ of mandamus secures the performance of a public duty, for it commands a public official, a corporation or a lower court to do the thing the law requires of it and which it has refused or failed to do. The writ of prohibition forbids a lower court or tribunal from going on with a case beyond its jurisdiction, quo warranto calls on a person holding a public office to show the authority by which the office is held, and certiorari removes a case from a lower court to the High Court or quashes an order already passed without jurisdiction.

Writ jurisdiction explained 1. First writ named with what it secures 1. Second writ named with what it secures 1.

(c) At the district level the courts subordinate to the High Court are divided into those that try civil cases and those that try criminal cases, and the judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court, which also controls their posting, promotion and discipline. On the civil side the District Judge heads the hierarchy and is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district. The District Judge tries suits above the limit fixed for the courts below and hears appeals from the decrees and orders of the subordinate judges and of the courts of the munsifs, who take the suits of smaller value, and an appeal from the District Judge lies to the High Court. On the criminal side the same officer sits as Sessions Judge and tries the gravest offences, such as murder and dacoity, committed for trial by the magistrates, and may pass any sentence the law allows, though a sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court. Below the Sessions Judge the Chief

Judicial Magistrate and the judicial magistrates of the first and second class try the lesser offences, and their powers of punishment are limited by the class to which they belong. Small causes courts in the towns settle petty civil claims quickly and without appeal, and family courts take up matrimonial and custody matters.

Appointment and the civil and criminal division 1. District Judge on the civil side with appeals from the courts below 1. Sessions Judge on the criminal side 1. Magistrates, and any one special court 1.

Question 7 [10]

(a) It was founded to bring together from every province the men who were working for the good of the country, so that they might know one another and act in concert, and in this way to create a single political body that spoke for the whole of India. It was founded to train Indians in political work and to form and direct public opinion on questions of national importance, and to record the considered views of the educated classes on the measures of the government. It was founded to place the grievances and the demands of the people before the government by constitutional means, and to decide what work should be taken up in the year ahead. It also aimed at drawing the different communities and provinces closer and at promoting friendly feeling among the workers for the national cause.

Any three aims, 1 mark each.

(b) Naoroji gave the national movement its economic case. Through his study of the revenue and trade figures he worked out the Drain Theory, showing that a large share of India's wealth was being carried to England every year without a return, and he set it out in Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, which became the text on which the Congress built its economic criticism of British rule. He carried the Indian cause to England, where he spent much of his life, founding and working through the East India Association to inform British opinion and getting himself elected to the House of Commons as member for Central Finsbury, the first Indian to sit in it, so that Indian grievances were raised on the floor of the British Parliament. He presided over the Congress three times, and he was among the first to use the word Swaraj as the goal, which he did from the chair at the Calcutta session of 1906, so that both wings of the Congress could claim him. He also pressed for the simultaneous holding of the civil service examination in India, and his standing and his honesty won him the name of the Grand Old Man of India.

Any three contributions, 1 mark each.

(c) In their aim the Early Nationalists wanted reform within the British connection, asking for a larger share for Indians in the administration and for self government of the kind the colonies enjoyed, and they believed British rule had brought the country some good, while the Assertives held that the aim was Swaraj, complete self government to be won and not asked for, and that British rule was the cause of the country's poverty. In their methods the Early Nationalists worked by petitions, resolutions, speeches and the pressure of British public opinion, trusting to the fairness of the British people, while the Assertives held that these were the methods of mendicancy and preferred boycott, Swadeshi, passive resistance and the refusal to cooperate, and some of them did not rule out force. In their base the Early Nationalists drew on the English educated professional classes of the cities and never tried to reach beyond them, while the Assertives carried politics to the peasants, the students and the lower middle class, using religious festivals, the vernacular press and popular symbols to do it. The Early Nationalists were led by Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee and Pherozeshah Mehta, and the Assertives by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.

First difference 1. Second difference 1. Third difference 1. One leader of each group named 1.

Question 8 [10]

(a) The Sultan of Turkey was regarded by Muslims as the Khalifa, the head of their faith, and Turkey had been defeated in the war and was being stripped of its territories, so Indian Muslims held that Britain had broken its wartime assurance that the Khalifa's position and the holy places would not be touched. The question therefore touched a religious feeling that reached far beyond the educated classes and brought the Muslim masses into politics for the first time. Gandhi saw in it the chance to bring Hindus and Muslims into a single struggle against the government, and he held that the Hindus should stand by their countrymen on a grievance the Muslims felt deeply, so the Congress joined hands with the Khilafat leaders, the Ali brothers among them. The anger over the Khilafat came at the same time as the anger over the Rowlatt Act and the

Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the disappointment with the reforms of 1919, and the two streams of discontent ran together into one national movement.

Any three reasons, 1 mark each.

(b) The massacre destroyed the trust that educated Indians had placed in British justice. People had gathered in the enclosed garden at Amritsar on the day of Baisakhi, many of them villagers who had come to the fair and knew nothing of any ban on meetings, and General Dyer blocked the only narrow exit with his troops and fired without warning until the ammunition was spent, killing and wounding a very large number of unarmed men, women and children who had no way out. What followed hardened opinion further. Martial law was imposed in the Punjab, people were made to crawl along the street where an Englishwoman had been assaulted, and the Hunter Committee censured Dyer only mildly while the House of Lords and a section of the British public praised him and a fund was raised in his honour. The effect on India was immediate and lasting. Rabindranath Tagore gave up the knighthood that had been conferred on him and Gandhi returned the Kaisar-i-Hind medal, moderate men who had believed in petitions saw that reform within the system was hopeless, and Gandhi, who had cooperated during the war, now declared that it was a sin to cooperate with such a government and launched the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Facts of the firing and the trapping of an unarmed crowd 1. Martial law and the defence of Dyer 1. Loss of faith in British justice leading to Non-Cooperation 1.

(c) The movement was withdrawn after the violence at Chauri Chaura, a village in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces, in February 1922. A procession of volunteers was fired on by the police, and the crowd turned on the police station, set it alight and killed the policemen inside. Gandhi held that the country had not understood non-violence and that to carry on would be to invite more such outrages, and against the wishes of many leaders he persuaded the Congress Working Committee at Bardoli to suspend the movement. He was arrested soon after, tried for sedition and sentenced to six years in prison. The results were considerable even so. The movement turned the Congress from a body of educated men who met once a year into a mass organisation with members in the villages, and it brought peasants, students, women and traders into politics on a scale never seen before. It gave Gandhi undisputed leadership of the national movement and established non-violent non-cooperation as its method. It also showed the government that its authority rested on Indian cooperation, which could be withdrawn. Against this, the sudden withdrawal disheartened many, the Hindu Muslim unity built on the Khilafat did not outlast the movement, and a group within the Congress broke away to form the Swaraj Party and fight the council elections.

Chauri Chaura and the violence there 1. Gandhi's reason and the suspension at Bardoli 1. First result 1. Second result 1.

Question 9 [10]

(a) British India was to be divided and two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, were to be created, each with its own Constituent Assembly and full power to frame its own Constitution. The provinces of the Punjab and Bengal were to be partitioned if their legislators, sitting in two parts representing the Muslim majority and the non-Muslim majority districts, voted for it, and boundary commissions were to fix the dividing lines. A referendum was to be held in the North West Frontier Province and in the Sylhet district of Assam to decide which dominion they would join, while Sind and Baluchistan were to decide through their own assemblies. The princely States were released from their treaty relations with the Crown and left free to join either dominion or to remain apart, and the transfer of power was to take place by 15 August 1947, until which date the Governor General would carry on the administration.

Any three provisions, 1 mark each.

(b) The Second World War had exhausted Britain. The country was heavily in debt, its industry and shipping were damaged, and it had neither the money nor the men to hold India down against a population that was no longer willing to be ruled. The Labour Party came to power in 1945 under Clement Attlee, and it had long been sympathetic to Indian self government and was pledged to it, so the political will to keep India had gone. The Indian people had shown by the Quit India Movement of 1942 that the country could be made ungovernable, and the trial of the officers of the Indian National Army roused such feeling that the government had to remit the sentences. More serious still, the loyalty of the Indian army, the police and the services, on which British

rule had always rested, could no longer be relied upon, as the mutiny of the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay in 1946 showed. The communal rioting after the Direct Action Day of August 1946 made it plain that the administration could not keep order much longer, while world opinion, and the United States in particular, was pressing for an end to colonial rule.

Any three reasons, 1 mark each.

(c) Bose began in the Congress as a follower of C R Das in Bengal and rose through municipal and provincial work to national standing, winning a reputation for organisation and for his hold over the young. He stood for complete independence rather than dominion status, and with Jawaharlal Nehru he formed the Independence for India League to press that demand, and he was imprisoned many times. He was elected President of the Congress at Haripura and again at Tripuri, where he defeated the candidate Gandhi supported, but the differences over method were too wide and he resigned and founded the Forward Bloc to gather the radical elements. Interned at the outbreak of the war and then placed under house arrest, he escaped from Calcutta in disguise in January 1941 and made his way through Afghanistan to Germany and from there by submarine to Japanese held South East Asia. At Singapore in 1943 he took over the Indian National Army, which had been raised from Indian prisoners of war, reorganised it with the help of the Indian community in Malaya and Burma, raised the Rani Jhansi regiment of women, set up the Provisional Government of Free India and gave the country the call of Jai Hind and the slogan that he wanted blood in exchange for freedom. The army advanced with the Japanese through Burma to Imphal and Kohima and hoisted the national flag on Indian soil, but the failure of supplies, the monsoon and the Japanese defeat in Burma broke the campaign. Bose died in an air crash in 1945, and the trial of his officers at the Red Fort stirred the country so deeply that it hastened the British decision to leave.

Work in the Congress and the demand for complete independence 1. Presidency of the Congress and the Forward Bloc 1. Escape from India and the taking over of the Indian National Army 1. The campaign in Burma and the effect of the Red Fort trials 1.

Question 10 [10]

(a) The war caused destruction and loss of life on a scale no earlier war had approached, cities across Europe and Asia being laid waste by bombing and tens of millions of soldiers and civilians being killed, while the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki opened an age in which war could destroy whole populations. It ended the old balance of power in Europe. Germany was defeated, divided and occupied, Britain and France were weakened, and the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two superpowers, whose rivalry hardened into the Cold War and divided much of the world into two armed blocs. It led to the founding of the United Nations, which replaced the discredited League of Nations and was given stronger powers for the maintenance of peace, and to the trials of the war criminals at Nuremberg and Tokyo. It hastened the end of colonial rule, for the European powers were too weakened to hold their empires and the peoples of Asia and Africa, who had fought in the war and had seen the colonial powers defeated, pressed their claim to freedom, so that India, Burma, Indonesia and many others became independent within a few years. It also left the dictatorships of Germany, Italy and Japan destroyed and brought eastern Europe under communist governments.

Any three consequences, 1 mark each.

(b) Power was concentrated in one man. Mussolini took the title of Il Duce, held the chief offices of state himself and was answerable to nobody, and his will was treated as law. All other parties were suppressed and only the Fascist Party was allowed to exist, its opponents being beaten and killed by the blackshirted squads or sent into exile and the elected Chamber being turned into a body of Fascist nominees, so that no opposition could be voiced. The state controlled what people knew and thought. The press was censored and made to print what the government wanted, the schools taught Fascist doctrine and the young were enrolled in Fascist organisations, and a secret police watched for dissent. The individual counted for nothing against the state, and the glorification of the nation, of discipline, of obedience and of war was taught as a duty, Mussolini holding that war alone brought out the nobility in man. The economy was organised into corporations of employers and workers under state direction, strikes and free trade unions being forbidden, and the regime pursued an aggressive foreign policy to win glory and an empire, as in the attack on Abyssinia.

Any three features, 1 mark each.

(c) The Movement arose out of the conditions of the years after the Second World War. The world had divided into two blocs, one led by the United States and held together by military alliances such as NATO, SEATO and CENTO, and the other led by the Soviet Union and bound by the Warsaw Pact, and the Cold War between them carried the danger that any quarrel would draw in the whole world and might end in a nuclear war. At the same time a large number of countries in Asia and Africa were winning their freedom from colonial rule, and their leaders had no wish to exchange one dependence for another by joining either camp, since what their people needed was peace and money for development rather than arms. The Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi and the Bandung Conference of 1955, where the principles of peaceful coexistence were set out, prepared the ground, while the meeting of Nehru, Tito and Nasser at Brioni brought the idea to a head. The first conference of the non-aligned countries was held at Belgrade in 1961 with twenty five nations taking part, and Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia are regarded as its founders. Its objectives were to keep out of the power blocs and their military alliances while keeping the freedom to judge each question on its merits, and to work for the ending of colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination everywhere. It also sought disarmament and an end to the nuclear arms race, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and a fairer economic order in which the newly freed countries could develop and could cooperate with one another.

Division of the world into two blocs and the danger of the Cold War 1. Newly freed countries unwilling to join either bloc 1. First objective 1. Second objective 1.

Question 11 [10]

(a) Not one of the seven members of the Commission was an Indian, although it had been sent to report on how India was to be governed, which was taken as a declaration that Indians were unfit to decide their own affairs. The Commission was appointed ahead of the time laid down, by a government that wished to settle the matter before a change of ministry in Britain, so its appointment was seen as a manoeuvre rather than a concession. Indian opinion had already moved far beyond the limited reform the Commission was expected to recommend, and the demand was now for dominion status or complete independence. The country was united in the boycott by Congress, by the Liberals and by one wing of the Muslim League, and the Commission was met wherever it went with black flags and the cry that it should go back.

Any three reasons, 1 mark each.

(b) Non-Cooperation asked people to withdraw from the institutions of the government, by giving up titles, boycotting the councils, the courts and the schools and refusing foreign cloth, whereas Civil Disobedience went further and called on them to break particular laws openly, beginning with the salt law. Non-Cooperation was fought alongside the Khilafat agitation and so carried the Muslim masses with it, while Civil Disobedience lacked that alliance and drew a narrower following. The second movement brought in sections that had stood apart before, women taking a leading part in the picketing of liquor and cloth shops, peasants refusing to pay revenue in Gujarat and the United Provinces, and the frontier Pathans under Abdul Ghaffar Khan coming out in large numbers. Non-Cooperation was called off by Gandhi after the violence at Chauri Chaura, while Civil Disobedience was suspended for a negotiated settlement at the Gandhi Irwin Pact and was afterwards revived. The repression was also far heavier the second time, with the Congress declared unlawful and tens of thousands imprisoned.

Any three differences, 1 mark each.

(c) The aims of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to settle disputes by peaceful means, to develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of equal rights and the self determination of peoples, to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations towards these ends. The World Health Organisation works for the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. It sets international standards for drugs and vaccines, collects and publishes health information, directs campaigns against disease, and gives technical help and training to governments, and its campaign against smallpox ended that disease throughout the world. The United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organisation works for peace through education, science and culture. It helps member states to spread literacy and to improve their schools and teacher training, encourages scientific cooperation and the free exchange of ideas, and protects the cultural and natural heritage of mankind through the list of World Heritage Sites. The International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund are equally acceptable.

Any two aims 2. First agency with its work 1. Second agency with its work 1.