

Question Bank – (2020 – 2021)

History & Civics

Std-10

CHAPTER 1

THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857

Q1. Why was the War of Independence 1857 hailed as the First War of Independence ?

Ans. The earlier revolts were local scattered and isolated. They did not pose a serious challenge to the British.
The revolution in 1857 shook the British government to its very foundation as millions of peasants, artisans, soldiers participated.

Q2. Mention four political causes of the First War of Independence.

Ans. Policy of Expansion
Disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah
Treatment given to Nana Saheb and Rani Laxmi Bai.
Absentee Sovereignty of the British.

Q3. Name four ways in which British expanded their territorial power in India.

Ans. Outright War
Subsidiary Alliance
Doctrine of Lapse
Pre-text of Alleged misrule.

Q4. What was the Subsidiary Alliance? Name two Indian States which accepted this alliance..

Ans. Some Indian states were brought under the British by Subsidiary Alliance. Under this system the ruler who agreed to this alliance:-
- Accepted the British as supreme power.
- Surrendered their foreign policy to the East India Company.
- Accepted a British Resident at this headquarters.
- Agreed to maintain in British troops at their cost.
- Virtually lost their Independence.
Two states which accepted this alliance were – Mysore, Hyderabad, Awadh.

Q5. Explain the term 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Name two states annexed using this doctrine.

Ans. According to this Doctrine heirs adopted without the consent of the company, could inherit only the private property of the deceased ruler, his territory would come under the Company's rule. Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur and Nagpur became its victims.

Q6. What was Nana Saheb's grievance ?

Ans. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Bajji Rao II. The British stopped his pension and Nana Saheb was forced to live at Kanpur leaving his seat at Poona.

Q7. Which two announcements adversely affected the Mughals ?

Ans. - Lord Dalhousie announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah would not be permitted to reside at the Red Fort .They were to shift near Qutab Minar.

- Lord Canning announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah would not be allowed to use the imperial titles.

Q8. Under what pretext was Awadh annexed?

Ans. Awadh was annexed on the pretext of Alleged misrule. Dalhousie justified the annexation on the pretext of "the good of the governed".

Q9. Mention any two consequences of the annexation of Awadh.

Ans. The dissolution of the Nawab's army and administration threw thousands of nobles, officials and soldiers out of job.

The people had to pay higher land revenue and additional taxes.

Q10. Give the meaning of absentee sovereignty. Why was it resented by the Indians ?

Ans. Absentee sovereignty means India was being ruled by the British from a distance of thousands of miles. It was resented as they felt they were ruled from England and India's wealth was being drained to England and not utilised for their welfare.

Q11. Mention two social reforms advocated by the British.

Ans. Abolition of Sati.

Introduction of Widow Remarriage.

Western Education to girls.

Q12. Give an example to show how the British exploited resources of India.

Ans. India was forced to export raw materials like cotton and silk at cheaper rates. It was made to accept ready - made English goods which ruined India's industry.

Q13. What was the General Service Enlistment Act ?

Ans. As per this Act, Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty. According to traditional belief, it was a taboo for Brahmin to cross the seas.

Q14. Mention two grievances harboured by the Indian soldiers.

Ans. The Indian soldiers were poorly paid, ill-fed and badly housed. They were forbidden from wearing caste or sectarian marks.

Indian soldiers could be sent abroad according the General Service Enlistment Act.

Q15. What was the result of the First War of Independence on the East India Company?

Ans. It ended the rule of the East India Company and assumption of the government of India directly under the crown.

Q16. How was the Army organized after the First War of Independence ?

Ans. The strength of the European troops was increased. The general principle adopted was that the number of Indian Sepoys should not exceed twice that of the European troops ;

European troops were kept in key positions;

Sophisticated weapons and ammunition were not placed under the charge of Indians;

Discrimination on the basis of caste, region and religion was practised during recruitment

Newspaper, journals and nationalist publication were prevented from reaching the soldiers.

Q17. What was the impact of the uprising on the Mughal rule and Peshwaship ?

Ans. With the death of Bahadur Shah II, the Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Nana Saheb fled to Nepal so the office of the Peshwa came to an end.

Q18. What assurance was given to the Indians regarding (a) religious freedom (b) appointment of public office

Ans. The British declared their policy of non-interference in religious affairs customs and traditions of the Indian.

Appointments to the civil service were to be made by open competition under rules made by the Secretary of States.

Q19. How did the British try to pacify the Princely States ?

Ans. The policy of Annexation and Doctrine of Lapse were abandoned.

Q20. How did the uprising give rise to nationalism in India ?

Ans. The sacrifices made by Rani Laxmi Bai, Nana Saheb, Bhadur Shah II etc. secured as a source of inspiration for future freedom fighters. It paved the way for the rise of national movement.

Q21. Who were the first to revolt against the British?

Ans: The Sepoys at Dum Dum in Calcutta.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: Explain the political causes that led to the uprising of 1857.

Ans.: **Political Causes:**

Among the political causes of the revolt the chief factor was the Doctrine of Lapse followed by Lord Dalhousie. This policy deprived many kings of their kingdoms because they had no natural heir of their own since right of adoption in such cases was denied by the British so the states automatically became a part of British empire.

Discourtesy of the Mughal Emperors as Bahadur Shah Zafar was removed from Delhi's throne.

Treatment melted out to Nana Saheb as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II and was refused pension as he was sending emissaries to different parts of the country and travelling himself to gather support for the rebellion.

Annexation of Awadh on grounds of misgovernance by Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.

Unpopular administration as the British officials were not easily approachable and the language needed was English, alien to the natives.

Also, the British officials had great contempt for Indian

Q 2: The First War of Independence of 1857 was the culmination of dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context, discuss about the economic causes.

Ans. Economic Causes: The British crippled Indian trade and created a high tariff wall in Britain against Indian goods and encouraged the imports of British goods to India. They purchased raw materials from India and manufactured goods were sent back to India making enormous profit. The demand for Indian goods were reduced and handloom industry was adversely affected. Thousands of craftsmen and artisans were thrown out of employment. The manufacturing units of Dacca, Murshidabad and Surat became desolate, even the Indian iron and smelting industry was practically stamped out by cheap imported iron and steel for railways. A new plantation system introduced in 1833 brought incalculable misery for the peasants. The hardest hit were the peasants of Indigo plantation in Bengal and Bihar. The new changes in the agrarian system and exorbitant land revenue impoverished the peasants. Unemployment among the people was widely relevant. Government took away tax free lands. Monopolization of jute, tea and coffee industry took place. Zamindars and Taluqdars were displaced

.Q3. The Revolt of 1857 can be attributed to many causes. Explain the Military causes which led to the revolt of 1857.

Ans.: **Military Causes:** The Indian sepoy in the British army moved a strong sense of resentment at the low scale of salary and poor prospects of promotion. In 1856, an act was passed under which every new recruit was expected to serve overseas. This went against Hindu religious beliefs. At that time the sepoy were deprived of the allowances or bhatta when they served in territories other than their own.

Q4: Several factors led to the Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, explain about the discontentment of Sepoys.

Ans: The Indian soldiers were unhappy because of their low salary and poor prospects of promotion and working conditions. All the high ranks in the army were reserved for the British only. The British officers maintained a social distance with Indian soldiers. They held a derogatory opinion about the soldiers and treated them like mere servants. Also the Hindu sepoy of Bengal Army had to cross Sindhu river during Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42) which was forbidden by their religion.

The immediate cause of discontentment among sepoys was the introduction of Enfield Rifle with cartridges which were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The cows were regarded sacred among Hindu and Muslim regarded pigs as unclean. The above factors together led the feeling of discontentment among sepoys which proved instrumental in sepoy mutiny of 1857.

Chapter – 2

Growth of Nationalism

Q1. Explain the term Nationalism.

Ans. Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness and common consciousness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same historical, political and cultural background, have the same language, cultural values and consider themselves as one nation.

Q2. Give two examples to indicate that the British followed the policy of economic exploitation.

Ans. The government took away a large part of their produces (of the peasants) in the form of land revenue and other taxes.

India was made a source of raw materials and a market for Britain's finished products. This crippled the artisans and craftsmen.

Q3. What role did the Press play in the National Movement ?

Ans. It was through the press that the message of patriotism spread among the people.

The press exposed the true nature of the British rule.

It made possible the exchange of views.

It made Indians aware of what happening in the world.

Q4. Who passed the Vernacular Press Act? Why was it passed?

Ans. Lord Lytton introduced the Vernacular Press Act. It forbade the vernacular papers to publish any material that might excite feelings of dissatisfaction against the British Government.

Q5. List any three issues that the socio-religious reform movement worked for.

Ans. In the social sphere they worked for abolition of caste system, child marriage, dowry system, purdah system, sati and infanticide.

In the religious sphere these movements combated religious superstitions, attacked idolatory, polytheism and hereditary priesthood.

Q6. Name the organisation founded by Jyotiba Phule ? Why did he organise it?

Ans. Jyotiba Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj.

Its aim was securing social justice for the weaker section of the society.

Q7. What was the objective of the Ilbert Bill ? Why was it not passed ?

Ans. The Ilbert bill sought to abolish judicial disqualification based on race distinction. The bill was resented by the British and the started a Defense Association to defend their special privileges. Hence it was not passed.

Q8. Mention the objectives of the Indian Association.

Ans. Creation of a strong body of public opinion.

Integration of Indians on the basis of common political interests.

Promotion of friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims.
Mass Participation in public movements.

Q9. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded ?

Ans. The Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume on December 28, 1885.

Q10. What was the aim of the Indian National Congress?

Ans. To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers from different parts of the country.

To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or provinces.

To formulate popular demands and present them before the government.

To train and organise public opinion.

Q11. Where, when and under whose Presidentship were the first two Sessions of the Congress held?

Ans. The first session of the Congress was held in Mumbai in 1885 under the Presidentship of Mr. W.C. Bannerjee. The second session was held in Kolkata 1886 Under the Presidentship of Dada Bhai Naoroji.

Q12. Mention two association which were forerunners of the Indian National Congress.

Ans. East India Association

Indian Association

Indian National Conference

Q13. Name any four reform movements started in India in the 19th Century.

Ans. Brahmo Samaj

Arya Samaj

Ramakrishna Mission

Satya Shodhak Samaj

Q14. Mention two repressive policies of Lord Lytton which led to rise of nationalism.

Ans. Organised the Delhi Durbar to proclaim Queen Victoria, Empress of India while India was in a grip of famine.

Introduced the Vernaculars Press Act and the Indian Arms Act.

Lowered the age limit for ICS from 21 to 19 years.

Q15. Name the organisation which merged with Indian National Congress. Why did it merge?

Ans. . The Indian National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress as both these bodies served the serve purpose that is to work for the welfare of Indians.

Q 16: Give a reason for the decline of cottage industries in India during the British rule.

Ans: Machine-made goods, made in England were supplied in India. This ruined the cottage industries in India.

Q 17: What did Lord Ripon do against the British Policy of discrimination?

Ans: Lord Ripon during his Viceroyalty presented a bill, which gave the Indian Judges authority to hear cases against the Europeans offenders.

Q18: How did the means of communication help to unite Indians against the British?

Ans: The Indians began to share their views with their fellow countrymen by sending and receiving letters through postal service.

Q19: Name the Act of Lord Lytton's regime, which aims at limiting the freedom of the Press.

Ans: Vernacular Press Act.

Q20: Who passed the Vernacular Act?

Ans: Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878.

Q21: Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed?

Ans: The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the Vernacular Press criticized the irrational policies of the British rulers.

Q22: What was the principal objective of the Vernacular Press act of Lord Lytton?

Ans: To prevent the Vernacular newspaper from criticizing the Government and promoting political consciousness among the Indians.

Q23: Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act ? What impact did the Act have on Indians?

Ans: The Vernacular Act was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882. It left deep scars of dissatisfaction and discontentment among people.

Structured Questions

Q1: Give two reasons for industrial stagnation during the British rule in India.

Ans: (i) The British made no attempt to revive or promote Indian industries.
(ii) The British monopolized jute, tea and coffee industries.

Q2: State two repressive policies of Lord Curzon.

Ans: Two repressive policies of Lord Curzon were the Indian University Act of 1904 and the Sedition Act and the official Secrets Act, which curtailed the liberties of all the sections of society.

Q3. What was the aim of introducing English education in India?

Ans: The aim of introducing English education in India was to serve their administrative and political needs. They also thought that English educated Indians would be loyal to the British and would develop western habits, tastes, buy western goods and so on.

Q 4: Give two examples to show that the British followed the policy of discrimination against India.

Ans: (i) The Indians were kept out of European clubs and could not travel in the same compartment in trains in which the Englishmen travelled.
(ii) The Arms Act of Lord Lytton declared keeping of arms and their trade without license as a crime, but the Europeans were exempted from this law.

Q5: What was Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act of 1878?

Ans: The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 of Lord Lytton laid down that the editors of the vernacular newspapers were to sign a bond that they would not publish anything which would create feelings of dissatisfaction against the Government.

Q6: What role did the press play in fostering political ideas and patriotic sentiments among Indians in the National Movement?

Ans: The Indian press aroused feelings of national consciousness among people. The newspapers criticized the unjust policies of the Government and played a vital role in fostering political ideas as well as patriotic sentiments among the people.

Q7: What was the influence of Western education on the minds of the educated Indians in the 19th Century?

Ans: Influence of Western education on the minds of the educated Indians:
It opened the great treasure of western thoughts of the Indians like liberty and equality.
It made the Indians aware of the ideas of democracy, rational, secular, national outlook and self government.
It brought about social awareness and national consciousness among Indians.
It eradicated the belief of Indians in useless customs, blind faith and superstitions.

Q8: What was the result of introducing English education in India.

Ans: The important consequence of introducing English education among Indians was rise of educated middle class. The emergence of this class consisting of lawyers, Government servants, teachers and some industrialists is a significant factor in the growth of Nationalism in India. This class became conscious of the fact that British rule was a hindrance to social and political development and began to organize themselves against imperial domination.

CHAPTER – 3
THE FIRST PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Q1. Who were the Early Nationalist?

Ans: In its initial years, i.e. 1885 -1907, the Congress was led by a group drawn from the educated middle class known as the Early Nationalists.

Q2. What were the objectives of the Early Nationalists.

Ans: They aimed at having self-government within the British empire. They wanted a larger share in the government of their country.

Q3. What were the two methods adopted by the Early Nationalists.

Ans: To educate the people, to arouse national political consciousness and to create a united public opinion.

To influence the British government and public.

They relied on constitutional and peaceful method.

They made use of there Ps i.e. petition, prayer and prolost.

Q4. Mention any four contributions of Dada Bhai Naroji.

Ans: Took active part in the formation of the Indian National Congress.
Resolutions on self-government, Boycott, Swadeshi and National Education were passed by the congress under his Presidentship.
He founded the East India Association.
First to demand Swaraj from the Congress platform.
Exposed the economic ills of India in his work "Poverty and un British Rule in India".

Q5. What was Surendranath Banerjee's contribution to India's freedom struggle?

Ans: Established the Indian Association.
Convened the Indian National Conference.
Started agitation against the License Act, Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act and against lowering the age from 21 to 19 years to appear for the I.C.S Examination.

Q6. Mention the efforts made by Gopal Krishna Gokhale at National Awakening.

Ans: He pleaded for the reduction in salt duty and abolition of excise duty on cotton goods.
His efforts led to the reduction in toll tax.
Played an important role in the formation of Morley - Minto.

Q7. What was the "Drain Theory" of Dababhai?

Ans : Dadabhai's Drain Theory explained how India's wealth was being drained to England through various ways.

Q8: Name the sections into which the Congress was divided from its very inception.

Ans: The Moderates and the Assertives.

Q10: What according to Dadabhai Naoroji was the single cause of India's poverty?

Ans: According to Dadabhai Naoroji the single cause for India's poverty was the faulty economy.

Q11: Where and when did the National Conference founded by Surendranath Banerjee has its first meeting?

Ans: The National Conference founded by Surendranath Banerjee had its first meeting in Calcutta in December 1883.

Q12: Who is called the 'Father of the Nationalist Movement' in India?

Or

Name the nationalist leader who was the editor of 'The Bengali' newspaper and who set up the Ripon College.

Or

Name the first Indian who passed the Indian Civil Service Examination.

Ans: Surendranath Banerjee.

Q13: When was the Servants of Indian Society founded? Who was its founder?

Or

Who founded the servants of Indian Society?

Ans: The Servants of Indian Society was founded in 1906. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was its founder.

Q14: What did Gokhale advise his countrymen to do for their welfare during the British rule?

Ans: Gokhale was an idealist. He requested his countrymen to be cautious and move slowly. He favoured the use of constitutional means to achieve his aims.

Q15: State briefly the attitude of Moderates towards the British.

Or

Mention the reasons for the moderates faith in the British sense of justice.

Ans: The Moderates did not want to over throw the British rule by violence. They believed in loyalty to the British Government. They believed that the British presence in India was a blessing to Indians and they relied on the British to guide the politics in India.

Q16: The early nationalists realized that the British Government did not do anything to remove the economic backwardness of the country. They demanded certain economic reforms. Mention any two.

Ans: (i) They demanded the reduction of land revenue and provision of cheap credit to the farmers, and
(ii) They demanded rapid development of modern industries.

Q17: Name the moderate leaders. Why were they called so?

Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji, W. C. Bonnerjee, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were the moderates leaders. They were called moderates because their demands were moderate in nature and they followed constitutional methods.

Q18: Mention any two achievements of the Moderates

Ans: (i) The Moderates developed and consolidated the feeling of national unity among Indians.
(ii) They promoted the ideas of democracy, fraternity, civil liberties and representative institutions.

Q19: Who organized the East India Association in London? When and why was it organized?

Or

Who founded the 'East India Association'?

Or

Name the regional association Dadabhai Naoroji was associated with.

Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji organized the East India Association in London. It was organized in 1866. Dadabhai Naoroji felt that the British were basically just and fair, but he wanted to make the British conscious towards the grievances of Indian people so that they could find a remedy for their ills.

Q 20: Mention two objectives of the congress as enumerated by W.C. Banerjee.

Ans: The two objectives of the congress as enumerated by W.C Banerjee are:

- i) To enable National workers from all parts of India to become personally known to each other.
- ii) To end all racial, religious and provincial prejudices and to promote a feeling of National unity among all lovers of the country.

Q21: Who founded the Indian Association? Why was the Association founded?

Ans: Surendra Nath Banerjee had founded the Indian Association. The Association was founded to fight against injustice. It demanded equal treatment of the Indians with the Europeans while making recruitment to the Indian Civil Service.

Q22: Mention two acts against which Surendra Nath Banerjee protested?

Ans: In 1877, the age-limit for the civil service examination was reduced from 21 years to 19 years. Surendra Nath made a tour of India, protesting against the reduction of the maximum age limit. He fearlessly criticised such measures as the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act, passed in 1878.

Q23: State two policies of the British which were opposed by Gokhale.

- Ans:** (i) It was due to Gokhale's untiring efforts that the toll tax was reduced and more Indians were appointed to high posts.
- (ii) Gokhale opposed Lord Curzon for dividing Bengal and establishing Government control over universities.

Q24: Mention the methods adopted by Moderates.

Ans: The methods of the moderates were:

- i) Sending petitions to the Government officials
- ii) Sending memorandums to the officers.
- iii) Passing resolutions.
- iv) Sending delegations to England
- v) Organising meeting in cities, towns and villages, and
- vi) Distribution of leaflets and pamphlets.

**Q25: Who was known as "India's Unofficial Ambassador in England"?
What were his views on the cause of poverty in India?**

Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji was called India's Unofficial Ambassador in England. He wrote a book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. Through this book he exposed the exploitative nature of the British rule in India. He explained the "Drain of Wealth" and it should be stopped for the development of India. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1892 and presented the cause of the Indian's Poverty in the house. He wanted that Indians should be appointed to high posts. He helped in the passing of resolution of swaraj, swadeshi, boycott and national education in his presidency. He founded the East India Association.

Q25: Mention in brief the methods, advocated by Surendranath Banerjee for the attainment of political goals.

Ans: Surendranath Banerjee started the Indian National Conference in 1883, so that the Moderates could discuss all sorts of political problems. He advocated the achievement of his aim through this but when he found that the aims and objectives of his Indian National Conference and the National Union were the same, the two merged with each other to form the Indian National Congress. He advocated constitutional means for the attainment of the political goals.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: Discuss the political goals of Surendranath Banerjee.

Ans: Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian Association in 1876. He was a great intellectual and the first Indian who passed the Indian Civil Services competitive examination. Due to British discrimination he was rejected on a very flimsy ground. This was a shock to him but at the same time it filled in him the spirit of nationalism. He decided to educate the Indians about the discriminatory attitude of the English towards the Indians. His political goal Bengali'. He was a man of talents. He was a first class journalist, a narrator and educationist. All these qualities helped him to achieve his goal of spreading nationalism among people. He forcefully protested the repressive measures of the British Government. He opposed the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act and the treatment of the English towards the Indian workers in tea and indigo plantations. He achieved some success towards his political goal.

Q2: Discuss in brief about the organization, established by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to educate and to arouse national awakening among the people.

Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the greatest moderates among the early nationalists. He fought and struggled hard for national liberation. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He was always willing to co-operate with the British Government but the same time always eager that the British Government would introduce certain reforms in the Indian administration. He was always so eager that the British Government in all fairness and sense of justice absorbed more and more Indians in the administration by offering them jobs in Civil Services. He established the 'Servants of Indian Society' He wanted to achieve his political goal by improving the economy of his country. He wanted to abolish feudalism and improve economic conditions of the poor farmers. When he became a member of the Legislative Assembly, he made very strong and forceful commentaries on the prevailing miserable economic condition in the country He always advocated the growth of industries in the country. He was fully convinced that economic growth in the country will always lead to political freedom. Gopal Krishna Gokhale visited South Africa at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi to raise his voice against the oppressive laws based on racial considerations.

Chapter – 4

Second Phase of the Indian National Movement

Q1. How did Lord Curzon justify the partition of Bengal ?

Ans. According to Lord Curzon the Partition of Bengal was an administrative necessity. He said the province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by a single provincial government.

Q2. What were the basic reasons behind the Partition of Bengal?

Ans. Bengal was the centre of Indian nationalism. The British hoped to stop the rising tide of nationalism.

It was intended to curb Bengali influence by reducing them to a minority. Partition was meant to foster division on the basis of religion.

Q3. What is meant by the terms “Swadeshi” and “Boycott”?

Ans. Swadeshi means things grown or manufactured in one’s own country. Boycott means abstaining from use of foreign goods.

Q4. Who were the Assertive Nationalists ?

Ans. The Assertive Nationalists were a group of young leaders within the Congress who advocated active resistance to British Imperialism and adopted the policy of non-cooperation and resistance to the unjust acts of the British.

Q5. What was the aim of the Assertive Nationalist?

Ans. The main aim of the Assertive Nationalist was the immediate attainment of Swaraj. This meant complete independence and not just self government as in the colonies of Australia, New Zealand etc.

Q6. Give two reasons for starting the Swadeshi and Boycott movement.

Ans. i) To use them as weapons of political agitation against imperialism.
ii) To provide training in self-sufficiency for the attainment of Swaraj.

Q7. Mention two issues which led to the Surat Split of 1907.

Ans. The Assertive Nationalists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott to the whole country, whereas the Early Nationalist wanted to confine it to Bengal. The Early Nationalists wanted to appoint Rashbehari Ghose as the President of Indian National Congress, whereas the Assertive Nationalists wanted to appoint Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q8. What were the methods adopted by the Assertive Nationalists? The methods adopted by them were :

Ans. Swadeshi
Boycott
National Education
Passive Resistance

Q9. What efforts did Tilak make to instil the spirit of nationalism?

Ans. He started two newspapers - 'Mahratta' and 'Kesari' to popularise the cult of patriotism.

He started Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to instill patriotism among the people.

He started 'Akhara' and 'Lathi clubs'.

Q10. Name two books written by Tilak.

Ans. (i) Gita Rahasya

(ii) The Arctic name of the Vedas.

Q11. Why and when did Tilak leave the Indian National Congress?

Ans. Tilak left the Indian National Congress when the Assertive were expelled from the Congress in 1907.

Q12. What was the effect of the split between the two wings of the Congress?

Ans. (i) The split in the Congress gave an opportunity to exploit the situation to this advantage.

(ii) The Surat split weakened the national movement.

Q13. State the contribution of Lal Lajpat Rai.

Ans. He founded the papers 'The Punjab', 'The Bande Matram, the people and young India.

He protested against the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

He went abroad to mobilize opinion in favours of India's struggle.

Played key role in expansion of DAV college at Lahore.

Q14. Mention for contribution of Bipin Chandra Pal.

Ans. He propagated nationalism through papers like Bengal Public Opinion 'The Tribune and New India.

He opposed caste systems.

Advocated widow remarriage.

Stressed the need for indigenous industries.

Demanded forty-eight hours of work in a week and an increase in the wages.

Q15. Name the nationalist who said Swaraj is my birth right. Mention one of his contributions to the National Movement.

Ans. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He established Home Rule Movement to infuse the nation with new strength and vigour.

Q16. What method was used by the Assertives for attaining independence in the field of education?

Ans. Students were called upon to boycott schools and colleges run by the Government. Special institutions were established to impart education according to the needs of the nation.

Q17. Name any three of the nationalists who were educated in special institutions established according to the philosophy of the Assertives.

Ans. (i) Bhagat Singh (ii) Rajguru (iii) B.K. Dutt.

Q18. What was the slogan of the Assertives and who gave this slogan?

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'.

Q19. What was the attitude of the British Government towards the Assertives?

Ans. The British Government followed the policy of repression against the Assertives.

Q20. When and why did Tilak leave the Indian National Congress?

Ans. Tilak left the Indian National Congress in 1907 after there was a split in the Congress. Tilak assumed the leadership of the Assertives because he was against the policies of the Moderates.

Q21. Who started the newspaper 'The Young India'? Why did he start this paper?

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai started the newspaper called 'The Young India'. He used it as a channel to propagate his ideas of radical nationalism.

Q22. Which class of people in general believed in the policy and programme of the Assertives?

Ans. Since the Assertives made their programme as a National Movement, the Indian masses in general supported the Assertives.

Q23. What was the purpose of the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909?

Ans. These reforms were introduced to appease the Moderates; hence they held the reins of the Indian National Congress in their hands.

Q24. What did Lord Minto, the Viceroy, do to suppress the anti-nationalists?

Ans. Lord Minto issued certain ordinances banning processions, meetings and demonstrations against the British Government.

Q25. Who were the important leaders of the Assertives?

Or

Name the leaders who constituted the Assertives trio in the early year of the twentieth century.

Ans. The Assertive were led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai at the time of the Congress split. They were also called Lal-Bal-Pal.

Q26. Name two of the books written by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Ans: The two books written by Lala Lajpat Rai were:

(i) The Arya Samaj (ii) England's Debt to India.

Q27. Why did Lala Lajpat Rai disagree with the programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji?

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai disagreed with the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement because he was a fighter and not a satyagrahi

Q28: Mention one principle objective of the Assertives.

Ans: They wanted to oust the imperial regime by means of mass struggle, because they felt that the old mendicancy could not prove effective.

Q29. Mention three methods of the Assertives proposed for attaining independence.

Ans: The Assertives proposed the following three methods for the attainment of independence,

(i) Swadeshi, (ii) Boycott, (iii) National Education.

Q30. What was the attitude of the Assertives towards Swadeshi?

Ans: The people were asked to use Swadeshi goods manufactured in India. They were discouraged from using goods made in England, so as to give a direct blow to the commercial interests of the British which alone kept them in India for so long.

Q31. In what way did the economic backwardness foster communal feelings in India?

Ans: During the British rule in India there was acute unemployment problem. There were many people trying to get few jobs. This tempted people to ask for reservation in jobs on the basis of caste, creed or religion. Thus, economic backwardness helped in fostering communal feelings in India

Q32. What were the two reasons responsible for the Surat split in 1907 between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists.

Ans: (i) The Early Nationalists believed in being diplomatic with the British Government to resolve minor issues but the Assertive Nationalists resorted to strikes, agitation and boycotts.

In the Surat session of 1907, a difference of opinion regarding the candidature for President of Congress arose between the Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists.

These were the basic reasons responsible for the Surat Split in 1907.

Q33. Give two measures adopted by the Radical Nationalists in the freedom struggle.

- Ans: (i) They instilled self-confidence and self-reliance among the people and aroused national sentiments and united the whole nation in their struggle for freedom.
- (ii) They broadened the social base of the movement by extending it to the masses – the workers, peasants, women and the youth.

Q34. What were the aims of the Assertives?

- Ans: The aims of the Assertives were:
- To achieve swaraj for the Indian people.
 - To prevent the deceit and treachery of the British which they had brought India under their control.

Q35. Who organized Akharas and Lathi clubs? Why were they organized?

- Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak organized Akharas and Lathi clubs. These clubs were organized to make the youth brave to enable them to fight for the freedom of their country.

Q36. In what two ways can Tilak be called the “Fore-runner of Gandhi”?

- Ans: (i) It was Tilak who went to South Africa and asked Mahatma Gandhi to return to India.
- (ii) Tilak made innumerable sacrifices for the cause of the motherland which Mahatma Gandhi launched after Tilak’s death.

Q37. Mention two important contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai.

- Ans: (i) Lala Lajpart Rai led the Non Co-operation movement in Punjab after which he came to be known as ‘Punjab Kesari’.
- (ii) He wrote books like ‘Young India’ which is very helpful in understanding true nature and contributions of freedom fighters of India. He was also a social reformer and started the ‘Lok Sewak Society’ that established new schools for depressed classes.

Chapter – 5

Muslim League

Q1. Why did the British treat the Muslims harshly after the uprising of 1857?

Ans. The British had established their supremacy after dethroning the Mughals who were Muslims. Muslims had become enemies of the British.

The British held the Muslims responsible for the uprising of 1857.

Q2. Why did the British attitude change later in the 19th century ?

Ans. The British saw the unity between the Hindus and Muslims as a threat to the stability of their empire.

They followed a policy of appeasement towards Muslims to encourage communal and separatist tendencies.

Q3. How did the relative backwardness of the Muslims foster communal feelings?

Ans. - Some sections of the Muslim community did not keep up with the modern trends consequently could not get entry into government service.

- The British government discriminated against the Muslim with regard to government jobs.

- The Muslim community was not involved in growth of organized industry and lagged behind in their financial position.

Q4. Why did Sir Sayed Ahmed advise the Muslims not to join the Congress?

Ans. Sayed Ahmed considered the Congress as a representative of the Hindus who formed the majority and would dominate the Muslim in case of British withdrawal.

He believed that the continuance of British rather than Congress would guarantee the welfare and progress of the Muslims.

Q5. How were the Assertive Nationalist responsible for the communal tension?

Ans. The propagation of Shivaji and Ganapati festivals by Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh's concept of India as mother and nationalism as religion did not appeal to the Muslims.

The Assertive Nationalist identified the Indian nation with the Hindus and Indian culture with Hindu religion. The Muslims found these ideas repulsive to their faith.

Q6. Why was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association formed ?

Ans. Sayyid Ahmed Khan formed this association to safeguard the rights of the Muslims.

Q7. When, where and under whose leadership was the Muslim League formed?

Ans. December 30, 1906 in Dacca under the Presidentship of Nawab Salimullah.

Q8. What were the objectives of the League?

Ans. - To promote among the Muslims support for the British.
- To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims.
- To present the needs and aspirations of the Muslims to the government.
- To prevent the hostility between the Muslims and other communities.

Q9. What was the Lucknow Pact ?

Ans. The Lucknow Pact refers to the joint scheme of political reforms agreed to by both the Congress and Muslim League in 1916 regarding the structure of the government and the relationship between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Q10. What was the significance of the Lucknow Pact ?

Ans: Hindu-Muslim unity,
Unity within the Congress,
Pressure on the government,
Necessity to pacify Indians.

Q11. Give a reason for the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental Defence Association in 1893.

Ans: The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association was established in order to counter the growing influence of the Congress.

Q12. Name the Viceroy who was responsible in 1909, for granting separate electorates on the basis of communal representation.

Ans: Lord Minto was the viceroy who was responsible in 1909 for granting separate electorates on the basis of communal representation.

Q13. Who convened the Mohammedan Education Conference in Dacca?

Ans: Nawab Salimullah of Dacca convened the Mohammedan Educational Conference.

Q14. How did the biased presentation of historical events spread hatred between the communities?

Ans: The British created hatred between the two communities (Hindus and Muslims) by giving new interpretation to Indian history where they identified the Indian nation with the Hindus and the Indian culture with the Hindu religion.

Q15. With the help of economic backwardness, describe briefly the development of separatist trend among the Muslims in India.

Ans: The economic backwardness of the country was also responsible for the growth of communalism. Since there was not much industrial development so there was an acute problem of unemployment. The communities encouraged job reservations on the basis of religion, caste and region. This became an obstacle in the path of national unity.

Q16 .How the religious sentiments among the aggressive nationalists, resulted in the development of separatist trend among the Muslims in India?

Ans: The assertive nationalists in their speech and writings simply praised the ancient culture of India ignoring the medieval Indian culture. This caused unnecessary suspicion in the minds of a few educated Muslims, who kept themselves aloof from the nationalist movement and developed the separatist trend.

Q17. How did the educational backwardness of the Muslims lead to the growth of communalism in the early years of the 20th century.

Ans: The Muslims were not attracted by the Western science, Democracy or Nationalism. The Hindus, in those days were more educated in the Western sciences and culture than the Muslims. Even Christians and Parsees were comparatively more highly educated than the Muslims. The result of this backwardness was that they were not offered Government jobs whereas the Hindus were in Government jobs in a much greater number. It was natural that the Muslim masses were easily led by communal feelings. Jawaharlal Nehru rightly said that this difference continued to show itself in many directions, political, economic and produced a fear among the Muslims.

Q18. Discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the formation of Muslim League.

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first to advise the Muslims to receive western education as they had remained aloof from it which led to their political, social and economic backwardness. Initially he was a man with liberal views and a brave nationalist. He even founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College in 1875 at Aligarh to spread education. He started instigating communal sentiments among the Muslims under the influence of Mr. Beck the principal of the M.A.O. He even started advising the Muslims to stay away from congress

To promote among Indian Muslims, feelings for loyalty towards the British Government. The League would also remove misconception regarding the intentions of Government towards Indian Muslims.

To protect the political and other rights of the Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in mild and moderate language.

To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between Muslims and other communities, without

adversely affecting the aforesaid objectives of the League.

Chapter – 6 Mahatma Gandhi

Q1. State four methods adopted by Gandhiji in freedom struggle.

Ans. (i) Satyagraha
(ii) Non-violence
(iii) Swadeshi
(iv) Mass Movement

Q2. How did Gandhiji involve the masses in the National Movement ?

Ans. He spent first four years in studying the Indian situation and the psychology of the masses.

He discarded European clothes and made the masses identify with him.

Q3. Mention the causes that led to the Non-cooperation Movement.

Ans. (i) Passing of the Rowlatt Act,
(ii) The Jallianawalabagh Tragedy,
(iii) The Khilafat Movement.

Q4. State two provisions of the Rowlatt Act.

Ans. Arrest of a person without warrant,
Trial in seclusion,
Restriction on movements of individuals,
Suspension of the Rights of Habeas Corpus.

Q5. What was the Khilafat Movement ?

Ans. The Khilafat Movement was an agitation started by the Muslims to protest against the deprivation of all authority of the Sultan of Turkey, the religious head of the Muslim.

Q6. What was the Jallianwala bagh Tragedy ?

Ans. Jallianwala bagh Tragedy took place on April 19, 1919 when General Dyer gave shooting orders at the Indians, who had gathered there to protest against the arrests of leaders like Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr.Satyapal.

Q7. Why did Gandhiji suspend the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. The Non-cooperation Movement was suspended on Feb 12, 1922 as a violent crowd attacked a police station at Chauri-Chaura setting it on fire that killed 22 policemen. Gandhiji a believer in non-violence called off the Movement.

Q8. Where the objectives of the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. (i) To attain self-government within the British Empire.

(ii) Annulment of the Rowlatt Act and Remedying the 'Punjab Wrong' .

(iii) Remedying the Khilafat Wrong.

Q9. What was the programme of the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. Boycott of government schools, colleges, and courts,

Boycott of foreign goods,

Boycott of elections ,

Resignation from nominated seats in local bodies.

Surrender of titles and honorary offices,

Refusal to attend government functions,

Popularisation of Swadeshi and Khadi,

Establishment of national schools, colleges and Panchayats.

Development of Hindu-Muslim Unity,

Removal of untouchability,

Emancipation and upliftment of women.

Q10. What was the significance of the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. (i) The National Movement became a mass movement.

(ii) It generated a desire for freedom and instilled new confidence among the people.

(iii) Congress was transformed from a deliberative assembly into moral fighting force.

(iv) It fastened Hindu-Muslim unity by merging the Khilafat Movement .

(v) It promoted social reforms.

Q11. What was the Simon Commission ? Why was it boycotted?

Ans. In 1927 the British appointed the Simon Commission to investigate the need for further constitutional reforms.

The congress boycotted it as it had seven British members of parliament no Indian member. It was taken as a violation of the principles of self-determination and insult to the self-respect of Indians.

Q12. Why is the Congress Session held at Lahore significant ?

Ans. The Congress Session held at Lahore in 1929 is significant for resolution which declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as the goal of the congress.

Q13. How and why did Gandhiji launch the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

Ans. Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930 as the British government back tracked from its promise of granting Dominion status to India and did not respond to his 'Eleven Point Ultimatum.

Q14. What was the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. (i) Defiance of Salt Law
(ii) Boycott of liquor
(iii) Boycott of foreign cloth and British goods.
(iv) Non-payment of taxes and revenues .

Q15. Why did Gandhiji suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931? Ans.

According to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 the British agreed to withdraw all ordinances and permit peaceful picketing on condition the Civil Disobedience be suspended and Congress participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

Q16. What was the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. (i) It shattered peoples' faith in the British government.
(ii) It revived the will to fight elections.
(iii) It made the movement a mass movement and deepened the social roots for the freedom struggle.
(iv) It popularised new methods of propaganda like the Prabhat Pheris pamphlets etc.

Q17. Mention the reason, why Gandhiji in his struggle for freedom evolve the method of non violence?

Ans: Gandhiji knew that Indians were not strong enough to get freedom by any physical force. Only nonviolence was the weapon to defeat the British imperialism.

Q18. Name the title that was awarded to Gandhiji for his services to the British Empire during World War I.

Ans: Kaiser-i-Hind.

Q20. Name two important methods adopted by Gandhiji in the freedom struggle.

Ans: Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation.

Q21. What is meant by Satyagraha?

Ans: Satyagraha means the force born out of truth and non-violence.

Q22. When and why did Gandhiji organise the Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar?

Ans: Gandhiji organised the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917 in Bihar to fight for the right of the farmers against indigo planters.

Q23. What is meant by Swadeshi?

Or

What does the word 'Swadeshi' as used by Gandhiji imply?

Ans: Swadeshi means use of the goods produced within one's country and by one's countrymen.

Q24. When did the Congress decide to start the Non-Cooperation Movement? Who was the leader of this movement?

Ans: Congress decided to start the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. Gandhiji was the leader of that movement.

Q26. Why was the Rowlatt Act (1919) passed?

Ans: The Rowlatt Act (1919) was passed to counter all political unrest, which manifested itself in many situations.

Q27. Name the Act by the British Government in the year 1919, which gave them the authority to arrest and detain suspected Indians.

Ans: Rowlatt Act.

Q28. Who was the British General, responsible for 'The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre'?

Ans: General Dyer.

Q29. Which was the tragic incident that prompted Gandhiji to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans: The inhuman act of the British Government at Jallianwala Bagh shattered the faith of Mahatma Gandhi and promoted him to launch the Non-cooperation Movement.

Q30. What do you understand by the term Non-Cooperation?

Ans: For the smooth functioning of any government, the willing co-operation of the people is essential. The strategy of not extending such cooperation to the government for the goodwill of the people of the country is Non-Cooperation movement.

Q31. When and where was the resolution to start the Non-Cooperation Movement launched?

Ans: The resolution to start the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in its Nagpur session 1920.

Q32. Mention one item each of the positive and negative programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans: (i) Positive Programme—Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(ii) Negative Programme—Boycott of British goods.

Q33. Why was 'Swaraj Party' organised and by whom?

Or

Name the two leaders of the Swaraj Party. Why were they said to be Pro Changers?

Ans: Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das organized the Swaraj Party. They were of the opinion that the Congressmen should stand for election to the Legislative Councils.

Q34. Give two offshoots of the political excitement created by protests against the Simon Commission.

Ans: The Nehru Report and the Demand for Poorna Swaraj were the two offshoots of the political excitement created by protests against this commission.

Q35. Name the national leader who succumbed to the lathi charge during the protest Movement against the Simon commission.

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q36. Why is the Congress session, held at Lahore, in 1929, significant in the history of India's freedom Movement?

Ans: Because it passed the important resolution of India's Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence).

Q37. When and where was resolution of complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) passed?

Ans: The resolution of complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) was passed at the annual session of the Congress held at Lahore in December 1929.

Q38: What is the historical importance of 26th January 1930?

Ans: The historical importance of 26th January 1930 is that on this day the first 'Independence Day' was celebrated

Q39: What did the programme of Civil Disobedience consist of?

Ans: The programme of Civil Disobedience consisted of non-violent satyagraha, boycott of schools, colleges, courts and foreign goods, breaking of salt laws and 'no-tax' campaigns.

Q40: When and by whom was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched?

Ans: Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12th March 1930 with his famous Dandi March.

Q41: How did the British Government react to the Dandi March?

Ans: The British Government tried to suppress the movement. A large number of leaders and volunteers were beaten and imprisoned.

Q42: Who is popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi?

Ans: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is popularly called Frontier Gandhi.

Q43: What was Irwin's declaration on Dominion Status for India?

Ans: Lord Irwin made an announcement that India will be provided self-Government as an integral part of the British Empire

Q44: Why was the British Government eager to have the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

Ans: The British Government was eager to have the Gandhi-Irwin Pact because they wanted Gandhiji to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q45: When was the Second Round Table Conference held?

Ans: The Second Round Table Conference was held from 7th September to 2nd December 1931 in London.

Q46: When did the Third Round Table Conference take place?

Ans: The Third Round Table Conference took place in London from 17th November to 24th December

Q 47: How did the Non-Cooperation Movement instill confidence among the Indians?

Ans: The Non-Cooperation Movement instilled confidence among the Indians and made them bold- The Indians realized by experience that passive resistance was more powerful than weapon used by the British. The Indians also realized and came to understand that if they were united the road to freedom was not far away.

Q48 In what way did the Non-Cooperation Movement provide a national base to the Congress?

Ans: The Non-Cooperation Movement provided a national base to the Congress making it a genuine, revolutionary organization. It followed the aims and objectives of the militant nationalism but tempered them with its creed of non-violence.

Q49: What were the main provisions of the Rowlatt Act?

Or

Mention any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act, by which people were shocked and enraged.

Ans: According to the Rowlatt Act:
The Government could use the extraordinary repressive powers it had during the war.

The British Government could arrest any person without assigning any reason for the arrest, search any place without a warrant and imprison anyone without trial.

Q50 : What was the reaction of the Indians to the Rowlatt Act?

Ans: The Indians opposed the Rowlatt Act like wild fire. An All-India hartal was observed on 8th April, 1919. Meetings were held all over the country to show people's resentment to the inhuman repressive measures. The Indian press also gave full support to the mass agitation.

Q51 : Why was the Simon Commission set-up? Why was the Commission so called?

Ans: The Simon Commission was set up in 1927 to assess the merits of the Government of India Act of 1919. It was known as the Simon Commission after its Chairman, Sir John Simon.

Q52 What was the reaction of the Indians to the Simon Commission?

Or

Why was the Simon commission boycotted by the Indians?

Ans All the political parties including the Congress and Muslim League decided to boycott the Commission because it was an all-white Commission with no Indian was associated with it. The Simon Commission was received with black flags, mass demonstrations, hartals and slogans of 'Simon Go Back' all over the country.

Q 53 What was the reaction of the Muslim League to the Nehru Report?

Ans: Jinnah opposed some provisions Of the Nehru Report on behalf of the Muslim League. In 1929, Jinnah put forward his famous Fourteen Points as the minimum conditions acceptable to the League for any political settlement.

Q54: Mention any two events which led to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

Ans: (i) The congress declared the attainment of complete independence as its aim in Lahore session, and decided to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) It was decided to celebrate 26th January 1930 as the Independence Day all over the country.

Q55: Why was the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' of March 1930, withdrawn?

Or

What assurance did Gandhiji withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans: The famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in March 1931. Gandhiji agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement. The British Government was agreed to release all political prisoners except those guilty of violence and to withdraw the ordinances promulgated during the movement. The government permitted manufacturing of salt for personal use and promised to return the Congressmen their confiscated properties.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: Give one incident in Gandhiji's life in South Africa which taught him the technique of Satyagraha.

Ans: Gandhiji's life in South Africa helped him in his fight for freedom in India. Once while he was travelling in a coach, Gandhiji was forced to sit on the foot-board. He wanted to occupy a vacant seat but the conductor of the coach beat him because Indians were not allowed to sit on the seats meant for the Europeans. Gandhiji suffered all the insults and pain without resisting. The passengers took pity on him and came to his rescue. This incident taught Gandhiji the technique of Satyagraha or passive resistance.

Q2: Explain briefly the tragedy at the Jallianwala Bagh.

Ans: Peaceful strikes were organised at Amritsar to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Two prominent Congress leaders Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal were arrested. The people asked the Deputy Commissioner to release the leaders but the British opened fire. The mob turned violent and killed a few officers. On 13th April, 1919 people organised a peaceful general meeting in a small garden in Amritsar. General Dyer on 12th April forbade public meetings and processions of which people were not aware. General Dyer with his troops blocked the only exit and ordered his troops to open fire killing a large number of people.

Q3: What did the Non-Cooperation Movement consist of?

Ans: The Non-Cooperation Movement consisted of the following:

- Surrendering of titles of offices and resignation from nominated posts in the local bodies.
- Boycott of Government schools, colleges and law courts.
- Boycott of Foreign goods and adoption of Swadeshi.
- Boycott of election and other Government functions.

Q4: Explain the new method of Non-Cooperation advocated by the party member after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhiji.

Ans: The Swaraj party advocated a new line of political activity and returned to Constitutional agitations. When they were elected to the Legislative Council, they found opportunity to criticize the Government. The Swaraj party opposed the Government and on many occasions the Viceroy and the Governors had to use their special powers to keep up the administration. This party continued its struggle for self-Government from within the Legislature from 1923 to 1927.

Chapter –7

Quit India Movement

Q1. Why was Sir Stafford Cripps sent to India?

Ans. With the Japanese army rapidly advancing India, it became necessary for the British to break the political deadlock in India. Sir Stafford Cripps a member of the War Cabinet was sent to India for consultation with the Indians.

Q2. Why was Cripps Mission a failure?

Ans. The Cripps Mission did not bring with it the promise of Independence in the near future. It promised a Dominion status when the war ended. The plan involved partitioning of the country. The Sikhs Anglo-Indians, the Indian Christians felt they were not provided with sufficient safeguards for their interest. It was regarded as a 'post dated cheque on a failing bank'.

Q3. What did the Congress think of the threat of Japanese attack in 1942 ?

Ans. The Congress considered Japanese advance as a threat to India's safety. It could be avoided only if India attained complete independence from the British.

Q4. What were the reasons for the Congress launching the Quit India?

Ans. The failure of the Cripps Mission to resolve the political deadlock in India as its proposals were rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League. The growing risk to India's security by the threat of Japanese attack on India .

Q5. When was the Quit India Resolution adopted and when was it passed

Ans. The Quit India Resolution was adopted to Wardha in July 1942. It was ratified and passed on August 8, 1942 at Mumbai.

Q6. Name four prominent leaders of the Quit India Movement.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi, Achyutrao Patwardhan, Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali.

Q7. What was the impact of the Quit India Movement?

Ans. It demonstrated the depth of the nationalist feeling in India and the capacity of Indians for struggle and sacrifice. It made it clear that the British would no longer find it possible to rule against the wishes of the Indians. It became a mass movement where people of all sections participated in the fight against the British.

Q8: Give any one proposal of Cripps Mission.

Ans: India would be given Dominion Status immediately after the end of Second World War.

Q9: Name the 'Mantra', which was given by Gandhiji during Quit India Movement.

Ans: 'Do or Die'.

Q10: What was the proposal of Cripps Mission regarding the Princely states?

Ans: The Princely states would be free to join the Indian Union or to stay out.

Q11: Why was Sir Stafford Cripps sent to India in 1842?

Ans: Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India to break the political deadlock between Indian leaders and the British Government.

Q12: When and where was the Quit India Resolution passed?

Ans: Quit India Resolution was finally passed on 8 August 1942

Q13: What were the circumstances during the Second World War which forced the National leaders to launch the Quit India Movement?

Ans: During the Second World War, there was a growing threat of Japanese invasion on India. The Congress leaders were of the view that to save India from the Japanese attack it was necessary that the British withdrew from India.

Q14: Why did the Congress Ministers resign in 1939?

Ans: (i) The British Government implicated India in the Second World War without the consent of the Indians.
(ii) The Congress wanted an assurance from the British Government regarding independence but that assurance never came. Consequently, the Congress Ministers resigned in November 1939.

Q15: What was the reaction of British Government to the resignation.

Ans: The British Government felt relieved by the resignation of the Congress Ministers because they controlled eight out of the eleven provinces and had the power to impair the war efforts of the Government.

Structured Questions

Q1: Which resolution was passed on 8th August, 1942 leading to a mass struggle on non-violent lines? State any two reasons behind the launching of this movement.

Ans: The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee at Bombay on 8th Aug.1942. This resolution led to the launching of Quit India Movement in 1942. While launching this mass movement, Gandhiji said, "We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt.

Two reasons behind the launching of Quit India Movement:

Failure of Cripps mission: The Cripps mission came to India in March, 1942 to solve Indian problem . But its proposals gave nothing concrete to Indians. The feeling was that the Government was unwilling to concede to India the right of self-Government. The failure of Cripps mission created deep discontent in the country.

Threat of Japanese attack: During the World war II, the Allied forces including Britain suffered serious set-back in 1942. There was immediate danger of Japanese attack on India as Japanese forces reached up to North-Eastern borders of India. Gandhiji and other leaders were now convinced that the situation called for complete independence immediate- and unconditional.

According to Gandhiji, "India's safety, and Britain too, lies in orderly and timely British withdrawal from India."

This feeling led to the launching of Quit India Movement in 1942.

Chapter –8

Forward Bloc and The I N A

Q1. When and by whom was the Forward Bloc formed ?

Ans. The Forward Bloc was formed on May 3, 1939 by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Q2. What was the objective of the Forward Bloc?

Ans. Forward Bloc's immediate objectives was liberation of India with the support of workers, peasants, youths and other organisations. After independence Forward Bloc would establish a socialist state through reorganisation of agriculture and industry on socialist line, abolition of the Zamindari system, Introduction of a new monetary and credit system.

Q3. What were the objectives of the Indian National Army?

Ans. To organise and armed revolution and to fight the British army with modern arms from outside India.
To organise a provisional government of free India in order to mobilize all the forces effectively.
Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money for a total war against the British for the liberation of India.

Q4. Name two slogans which became the war cry of the INA.

Ans. Delhi Chalo - Jai Hind.

Q5. What were Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to the National Movement?

Ans. He was a true revolutionary and resorted to revolutionary methods for attainment of Swaraj.
He formed the Forward Bloc.
He took over as a Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army.
He set up the Provisional Government of Free India and declared war on Britain.
Subhas Chandra Bose instilled nationalism in his soldiers and gave a call to his soldiers "Give me blood and I shall get you freedom".
His battle cries were Delhi -chalo and Jai Hind.
He recruited women and started the regiment called 'Rani Jhansi Regiment'

Q6: When was the Provincial Government of free India set up by Bose?

Ans : On 21st October 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India.

Q7: Who was the founder of the 'Forward Bloc'?

Ans: Subhash Chandra Bose founded the 'Forward Bloc' in the year 1939.

Q8: Name the party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose.

Ans: The party formed by Subhash Chandra was the 'Forward Bloc'.

Q9: What was the immediate objective of the Forward Bloc?

Ans: The main aim was immediate liberation of India.

Q10: Name any two slogans, which became the battle cry of the INA.

Ans: (i) 'Delhi Chalo' (ii) 'Jai Hind'

Q11: Mention two-contributions of the Indian National Army (INA) to the Indian Freedom Movement.

Ans: Two contributions of the INA towards Indian freedom movement were:

- (i) The INA uprisings inspired the Naval revolts in Bombay in February 1946
- (ii) Trial of the INA officers attracted sympathy and the British had to set them free

Q12: Mention any two resolutions passed in Bangkok Conference of the INA.

- Ans: (i) Invitation to Subhas Chandra Bose to come from Europe to lead this movement.
(ii) Formation of a Council of Action to control and guide the whole movement.

Q13: Under what circumstances Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Congress?

Ans: Subhash Chandra Bose became the Congress President in 1938, showing the influence of the Leftist and Socialist wing in the Congress. He was re-elected the very next year i.e., in 1939 by defeating Gandhi's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Gandhiji felt that the defeat was his, rather than that of Pattabhi. On the question of the formation of the Congress Working Committee, there arose a sharp rift between Gandhiji and Bose.

Q14: Mention the circumstances which led to the formation of the Indian National Army.

Ans: Formation of Indian Independence League: During the Second World War Japan had captured more than 40,000 Indian soldiers. These soldiers along with other Indians who were living in the South-East Asia formed the Indian Independence League under the leadership of Rash Behari Bose.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: What were the three decisions taken at the Tokyo conference?

Ans: . The three decisions taken at the Tokyo conference on 02nd March 1942 were as follows:

- to expand and strengthen the Indian Independence League.
- to form under the overall command of the League an Indian National Army (INA) i.e., an army for the liberation of India; and
- to hold a Conference at Bangkok to consolidate these decisions.

Q 2: Discuss about the formation of Indian National Army and the INA's fight for Indian's freedom.

Ans: On 8th July, 1943, the Indian Independence League announced the formation of the Indian National Army popularly known as 'Azad Hind Fauz'. It was organized by a large number of Indian soldiers who fell prisoners into the Japanese hands in Malaya, Singapore and Burma. A large number of Indian residents in South East Asia joined the INA. He was called Netaji by the soldiers. He gave the call to his soldiers, '**Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.**' He set up Recruitment and Training Departments as well Training camps were open for men and women.

Subhash Chandra Bose started his military campaign against Britisher and Netaji got support from Japan to make his mission possible. Japan was recognized as one of the nine world powers. Subhash was able to capture Andaman and Nicobar Islands. After that he gave a tough fight to the British forces in Assam Hills.

The main objective of the INA was to capture Imphal but failed to seize Imphal because of Japan's withdrawal of their forces from the Indo-Burma Border because of their entanglement with the Americans in the Pacific Ocean and another reason was the early onset of rainy season. The bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki forced Japan to surrender in 1945. It was believed that Subhas was killed in an aeroplane accident on his way to Tokyo.

The INA failed in its mission but it set an inspiring example of patriotism before the Indian people. The heroic deeds and sacrifices of the soldiers of INA led to political consciousness among the Indian forces.

Thus INA played an important role in Britisher's final decision to quit India.

Q 3: Summarise the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose to the National Movement.

Or

Why was Forward Bloc formed?

Ans: Subhash Chandra Bose was a great freedom fighter. Though he passed the Indian Civil Service Examination but decided not to join the service of the British Government. He was an eminent fighter. For his courage, sacrifice and boldness he is popularly known as Netaji.

Formation of Forward Bloc: Due to his differences with Gandhiji he resigned from the Presidentship of Indian National Congress. In May 1939 he organised a new party known as Forward Bloc. His party's immediate objective was liberation of India with the support of workers, peasants, youths and other radical organisations.

INA and Subhash Chandra Bose: Subhash Chandra officially took charge of the Indian National Army in 1943. The soldiers of the INA fought valiantly along with the Japanese forces and reached upto Imphal and Manipur.

On October 21, 1943 Subhas Chandra announced the formation of the Provisional Government of free India and declared war against the Allies.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands were handed over to INA by Japan

'Delhi Chalo' and 'Jai Hind' became the battle cry of the INA.

INA's Victories in South-East Asia: It was the INA which hoisted Tri colour flag

Chapter –9

Independence and Partition of India

Q1. When and why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India?

Ans. In 1946 Cabinet Mission was sent to India to facilitate the process of transfer of power and help the leaders to decide the form of government that would suit them of the transfer.

Q2. Name the three members of the Cabinet Mission.

Ans. (1) Pethic Lawrece, the Secretary of State.
 (2) Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.
 (3) A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of Admiralty.

Q3. What were the main proposals of the Cabinet Mission ?

Ans. - There would be a Federal Union comprising the British provinces and the princely states.
 - The union government would be empowered to deal with defence foreign affairs and communications.
 - The union would have its own executive and legislature .
 - A Constituent Assembly comprising 389 members would be set up to frame the Indian Constitution.
 - The British provinces would be divided into three groups as communal basis. The provinces could opt and join any other group.
 - The provinces would enjoy full autonomy in subjects allotted to them.
 - An Interim Government would be formed at the centre with 14 members.
 - India would be free to remain within the British common wealth or secede from it.

Q4. Who was Lord Mountbatten ? What was his immediate task in India?

Ans. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy and the British Governor General of India. His immediate task was to try to restore peace between the Congress and the Muslim League.

Q5. What were the main proposals of Mountbatten's plan ?

Ans. - The country would be divided into two Dominions.
 - The two Dominions would decide what relations they would have with the British Common Wealth and with each other.
 - There would be a Boundary Commission to settle the boundaries of the two Dominions
 - .The treaties signed with the Princely States would come to an end. They would associate themselves with either of the Dominions or remain independent.
 - Partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed provided the Legislative Assemblies decided in favour of the partition.
 - A plebiscite was to be held in the North-west Frontier Province to ascertain whether the people wanted to join India or Pakistan.

- The district of sylhet was to be decided by referendum whether it would join East Bengal or remain in Assam.

Q6. Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten plan ?

Ans. The large scale communal riots convinced the Congress that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the partition of India.
Experience of working with Muslim League convinced Congress that it could not have joint administration with the League.
Congress felt a smaller India with a strong central authority was better than of bigger state with a weak centre
Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India.
Any further delay in transfer of power could find India in the midst of civil war.

Q7. What were the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act ?

Ans. India would be partitioned – India and Pakistan on August 15th 1947.
Bengal and Punjab would be divided if desired by the people.
Plebiscite would be held in NWFP as well as Sylhet to determine whether they would like to join India or Pakistan.
There would be Governor-Generals appointed by the British king on the advice of the Cabinet of the concerned Dominion.
The Constituent Assemblies of both the dominions would act as the Central Legislative.
The Legislative authority of the British Parliament would cease from August 15, 1947.
The Princely States would be independent and all treaties and agreements would lapse.
Indian Army would be divided into two Dominions and steps were to be taken to share the assets and liabilities between the two Dominions.
The office of the Secretary of State for India would be abolished.

Q 8: What is said about Princely States in Mountbatten Plan?

Ans: In the Mountbatten Plan it is stated that the Princely States would have the option to join either of the two dominions of India or Pakistan.

Q9: What is stated about the Princely States in the Indian Independence Act 1947?

Ans: In the Independence Act 1947 the Princely States were given the choice to join either of the Dominions or to retain their independence.

Q10: To whom was the power to be transferred according to the Mountbatten Plan?

Answer: According to the Mountbatten Plan the transfer of power in India could be on the basis of the partition of the country. Power would be transferred to one whole or more States.

Q11: Who was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly in 1946?

Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q12: What was the reaction of Muslim League on the proposal of Lord Wavell.

Ans: The Muslim League accepted the proposal because the Hindus and the Muslims were to be equally represented in the Viceroy's Executive Council, but it insisted that the right to appoint Muslims on the Executive Council of the Viceroy should entirely rest with the Muslim League.

Q13: On what grounds did the Cabinet Mission reject Jinnah's demand for partition of India?

Ans: The Cabinet Mission rejected Jinnah's demand for partition of India on the ground that partition would involve dislocation of communication network and would involve division of armed force and service personnel.

Q14: Give any two salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans: (i) India would be a federation of British provinces and the Indian States.
(ii) The Federal Government would deal with defence, foreign affairs and communication. All other subjects would be under the control of the provinces.

Q15: What was the view of the Congress and Muslim League on the grouping of the provinces as proposed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: The Congress view on the grouping of the provinces was that it should have the option to join any group. The Muslim League were not prepared to compromise on the compulsory grouping of the provinces.

Q16; What were the views of the Sikhs and Scheduled Castes on the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: The Sikhs found the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan unacceptable because they were included in the North-Western Muslim Bloc. The Scheduled Castes were of the opinion that these proposals were illusory because no seats were reserved for scheduled castes and also because only one seat was offered to them in the Interim Government.

Q17: What were the two proposals related to the Princely states in the Mountbatten Plan.

Ans: The two proposals related to princely states in Mountbatten plan were:
- All treaties in agreements between the British Government and rulers of Indian States will lapse.
-- They would be free to associate themselves in either of the Dominions i.e., India or Pakistan or to remain Independent.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q 1: Give the reasons for the Muslim League's acceptance and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission plan.

Ans: The League accepted it in its entirety on June 6, 1946, because it felt that the grouping of Muslim majority provinces in a way meant the formation of Pakistan. The league asked Wavell, the Viceroy, to constitute an Interim Government.

Election to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946, in which the Congress obtained two-third majority. The Congress had an overwhelming majority in the Constituent Assembly. The League feared that it would be out voted in the Assembly. It also feared that the British withdrawal from India would mean transfer of power to the Hindus, who were in a majority in India.

Q2: Why did the Cabinet Mission Plan reject the demand for Pakistan?

Ans: The Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan because:

- The partition as claimed by the Muslim League would not solve the communal problem.
- A small Pakistan would not be viable if it is in two halves: One in the East and the other in the West.
- Partition would involve dislocation of communications network as well as division of armed forces and service personal along communal lines.

Q3: In terms of the Independence Act of 1947 Bengal and Punjab were also to be divided if the people so desired. In this connection explain what was done to determine the choice of the people.

Ans: According to the provisions of the partition, the Provincial Assemblies of Bengal and Punjab would meet representing the Hindu majority and the Muslim majority districts and decide through majority vote whether they wanted the division of the province or not. In Sylhet district of East Bengal a plebiscite would be held to determine the choice whether to join India or Pakistan

Q4: In reference to the Indian Independence Act of 1947, discuss what happened to Princely States.

Ans: In terms of the Independence Act 1947 the Princely States became independent. All the powers which vested in British were terminated. Some Princely States on their own initiative joined Indian Union. In some cases there was some military intervention to make them agree to democratic aspirations of people.

CHAPTER – 10

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Q1. Why is the war fought between 1914 and 1918 called the First World War ?

Ans. Because of its extent , impact and its total nature
It was fought on a world wide scale which engulfed almost the entire world using the resources of about 86 nations New methods of defence and destruction were used. In the earlier wars, civilians were not involved. This war was fought by the people as a whole.

Q2. How was Nationalism and Imperialism responsible for the First World War?

Ans. Nationalism refers to the sense of unity felt by the people who share a common history , language and culture.
In the 19th century this nationalism turned into extreme pride and led to the development of aggressive nationalism in Europe i.e. love for one's own country and hatred of other countries. Each nation thought about its own national interests only.

These countries developed expansionist policies in the name of nationalism. Therefore ,military strength became synonymous with national prestige and every country began to increase her military strength.This aggressive nationalism led to the rise of imperialism. By the end of the 19th century , England and France had built up a huge colonial empire in Asia and Africa.Some other countries like Germany Italy , Russia and Japan also wanted to increase their sphere of influence and create their colonies in Asia and Africa. This led to a clash among the countries Thus aggressive nationalism and fierce economic competition filled the atmosphere with fear, apprehension , mutual hatred and international tension resulting in the First World War.

Q3. Why were colonies important ?

Ans. Colonies were essential for the progress as they promoted raw materials market for finished goods for their industries. Besides , acquiring colonies added to their power and prestige.

Q4. How did the race for armaments contribute to the First World War ?

Ans. After the Franco – Prussian war every major power began stockpiling armaments in the name of self defence and preservation of peace. As a result , if one country increased its armaments the other countries were compelled to do the same.

Germany began to build a powerful navy with a view to achieving parity with Britain. By 1914 she had left Britain and France far behind . Britain and France were concerned with Germany's growing military strength.

This led to a fierce competition among the European countries and gave rise to race for armaments and resulted in the First World War.

Q5. How was division of Europe into two hostile groups responsible for the First World War ?

Ans. As early as 1879 , Germany , Austria and Hungary concluded a Treaty for providing mutual help in case of enemy attack. In 1882 Italy joined this group forming the “Triple Alliance”.

To counter the triple alliance Britain , France and Russia concluded the Triple Entente in 1907 and agreed to help each other to check German expansion. Thus Europe was divided into two distinct rival camps. The hatred enmity and mutual jealousy between these two camps led to the First World War.

Q6. How was the Sarajevo crisis responsible for the First World War?

Ans. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria – Hungary was assassinated at Sarajevo , capital of Bosnia. The assassination was organized by extremist Serbian nationalist. Austria served an ultimatum on Serbia making eleven demands. Serbia's response was not found satisfactory Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28 1914.

Russia started preparation for war to support Serbia so on 1st August 1914 Germany declared war on Russia and on 3rd August , on France. German troops marched into Belgium to press on to France on 4th August and on the same day Britain declared war on Germany.

Thus started the First world War.

Q7. Mention three consequences of the First World War.

Ans - The Treaty of Versailles
- Territorial rearrangement
- Formation of the league of Nations
-

Q8. How did the First World War change the political map of the World (Territorial Rearrangement)?

Ans. i) three ruling dynasties – the Romanov in Russia , the Hohenzollern in Germany and the Hapsburg in Austria – Hungary were destroyed
ii) The rule of Ottomans came to an end in Turkey.
iii) Austria and hungary became separate independent state
iv) Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia became independent states
v) Alsace – Lorraine was restored to France
vi) Schelswig – Hostein was restored to Denmark

Q9. How was Germany punished by the Allies after the First World War?

Or

State the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Ans. Germany was punished by imposing harsh terms on her by the Treaty of Versailles.

These included :

It declared Germany guilty of aggression . It has to pay 33 billion dollars as reparation

It had to cede her merchant ships to the Allies and supply huge quantities of coal to France , Italy and Belgium for ten years.

The area of the Rhine valley was demilitarized and the German territory west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years.

Germany lost Alsace – Lorraine to France ; Eupen-et-Malmedy to Belgium ; Schleswig to Denmark . Danzig became a free port in the Polish territory.

Germany ceded part of her pre-war territory to Denmark , Belgium , Poland , Czechoslovakia and France.

The Saar coal mines were ceded to France for 15 years.

Germany lost all her colonies to the victorious Allies

German colonies in the Pacific and the areas under her control in China were given to Japan

Germany Army was restricted to a force of 100000 soldiers , the navy was limited to 15000 men and 24 ships , Air force and Submarines were banned

Q10. When and why was the League of the Nations formed ?

Ans The horrors of the First World War convinced the leaders of the world that there must be a mechanism to prevent war and promote international cooperation . This culminated in the setting up of the League of Nations in 1920.

Q11: What was the immediate cause of the First World War?

Ans: The immediate cause of the war was the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914.

Q12: What was Triple Alliance?

Ans: Germany, Austria and Italy were in Alliance in 1882, which was known as Triple Alliance.

Q 13: Which countries comprised Triple Entente? Or

State the rival bloc that was formed against the Triple Alliance. Or Name the signatory countries of the Triple Entente (1907).

Ans: England, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente

Q14: Mention the dictatorship that emerged in Europe after the war.

Ans: Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy.

Q15 When and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

Ans: The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919 in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles in France, between the defeated Germany and the victors Britain, France and the USA.

Q16: How many major powers were there at the end of 19th Century?

Ans: England, France, Germany and U.S.A.

Q17: Who was murdered on June 28, 1914 at Sarajevo?

Ans: Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Q18: Mention two causes of First World War.

Ans: (i) Imperialism and Economic competition and
(ii) Militarism and Armament race.

Q19: What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles?

Ans: (i) It was given full control over the rich coal mines in the Saar basin although the area was governed by the League of Nations.

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Q20: Which country emerged as the Super Power after the War?

Ans. The USA emerged as the Super Power after the War.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles.

Ans: France gained a lot from the Treaty of Versailles. Alsace and Lorraine were returned by Germany to them. France was compensated for the destruction of its coal mines by Germany in 1918. Therefore she was given full control over the rich coal mines in Saar basin, but the area was to be controlled by the League of Nations. France shared the colonies of Togo and Cameroon with Britain. France was supposed to get 10 years of supply of coal from Germany along with Belgium and Italy.

Q2: Which incident led to the outbreak of First World War?

Ans. The gun-powder of the First World War was getting ready in Europe since long but the murder of the Austrian Archduke, otherwise a minor incident, provided the spark which

set the whole Europe ablaze. The Austrian Prince, Archduke Ferdinand was murdered in the Bosnian capital of the Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914. The murderer was a Serbian so Austria declared war against Serbia on July 28th, 1914. This incident, i.e., the murder of the Austrian Archduke, had a great impact on the different European countries. An apology by Serbia could have satisfied Austria and the things would have settled for the time

Q3: When and why did the U.S.A. enter the First World War?

Ans: On 6th April, 1917 , the United States entered the First World War by the following reasons:

The Americans were generally more inclined towards England (and her allies) because of their cultural and racial activity with the English people. Hence, they joined the war in favour of England.

The U.S.A. was the main supplier of arms and other supplies to the Allies, as such she was bound to be implicated in the war.

Economic consideration also prompted the United States to enter the First World War in favour of the Allies. The Allies were in possession of most of the colonies which could give boost to the foreign trade of U.S.A.

The sinking of the U.S.A. ships, carrying the American citizens by the German U-Boats ultimately forced the U.S.A. to join the war.

Q4: Mention four points under the Treaty of Versailles, which affected Germany.

Ans. To preserve peace and security in the world.

To settle international conflicts in a peaceful manner.

To promote just and honorable relations among the nations of the world.

To force its members not to resort to war.

To formulate plans for the reduction of armaments.

To take economic and military action against any country.

To improve labour and social conditions in different countries.

To achieve this aim, the International Labour Organization was set up which is even now one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

CHAPTER – 11

RISE OF DICTATORSHIPS

Q1. Define Fascism.

Ans. Fascism means autocracy or dictatorship where the power of the state is vested in one man only and it is obligatory for all the others to obey his orders.

Q2. How did the treaty of Versailles lead to the rise of Fascism ?

Ans. Italy had joined the Allies to gain territories of Turkey and Germany. But by the treaty she could get only Southern Tyrol and Trentino and the coastal regions of Dalmatia. She was discontented with the Treaty of Versailles.

Q3. How did the economic crisis after the First World War create unrest in Italy ?

Ans. - Italy suffered heavy losses in terms of life and property
-Trade and commerce were ruined leading to large scale unemployment and shortage of food

Q4. How did political instability lead to rise of Fascism ?

Ans. - Democracy was introduced in Italy but elections failed to give a clear majority
Between 1919 and 1922 six coalition governments were formed which were unable to deal with problems of unemployment , strikes and riots
-Fascists under the leadership of Mussolini exploited this situation and promised the people a strong national government.

Q5. In what way was the class conflict responsible for Fascism ?

Ans. The common man had been promised during the war , that he would be rewarded by greater attention to his economic needs. These promises were ignored and the common man was embittered.

Q6. Explain how the threat of Socialism and Communism lead to dictatorship.(Fascism and Nazism)

- Ans.
- Inspired by the Russian Revolution , the communists inflamed the atmosphere with revolutionary ideas
 - Peasants took away land from landlords , workmen organized strikes, damaged machines and took hold of factories
 - The communists began to devise new plans of over throwing the government
 - The industrialists viewed the growing strength of the labour unions with alarm and provided financial support to Fascism.
 - Dictators like Mussolini and Hitler exploited the sentiments of the people and gave rise to Fascism and Nazism

Q7. “ Failure of the League of Nations led to the rise of Fascism and Nazism “. Explain.

- Ans. The league of nations was formed to maintain peace in the world and prevent war It proved weak and failed to check the ambitious plans of Mussolini and Hitler.

Q8. How was the Treaty of Versailles responsible for the Rise of Nazism ?

- Ans. According to the treaty :
- Germany was forced to cede large chunks of her territory
 - Her overseas possessions were divided among he Allies
 - Germany had to pay reparation of 33 billion dollars
 - Total strength of its army was fixed at one lakh
 - The terms of the treaty made the Germans feel humiliated and helpless.
- Hitler encouraged the Germans to rebuild the empire of Germany.

Q9. Give the similarity between the causes of Fascism and Nazism.

- Ans.
- Discontent after the treaty of Versailles
 - Economic crisis unemployment and decline in production in agriculture and trade
 - Hatred for democratic preference for totalitarian system and one party rule
 - Fear of the spread of Communism
 - Political instability and class conflict
 - Failure of the League of Nations
 - Leadership provided by Mussolini and Hitler

Q10. State the similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism

- Ans.
- To have faith in totalitarian rule
 - To despise democratic political systems
 - To hold that the state is supreme and it could suppress the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals
 - To uphold one party and one leader
 - To believe in aggressive nationalism and imperialism
 - To regard war as an instrument for furthering national interests
 - To uphold intensely nationalistic , anti communist , anti democratic rule

CHAPTER – 12

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Q1. How was the dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles responsible for the Second World War ?

Ans. (Answer is the same as how the Treaty was responsible for the rise of Fascism and Nazism) The humiliations gave rise to the spirit of revenge . Hence war became inevitable.

Q2. “ Rise of Fascism and Nazism was one of the causes leading to the Second World War “ Explain.

Ans. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany encourage extreme nationalism in the form of Fascism and Nazism. Italy wanted to revive the glory of the Old Roman Empire whereas Germany wanted to become a world power. Hitler flouted the military clauses in the treaty and adopted the policy of militarization and annexed Austria , occupied Rhineland and dismembered Czechoslovakia. Italy formed ten years alliance with Germany and attacked Abyssinia Thus Mussolini and Hitler drove the countries of the World toward the Second World War.

Q3. What is meant by the Policy of Appeasement ? How was it responsible for the Second World War?

Ans. Appeasement refers to the policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country to gain peace.

Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement towards Germany, Italy and Japan as :

They felt those countries (Germany and Italy) had a real cause of grievance due to the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles

They felt if the grievances of these nations were removed they would not disturb the world peace.

They wanted to check the rising tide of Communism by preventing Germany's drift toward Russia

They thought Japanese invasion of China would weaken China

They therefore allowed Germany to rearm and to re- militarise the Rhineland and capture Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Without the Policy of Appeasement Fascism and Nazism could not have survived and unleash the second world war.

Q4. . How was Japanese invasion of China responsible for the second world war?

- Ans.**
- Japan was determined to dominate the Far East. She intervened Manchuria and set up a government there .
 - Japan started an undeclared war against China .China appealed to the League of Nation. The League paid no attention to the appeal
 - Japan joined the Berlin- Rome – Tokyo Axis to further its policy of expansion
 - Japan started occupying the British and American properties in China , Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement.
- Thus a war was inevitable under these conditions.

Q5. Give reasons for the failure of the League of Nations to prevent the second world war .

- Ans.** i) The league of Nations could allay the threat of war in cases of small nations but could not do anything when big nations like France , Poland , Italy and Japan were involved.

The USA did not join the League of Nations. The countries who joined the League were not interested in the principle of collective security. They defied or ignored the league and entered into mutual political and military alliances

The member states were not in favour of economic sanctions against aggressive nations because it would affect their economy.

Q6. What was the immediate cause of the second world war ?

- Ans.** The immediate cause of the second world war was the invasion of Poland by Hitler on September 1939.

Q7. Why did Hitler invade Poland?

- Ans.** i) he wanted to regain the territories which Germany had lost to Poland by the treaty of Versailles
he wanted to regain the port of Danzing given to Poland. Also by occupying Danzing corridors Germany could connect with East Prussia
Poland committed atrocities against Germans living in Russia

Q8. When and which incident brought USA in the Second World War?

Ans. On 7th December 1941, Japan made a surprise aerial attack on the Pearl Harbour. The battleships were sunk and the important airfields were destroyed. 3700 people were killed.

As a result on December 8 1941, the USA joined the war halting the Japanese advance.

Q9 Why did the USA declare war on Japan ?

Ans. i) To take revenge on Japan for the humiliating attack on the Pearl Harbour by Japan on 7th December 1941.

to liberate the islands of South West Pacific from Japanese hold.

Q10. With reference to the consequences of the Second World War. Explain.

Ans. **DEFEAT OF THE AXIS POWERS :**

The axis powers i.e. Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated in the second world war by the Allied powers i.e. Britain, France, USA and the erstwhile USSR

Germany was divided into four zones and each zone was kept under the army of each of the Allied Powers.

Japan and Italy became very weak. The American Army was to occupy Japan until 1952. All land acquired or seized by Japan

since 1895 were taken away.

COLD WAR :

Though the USA and the erstwhile Soviet Union fought together in the second world war the harmony between them declined and the old suspicion, jealousy and ideological differences came to the forefront. This led to extreme tension and hostility between them. This led to the division of the world into two power blocs; the capitalist bloc led by the USA and the communist bloc led by USSR.

These two blocs openly made propaganda against each other, considered each problem by the point of view of the bloc and left no opportunity to weaken the opponent without getting into a direct conflict. This state of tension was called "COLD WAR".

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FORMATION OF THE UN :

The league of Nations was created after the First World War to prevent wars and create peace and harmony but it failed in its objective. This led to a demand after the war for an organization more effective than the League of Nations . This led to the establishment of the UNO in 1945.

Q11: How was the Treaty of Versailles responsible for the Second World War?

Ans: (i) The terms and conditions of the Treaty were very harsh and humiliating.
ii) Germany was burdened with huge war indemnity. The huge war indemnity brought political instability which gave birth to Nazism.

Q12: Name the incident which brought the USA in the Second World War.

Ans: On December 7, 1941, the US Fleet based at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii was attacked by Japan. So, America declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy.

Q13: What happened to Germany after her defeat in the War?

Answer: After the defeat in the Second World War:

- (i) Germany stood dismembered, humiliated and devastated.
- (ii) Germany was divided into two parties i.e. the East Germany and the West Germany.

Q14: What do you know about the Munich Pact of 1939? Which were the five countries involved in this Pact?

Ans: Hitler claimed a part of Czechoslovakia called Sudetenland which was very because of her industry. Instead of meeting the threat posed by Germany, the Prime Ministers of Britain and France met Hitler and Mussolini at Munich in Germany on 29th and 30th September, 1938, and agreed to Germany's terms without the consent of Czechoslovakia.

Q15: State two reasons why Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the 1930s.

Ans: (i) Britain and France thought if genuine grievances of Germany and Italy were removed, they would be satisfied and would not do anything to disturb the peace of the world.
The policy of appeasement greatly emboldened Germany. Italy and Japan, to plunged the World into another destructive war.

Q16: What was the issue between Germany and Poland that was a cause of World War Second.

Ans: Hitler was demanding Danzing corridor from Poland as it was inhabited mainly by the Germans. Realizing the danger, Britain and France pledged assistance to Poland against Germany. Germany accused Poland for World War Second.

Q17: What is meant by the term 'Axis Powers'?

Ans: During the Second World War Germany, Italy and Japan came to be know as the Axis powers. These were far off countries, but still, they got united to pursue policy of aggression in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Q18: What was the effect of Japan's Policy of Expansion on the Second World War?

Ans: Japan's Policy of Expansion: After the First World War, Japan increased her resources of army because of industrialization and modern technology. She captured Manchuria in 1931 and invaded China in 1937. She joined the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis and prepared for the Second World War to satisfy her hunger for more territories. In brief, Japan's policy of expansion also created war like situation in 1930s.

Q 19: What was the Rome Berlin-Tokyo Axis? Why did Hitler demand the Danzing Corridor from Poland? Or Why did Hitler attack Poland that became a cause for World War.

Ans: Rome, Berlin and Tokyo are the capital cities of Italy, Germany and Japan respectively. Thus, the military alliance among these countries during the Second World War is known as the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. These three countries together were called the Axis Powers.
Hitler demanded Danzing for two reasons:
The city of Danzing was inhabited mainly by the Germans.
By occupying the Danzig Corridor, he could connect East Prussia with Germany.
Hitler accused Poland for committing atrocities against Germans living there and attacked Poland on 1st September 1939.

CHAPTER – 13

UNITED NATIONS

Q1. What are the objectives of the United Nations?

Ans To maintain international peace and security
To solve international problems of social , economic , cultural and humanitarian character.
To promote respect for human rights
To employ international machinery for the promotions and advancement of all people.

Q2. Mention two principles of the UN.

Ans - All members should fulfill the obligations assumed by them
They should settle their international disputes by peaceful means

Q3. Who are the members of the General Assembly?

Ans. All members of the UN are the members of the General Assembly.

Q4. State the composition of the General Assembly.

Ans. - All members of the United Nations are the members of the General Assembly
- Each state have five representatives in the General Assembly but each state has one vote.
- The Assembly elects a new President , 21 Vice Presidents and the chairmen of the Assembly's six main committees
The Presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among the five groups of states Africa , Asia , Eastern Europe , Latin America and Carribean and Western Europe and other states.

Q5. When is the regular session of the General Assembly held?

Ans. The regular session of the General Assembly begins each year on the third Tuesday in September and continues till the third week of December.

Q6. State the functions of the General Assembly.

Ans. To make recommendations on the principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security
To discuss any question relating to international peace and security.
To promote international political , social and economic cooperation
To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes
To receive and consider reports from the other organs.
To consider and approve the budget and to apportion the contributions among members.

Q7. Mention the functions of the Security Council.

Ans. To maintain International Peace and security
To investigate any dispute which may lead to international friction
To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes
To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments
To determine the existence of a threat and recommend what action should be taken
To call on members to apply economic sanctions to prevent aggression
To take military action against an aggressor
To recommend the admission of new members
To recommend the appointment of Secretary General and to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.

Q8. State the composition of the International Court Of Justice.

Ans. The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges for nine years by the General Assembly and Security Council sitting independently of each other.
It may not include more than one judge from any country.
Elections are held every three years for one-third of the seats and retiring judges may be re-elected.
The court elects its President and Vice –President for a three year term.

Q9. State the function of the International Court of Justice.

Ans. The court has a dual role:
To settle in accordance with international law the legal disputes submitted to it by the states.
To give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized international organs and agencies.

Q10: Name the international organisation, which was set-up with an objective to put an end to wars. When was such an organisation established?

Ans: United Nations, 24th October 1945.

Q11 : When was the UN Charter signed? How many countries signed that 'Charter'?

Ans: UN Charter was signed on 26 June 1945. 50 countries signed that charter

Q12: Name the document that brought the United Nations into being.

Ans: United Nations Charter.

Q13: When is the UN day Celebrated?

Ans: On 24th October.

Q14: Where the headquarter of United Nations located?

Ans: New York City (USA).

Q15: Name the official languages of the United Nations.

Ans: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese.

Q16: Who appoints the Secretary General of the United Nations?

Ans: The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Q17: What do you understand by the abbreviation UNO? When was it formed and where?

Ans: UNO stands for United Nations Organisation. It was formed on 24th October 1945 at San Francisco.

Q18: Which organization was the predecessor of the UNO?

Ans: The League of Nations set-up in the year 1920 after the First World War was the predecessor of the UNO.

Q19: Who are the five permanent members of the UNO?

Ans: UK, USA, USSR, China and France are the five permanent members of the UNO.

Q20: What is meant by the term 'Veto Power' which is enjoyed by the Permanent Members of UN?

Ans: It is a negative vote created by a permanent member of the Security Council.

Q21: Which languages are permitted to be used as official languages of International Court of Justice?

Ans: The official languages of the International Court of Justice are English and French.

Q22: Where is the International Court of Justice situated?

Ans: The International Court of Justice is at Hague in Netherlands

Q23: When was the United Nations Flag adopted? What is it like?

Ans: The UN Flag was adopted on 20th October 1947. It has the UN emblem in white in the center on a light blue background

Q24: When did the United Nations officially come into existence?

Ans: 24th October 1945.

Q25: Briefly point out the purpose of setting up the United Nations Organisation.

Ans: United Nations Organisation was formed with its purpose to maintain peace and security, develop friendly relations and achieve international cooperation. It was to be center for harmonizing the actions of nations for achievement of common ends.

Q26: What is the eligibility criterion for UN membership?

Ans: The membership of United Nations Organization is open to all peace loving Nations who believe in the principles of UN and accept obligations of the UN charter, as stated in Article 4 of the UN Charter.

Q27: How can a member be admitted in the UN?

Ans: The membership is open to all peace loving States. A new State is admitted by a decision of the General Assembly by two third of majority upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Q28: When was the United Nations formed? On which date the 'UN Day' is celebrated?

Ans: United Nations was formed on the 24th October 1945. The "UN Day" is celebrated on the 24th October.

Q29: Which organ is treated as the executive of the United Nations Organisation?

Ans: The Security Council is supposed to be the executive of the United Nations Organization.

Q30: Where does the Security Council have its headquarters?

Ans: The Security Council has its headquarters at New York, USA.

Q31: When does the session of the Security Council take place?

Ans: The Security Council hold its meeting once in every month but may also meet, more often according to the need.

Q32: Which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations?

Ans: The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Q33: When does the session of General Assembly take place?

Ans: The regular session of General Assembly begins each year on the third Tuesday of September and continues upto mid December at New York . The Secretary General can call a special session at the request of the Security Council any time if a majority of the members agree. emergency session can also be called.

Q34: How many members are there in the General Assembly? How do they reach to a decision?

Ans: All the members of UNO are members of the General Assembly. Presently there are 193 members. Each member of the general Assembly has one vote. Voting is on the basis of simple majority, but decisions on important questions are reached upon with the support of two-third of majority of the members.

Q35: Are the recommendations of the 'Uniting for Peace Resolution' session of the General Assembly obligatory?

Ans: The recommendations of the General Assembly in an emergency session called under 'Unity for Peace Resolution' are not obligatory on the member governments. However they have the support of the World opinion and moral authority of the World community.

Q36 Mention two most important functions of the General Assembly.

Ans: The two most important features of the General Assembly are:
The General Assembly can discuss any matter which falls within the scope of UN Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations.
The maintenance of international peace and security and call Security Council's attention to it and make recommendations thereon.

Q37: What do you understand by General Assembly?

Ans: The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the U.N. composed of all member States, each of them having one vote. Decisions on important questions like peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matter require two-third of majority. Decision on other matters are reached by simple majority. It can be called the 'Legislature' of United Nations.

Q38: What do you understand by 'Uniting for Peace Resolution'?

Ans: The 'Uniting for Peace Resolution' was adopted by the General Assembly on 3rd November, 1950.
The General Assembly was authorized to take action if the Security Council failed to do so on account of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, in a situation of threat to international peace, breach of peace or threat of aggression.

Q39: How is the Security Council formed?

Ans: The Security Council consists of five permanent members: China, France, Russia, Britain and the United States of America, and ten non-permanent members, who are elected by the General Assembly by two-third of majority, for a term of two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election. In all, the Security Council thus consists of 15 members.

Q40: What do you understand by 'Power to Veto'? Name the permanent member countries of the Security Council.

Ans: A negative vote of a permanent member is called Veto. It is exercised by the five permanent members of the Security Council. It is essential that on any issue China, France, USA, UK and Russia must be unanimous in their support. In case any one member do not support the issue then the motion cannot be passed. However abstention from voting is not considered as veto.

Q41: On what basis are the ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly?

Ans: The ten non-permanent members are elected on the basis of geographical distribution. Five members are from Asia and Africa, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe and one from Eastern Europe. Each member of the Security Council has one vote.

Q 42: What do you think is the more powerful organ of the United Nations Organization the General Assembly or the Security Council?

Ans: The General Assembly and the Security Council are both very important organs of the UNO. The former deals with the legislative functions and the latter is responsible for their execution. Thus the powers and functions of each make it complementary for the other.

Q43: What do you know about the composition of the International Court of Justice?

Ans: The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of 9 years. No two Judges can be nationals of the same State. The President and Vice-President of the Court are elected for a term of three years. The Judges are eligible for re-election. Five Judges retire after every three years.

Q 44: How is a decision taken in the International Court of Justice?

Ans: Usually all the Judges hear the cases that come before the Court but the presence of a minimum nine members is essential. The decisions are taken by a majority vote and in case of a tie, President is empowered to give a casting vote. A State which is a party in a dispute, its national 4 as the Judge of the Court cannot take part in the decision of that particular case.

Q45: What do you understand by International Court of Justice's Advisory Jurisdiction?

Ans: The International Court of Justice is empowered to give advisory opinion on any legal question referred to it by any organ of Nations or its agencies. The advisory opinion is not binding.

Q46: What is the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice?

Ans: The Court possesses compulsory jurisdiction over all matters provided in the United Nations Charter or in treaties and conventions in force. A State may declare under the 'optional clause' that it recognizes as compulsory for another State to accept a particular obligation under the Court's jurisdiction. This can be only in case the States have already made an arrangement to this effect.

Q47: What are the guiding principles for the International Court of Justice?

Ans: The International Court of Justice bases its decisions on international laws. Sometimes the parties involved are agreeable on decisions which are made on general principles of natural justice and fairness.

Structured Questions –

Q1: What are the various major organs of the United Nations Organization?

Ans: The following are the major organs of the United Nations according to Article 7 of the Charter:

- (i) The General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council.
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council.
- ~~(iv) The Trusteeship Council.~~
- (v) The International Court of Justice.
- (vi) (vi) The Secretariat.

Q 2: Can the General Assembly be treated as the controlling major organ of the U.N.O.?

Ans: The General Assembly is the principal deliberative organ of the UN. It considers reports of the Security Council and other organs, considers and approves of the budget. It elects non-permanent members of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council. It also jointly

Q3: What is the composition of the Security Council.

- Ans: (i) The Security Council is the executive body of the UNO and consists of total 15 members.
- (ii) It consists of 5 permanent members viz; U.S.A., Russia, England, France and China and 10 non-permanent members
- (iii) The non-permanent members of Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two years.

Besides, the permanent members have the right to Veto. By the application of this right, any permanent member may reject any decision of the Security Council.

CHAPTER 14
MAJOR AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Q1. What was the immediate need for the creation of UNICEF?

Ans. It was created in 1946 after the Second World War to help the emergency needs of children in post war Europe.

Q2. Mention the functions of UNICEF.

Ans. i) It works for the protection of children in respect of their survival, health and well being
ii) It provides funds for training personnel including health and sanitation workers teachers and nutritionists
iii) Provides technical supplies equipment other aids
iv) Assists government to plan , develop and extend community based services
v) provides help to children and mothers in emergencies arising from natural calamities
vi) Makes effort to prevent diseases.

Q3. What is the objective of WHO?

Ans. WHO's objective is the attainment of the highest possible level of health by all people.

Q4. What are the functions of WHO ?

Ans; i) helps countries to improve their health system by building up infrastructure especially man power ,institution and services for the individual and community
ii) gives important drugs for medical care
iii) promotes research to cure and prevent diseases
iv) works towards providing safe drinking water and adequate waste disposal
v) organizes conferences , seminars and training for health care personnel
vi) it aims at fighting diseases and preventing them from spreading
vii) defines standards for the strength and purity of medicines
(viii) makes special efforts in combating diarrhoeal diseases
ix) publishes health journals like the " Bulletin of the World"

Q5. What is the main objective of UNESCO ?

Ans. The main objective of UNESCO is to maintain peace and security in the world by promoting collaborating among nations through education , science , culture and communication.

Q6. What are the functions of UNESCO?

Ans In the field of education :

Removal of illiteracy by encouragement to adult education ,
distance education and the open school system
Emphasis on education of women and girls
Financial assistance for the education of disabled children
Provision of grants and fellowships
Organisaton of book fairs and festivals
Encouragement of science education by providing regional training centres

Promotion of education as an instrument for international understanding In the field of science :

Organises seminars and conferences of scientists
Promotes basic research in fields like geology , mathematics , physics and oceanography
Helps correcting the imbalance in scientific and technological manpower
Encourages the study of social sciences

In the field of communication :

It has set up regional networks trained technicians and deals with both hardware and software aspect of information
Improves the quality of Press, films and video services
Assists developing countries to develop communication
Upholds the freedom of press and independence of media

Preservation of cultural heritage :

Provides technical advice and assistance, equipment and funds for the preservation of monuments and other works of art
Aims to protect the world inheritance of books , works of art and rare manuscripts
Encourages artistic creations in literature and fine arts
Encourages cultural development through the medium of films
Helps in development of contacts which may promote peace and prosperity

Q7: State one way in which the UNICEF raises funds.

Ans: Sale of UNICEF cards is an important source of income and is popular worldwide.

Q8: When is the World Health Day celebrated?

Ans: World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7th April.

Q9: WHO is a specialized agency devoted to a specific cause. What is this cause?

Ans: The cause to which the World Health Organization is devoted is 'Health for All'.

Q10: When was UNESCO formed?

Ans: The Constitution of UNESCO came into force on 4th November 1946.

Q11: What purpose do the major agencies of the United Nations serve?

Ans: The purposes of the UNO were achievement of 'International co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.'

Q12: How does economic and social co-operation lead to the elimination of war?

Ans: International economic and social co-operation is based on the theory that war has economic causes. Their elimination creates stability and well being which is a precondition for peace. Thus if there will be social and economic co-operation war could be eliminated.

Q13: How did the UNICEF come into existence and to what purpose?

Ans: The UNICEF was created through a Resolution of the UN General Assembly in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children in Europe and China immediately after Second World War. In 1950 the General Assembly changed its mandate to programme of long-range benefit to children of the developing countries.

Q14: Which agency of the UN looks after the interests of the children in the World? What was the original purpose of setting up this agency?

Ans: UNICEF is the only UN agency dedicated exclusively to children. It speaks on behalf of the children and upholds the convention on the rights of the child and works for its implementation.

Q15: What services does the UNICEF provide for improvement of the lot of children?

Ans The UNICEF provides services in primary health care, nutrition, basic education and sanitation for children. It works for family and child welfare and promotes vocational training, carry on community based programmes involving people's participation.

Q16:What emergency help does the UNICEF provide?

Ans: UNICEF provides emergency help to the children who are victims of floods, earthquakes, drought or stricken by epidemic diseases, victims of war disasters. It also has special programmes for poverty stricken and suffering from mental and physical disabilities.

Q 17: What kind of programmes are taken up by WHO?

Ans: The programmes carried out by WHO involve providing food supplies, proper nutrition, adequate safe water and basic sanitation, prevention and control of epidemic diseases and injuries and provision of essential drugs.

Q18: What do you know about the composition of UNESCO?

Ans: UNESCO consists of three organs: The General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat. The General Conference is composed of representatives of all member nations. The Executive Board consists of 51 members.

Q19: What are the primary aims of UNESCO?

Ans: Primary aims of UNESCO are: promoting peace, goodwill and security by collaboration among nations through educational, cultural interaction with development of science and communication amongst nations of the world.

Structured Questions –

**Q1: Name the major agencies of the U.N.O. Or
Give the expanded form of W.H.O. Or
Give the expanded form of UNICEF. Or
Give the expanded form of UNESCO**

Ans: The major agencies of the U.N.O. are as under:
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Q2: What steps have been taken for the improvement of health of children?

Ans: To prevent diseases and malnutrition the UNICEF has launched a four point programme:

- (i) Immunization.
- (ii) Oral rehydration.
- (iii) Advocating breast feeding.
- (iv) Monitoring growth.

It provides balanced and protective food like milk, meat and fish etc. It provides vaccines, educate parents, teaches prevention of dehydration and benefits of breast feeding.

Q3: What efforts has the UNICEF made for education and improvement of sanitation?

Ans: The UNICEF provides funds for programmes advocating education for development, training and orientation of national personnel including health, sanitation workers, teachers, nutritionist and child welfare

Q 4: How has UNICEF contributed in prevention of disease in the world?

Ans: The UNICEF have saved millions of children suffering from preventable diseases by universal immunization programmes and prevents diarrhoeal death by rehydration therapy. Special programmes for disabled children are carried out. Consumption of iodized salt as proposed by UNICEF protects around 12 million infants from mental retardation each year.

Q5: When was WHO formed and for what purpose?

Ans: The World Health Organization is guided by the belief that the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition. It was formed on 7th April, 1948, for achieving highest standards of health.

Q6: Discuss the role of WHO in combating diseases.

Ans: WHO or World Health Organization performs three vital roles in combating diseases as follows:

To fight against diseases throughout the world and to prevent their spread at the source.

It has launched a programme along with UNICEF to immunize children against six major diseases like Measles, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Polio and Whooping Cough.

To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical production such as Drugs, Medicines
Vaccines.

Q7: What does the WHO do to achieve its objective of ensuring 'Health for All'?

Ans: 'Health for All by 2000' was a target set by WHO's members in the year 1977. The programme included:

Education about prevailing health problems and their prevention.

Promotion of food supplies, proper nutrition, adequate safe water and basic sanitation.

Family planning, care of child and mother.

Universal immunization against infectious diseases.

Prevention and control of endemic diseases.

Provision for essential drugs and prevention and control of common diseases.

Q8: What are the main functions of WHO.

Ans: The main functions of WHO are:

To promote in co-operation with other specialized agencies, the improvement of nutrition like drinking water and sanitation, housing, economic and working conditions, environmental hygiene, and maternal and child health, including family planning.

To help countries to reinforce their health systems by building up infrastructure, particularly health, manpower including services, health institutions and the provision of essential drugs and other supplies and equipments.

To prevent the spread of disease and epidemics internationally and to help the nations to stamp out diseases at the source, to prevent them from spreading to other countries.

Basic social services are provided for children in developing countries like campaigns against Epidemic diseases and preventable diseases and malnutrition have been carried on. Emergency help is provided to victims of floods, earthquakes drought or other diseases.

Interests of women and facilities for pregnant women are provided.

Conventions for Suppression of trafficking in women and children, crime prevention etc. are supported.

CHAPTER – 15

NON – ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Q1. What is meant by the term Non – alignment?

Ans. Non – alignment is the international policy of a sovereign state according to which it does not align itself with any power blocs and at the same time participates in the world affairs to promote international harmony and cooperation.

Q2. What are the main features of NAM ?

Ans. i) it is opposed to military alliances
ii)it allows nations the freedom to take independent foreign policy decisions
iii)it does not prevent nations from taking active part in international affairs
iv)it upholds the rights of all people for freedom and justice

Q3. What are the objectives of NAM ?

Ans. i)to keep away from the super power rivalry and to protect and preserve their independence
ii)to eliminate all those causes which could lead to war
iii)to protect the freedom of the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa
iv)to oppose colonialism , imperialism and racial discrimination
v)to advocate sovereign equality of all states
vi)to encourage friendly relations among countries
vii)to advocate peaceful settlement of international disputes
viii)to oppose the use of force and to work for abolition of nuclear weapons

Q4. Name four architects of NAM.

Ans. i) Jawaharlal Nehru
ii)Gamal Abdel Nassser
iii)Marshal Joseph Tito
iv)Chou En Lai

Q5. Mention the five principles of Panchsheel.

Ans. i) Mutual non interference in each others internal affairs.
ii)Mutual non aggression
iii)Equality for mutual benefit
iv)Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty and
v)Peaceful co-existence

Q6. What was Pt. Nehru's view about non-alignment?

Ans. Pt. Nehru was against alignment with any power blocs. He considered the politics of the two opposing camps responsible for the two World wars.

Q7. What was India's role in NAM ?

Ans.

- i) India participated in a number of conferences and spoke about the dangers passed by the hostility between the two power blocs and need for the Asian countries to work for maintaining world peace
- ii) India persuaded the Asian countries to form an organization of the Third World countries. This culminated in formation of NAM in 1961
- iii) India and China signed an agreement containing five principles of peaceful co-existence called Panchsheel which became the guidelines for the NAM.
- iv) India promoted the cause of freedom of many countries of Asia and Africa which were under foreign domination
- v) He voiced the concern of the Third World countries of issues of military pacts , race for armaments , colonialism , imperialism and policy of racial discrimination.
- vi) India sponsored a resolution in the UN to take action against South Africa and to force her to give up the policy of apartheid or racial discrimination.

Q8: Give two main features of the policy of non-alignment.

Ans: (i) It is opposed to military alliances.

(ii) It upholds the rights of all people for freedom and justice.

Q9: Name two architects of the NAM.

Ans: The two architects of the NAM were:

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru of India. (ii) Joseph Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

Q10: What is Panchsheel?

Ans: It is peace agreement of five principles signed between India and China in 1954.

Q11: State three basic objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Ans: (i) Maintenance of international peace

(ii) Abolition of colonialism and imperialism.

(iii) Protection of environment.

Q12: When was the first summit of NAM at Belgrade held?

Ans: The first summit was held at Belgrade in 1961.

Q13; Describe briefly what is meant by non-alignment?

Ans: Non-alignment is an independent movement that enables each nation to follow its own policies by neither joining any super-power bloc nor coming under their influence.

Q14: What led to the formation of NAM?

Ans: The following reasons led to the formation of NAM:

(i) Freedom and reawakening of the nations of Asia and Africa.

(ii) Poverty of newly independent nations.

(iii) Newly independent countries wanted peace in the world.

Q15 : Non-alignment does not mean 'isolation' or 'neutrality'. Why?

Ans: Non-alignment does not mean 'isolation' or 'neutrality' because it is a positive and constructive policy leading to freedom, security, peace and co-operation.

Q16: In what way did Nehru advocate a policy of disarmament?

Ans: (i) He consistently condemned building up of weapons of destruction.
(ii) An agreement for banning atomic tests was signed in 1963.

Q17: How was NAM instrumental in abolishing the policy of Apartheid in South Africa?

Ans: Under the guidance of Nehru, India sponsored a resolution in the UN in 1962, calling upon the member states to take diplomatic action and economic steps against South Africa to make change her policy of apartheid. Apart from this, all the NAM countries fully co-operated with the united nation's resolutions on the economic boycott of South Africa.

Q18: Mention any two major problems faced by NAM.

Ans: (i) Majority of members have always depended on economic and other kinds of aid from the big powers.
(ii) Many of the non-aligned countries like Pakistan and Cuba have also been allies of a power-bloc which raised question about their sincerity.

Q19 ; While explaining the basic principles of non-alignment, what did Nehru propose?

Ans: (i) To keep away from power blocs or groups aligned against each other.
(ii) To keep on the closest terms of friendship with all countries.

Structured Questions –

Q 1: Explain how Non-Alignment is neither neutrality, nor neutralisation, nor non-commitment.

Ans: - It does not remain aloof from international problems. It actively participates in the politics among nations. So, non-alignment stands for action rather than passivity.

-The newly independent nations realised that although they do not have the military and economic powers to influence international affairs, they had great moral force and with their collective reason they could maintain or promote world peace on their own.

NAM has supported the cause of international peace, justice and freedom. It has vehemently stood against any injustice, be it the Suez crisis in 1956, aggressive policies of Israel or the unilateral attack by the USA against Iraq.

Q2: Discuss the factors that led to the formation of NAM.

Ans: (i) Global tension caused by the cold war: Most of the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa

(ii) Right of independent judgement: These nations were able to keep their own identity by not aligning with the power blocs. They wanted to solve their problems themselves without any outside interference.

(iii) Use of moderation in relation to all big powers: They wanted to promote goodwill and co-operation

(iv) Formation of a collective force: They realised that they had great moral force and with their collective among the nations of Asia and Africa and to explore and advance their mutual interest by establishing friendly relations with all the nations.

Restructuring the international economic order: Most of these nations were economically backward. Since they needed both capital and technical sources to boost their economic development, they considered it worth while to get both things from whoever they could, without any strings attached. reason they could maintain or promote world peace

Q3: What were the objectives of NAM?

Ans: (i) To eliminate all those causes which would lead to war.
To protect the nascent freedom of the newly born independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial domination.
To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination.
To advocate sovereign equality of all states.
To encourage friendly relations among countries.
To advocate peaceful settlement of international disputes.
To oppose the use of force and the use of nuclear weapons.
To strengthen the United Nations as an organ of world peace.
To protect human rights and to protect the environment.
To build a new international economic order based on equity, equality and justice.

CIVICS

CHAPTER 1

The Union Parliament

Q1: Name the organs of the Indian Government.

Ans: The organs of the Indian Government are:
Legislature
Executive
Judiciary

Q2: State the functions of Legislatures, Executive and Judiciary.

Ans: The Legislature frames laws, the Executive performs its functions in accordance with these laws while the Judiciary interprets the laws and applies them in reality.

Q3: Which is the law making body at Central level?

Ans: The Parliament is the law making body at Central level.

Q4: What are the constituents of the Parliament?

Ans: The Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President.

Q 5: Name the lists, which distribute the subjects of Legislation between the Union and the State.

Ans: They are:

The Union List

The State List

The Concurrent List.

Q6: Mention any one situation when both the houses of Parliament meet for a joint session.

Ans: The joint session can be held for the election of the Vice-President.

Q7: What is the maximum gap allowed between two Parliamentary sessions?

Ans: A gap of maximum 6 months is allowed between two Parliamentary sessions.

Q8: Who administers the oath of office to the Members of Parliament?

Ans: President administers the oath of office to the Members of Parliament

Q9: India has which type of Legislature?

Ans: India has Bicameral Legislature.

Q10: Name the Houses of the Parliament

Ans: The Houses of Parliament are:

The Lok Sabha

The Rajya Sabha.

Q11: Mention the maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha?

Ans: The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha is 552 members

Q12: Whom does the President nominate in the Lok Sabha?

Ans: The President nominates two members of the Anglo-Indian Community

Q13: Who exercises a casting vote in case of a tie in the Lok Sabha?

Ans: In case of a tie in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker exercises a casting vote.

Q 14: Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure?

Ans: The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure on advice of Prime Minister.

Q15: What is the minimum age required to be attained by a member of Lok Sabha?

Ans: The minimum age required to be attained by a Member of Lok Sabha is 25 years.

Q16: State the minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year.

Ans. According to the constitution, the Lok Sabha must meet at least twice a year with no more than six months break between two session.

Q17: What is the normal term of the Lok Sabha?

Ans: The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years.

Q18: Who elects the members of the Lok Sabha ?

Ans The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise from single member constituencies.

Q19: Mention any two devices through which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers.

Ans: (i) Question Hour (ii) Vote of no Confidence

Q 20: An adult Indian citizen holding an office of profit under the State Government wishes to contest for election to the Lok Sabha. Is he/she eligible? Give a reason to justify your answer.

Ans: No, he should not hold an office of profit under the government if he/she wishes to contest for election.

Q21: What is the Constitutional provision with regard to the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha?

Ans According to article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the President of India is empowered to elect the two representatives of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha.

Q22: How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha elected?

Ans: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its own members.

Q23: Who presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker?

Ans: The Deputy Speaker presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker.

Q24: Which is the Upper House?

Ans: Rajya Sabha is the Upper House. It represents States and Union Territories.

Q25: Name the body, which elects the Rajya Sabha members.

Ans: The Legislative Assembly of the state elects the Rajya Sabha members.

Q26: Who is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans: The Vice-President of India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Q27: Why cannot the Rajya Sabha be dissolved?

Ans: The Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House of the Parliament, thus it cannot be dissolved.

Q28: Name the Bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.

Ans: The Money Bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.

Q29; Why is the Rajya Sabha called a permanent House?

Ans: The term of the members selected to Rajya Sabha is six years. However, every second year, one-third of the members retire and there are new entrants. Thus, the house is never empty and therefore is called a 'Permanent House'.

Q30: What is the Zero Hour?

Ans: The period before the lunch hour, viz., 12-00 p.m. to 1-00 p.m. is the Zero Hour. No permission is required for raising the questions in Zero Hours.

Q31: What is a Motion?

Ans: Motion is a device or proposal used by the member of Parliament for eliciting opinion of the House on some issues of public importance.

Q32;What is meant by the term question hours in the context of Parliamentary procedures in India?

Ans: Question hour is the first hour of a sitting in both houses for both asking and answering of questions.

Q33: What do you understand by Adjournment Motion?

Ans: Adjournment Motion may be made by the members to draw attention of the Government on urgent matters.

Q34: Mention the ways, how Parliament Control over the Executive?

Ans: The Parliament controls over the Executive through the following ways:
Question Hour
Adjournment Motion

Q35: How does Parliament exercise control over the Union Council of Ministers?

Ans: The Union Council of Ministers continue in office as long as they enjoy the confidence of a majority of members in the Lok Sabha. The moment, a vote of no confidence is passed against them, they have to,quit office.

Q36: How many members can the president nominate to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Ans: The president can nominate two members in the Lok Sabha and the 12 members in the Rajya Sabha.

Q37: Who addresses the joint session of both the Houses?

Ans: The President addresses the joint session of both the Houses.

Q38: Who decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not?

Ans: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not.

Q39: What is the difference between a Money Bill and Non-Money Bill?

Ans: A Money Bill is introduced only in the Lok Sabha. A Non-Money Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

Q40: What is the procedure adopted for resolving deadlock between the two houses of Parliament with regard to an Ordinary Bill?

Ans: The Bill goes for assent to the President. If the President the Bill for its reconsideration and Parliament repassess it again, the President has to give his assent to the Bill and it is considered as passed.

Q41: What are Residuary Powers?

Ans: 'Residuary Powers' means the subject, which are not mentioned in any list of the Constitution.

Q42: Which House is more powerful? Why?

Ans: Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha because in a democracy the House, which is composed of elected representatives of the people, is given more power by the constitution.

Q43: What is understood by the term 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliament Democracy?

Ans 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliamentary democracy means that a member of the Parliament is accountable for his or her actions and decisions. If the member fails to discharge f his or her responsibilities, then he or she alone is expected to take the blame and resign.

Q44: What are the disqualifications laid down to be elected as the member of Lok Sabha?

Ans: The disqualifications for the members of the Lok Sabha are:

If he/she is a government contractor, etc.

If he/she is convicted by a court of law in India and sentenced to imprisonment for more than years

If a member of Parliament is found guilty of election offences or corrupt practices.

If he/she does not lodge an account of his election expenses.

Q45: What are the facilities and allowances given to a Member of Parliament?

Ans: Members of Parliament are paid such salaries and allowances as are determined from time to time by the Parliament. The members are allowed a daily allowance when the Parliament is in session. They are entitled to free railway travel throughout India. They are also given amenities like housing, telephone, electricity etc.

Q46: Differentiate between Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature.

Ans: Legislature is the law making organ of the State. If a legislature has two houses, Lower House and upper House, it is called Bicameral Legislature where as if a Legislature has only one House, it is called Unicameral Legislature.

Q47: Mention two Legislative powers of the Union Parliament.

Ans: (i) The Union Parliament has exclusive power of making laws on the Union list. The Union list comprises 97 subjects.

- (ii) The Union Parliament has residuary power. 'Residuary power' means the subject is not mentioned under any list in the constitution.**

Q48: Mention any two privileges of the Member of the Parliament.

Or

Mention one privilege of a Member of Parliament.

Ans: (i) The MPs enjoy the freedom of the speech in the House. No member of the Parliament may be brought to Court for anything said or any vote cast in the Parliament.

- (ii) The Member of Parliament also enjoys the freedom from appearing in courts as witness**

Q49: What is the duration of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans: Duration of House: The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution. It is a permanent body like the American Senate, One-third of its members retire at the end of every second year. New members are elected to the seats thus vacated. It means that the members of the Rajya Sabha have a six-year term.

Q50: What are the privileges and immunities of the members of the Lok Sabha?

Ans: (i) The members of both the Houses have absolute freedom of speech in their respective Houses. The legal proceedings cannot be made against them due to the speech or remark made by them on the floor of the House.

(ii) No civil proceedings can be conducted against them when the Parliament is in session. They enjoy the freedom from appearing in court as witness

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Q1: Give any four qualifications necessary for an individual seeking election to the Lok Sabha

Ans: Qualifications of members: In order to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha a person;

- should be a citizen of India;
- should not be less than 25 years of age; and
- should possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed under any law made by Parliament.

A person shall not be qualified to be elected for a seat in the Lok Sabha unless-he is registered as a voter in any of the Parliamentary constituencies , should be mentally sound

Q2: What is the duration of the Lok Sabha?

Ans: Duration of the Lok Sabha: The term of the House is five years, if it is not dissolved earlier.

Q3: What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution? How many members does the president nominate to the Lok Sabha? How are members to the Lok Sabha elected?'

Ans: The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the constitution is 552. The president nominates two members of the Anglo India Community to the Lok Sabha. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. The principle of Universal Adult Franchise has been adopted which means that all citizens of the age of 18 and above have the right to vote, if not otherwise disqualified under the law.

Q4: How can the Speaker be removed from office?

Ans: The Speaker can resign from his post on the grounds of ill-health or by submitting a resignation letter to the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker can also be removed from his office by a resolution passed by the majority of members of the House. Before passing such a resolution, the House has to serve a notice of fourteen days to the Speaker. During the notice period, the Deputy Speaker cannot preside over the meetings of the Lok Sabha.

Q5;Discuss the powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha reference to regulate proceedings of the House.

Ans: Power to regulate proceedings of the House:
Speaker presides over meetings of the House. He allots time for the discussion of matter mentioned in the President's address. He decides who shall have the floor and all speeches and remarks and addressed to the Chair.

The Speaker decides the admissibility of questions and all resolutions. He is the final judge to decide on the admissibility of a Motion of Adjournment.

All Bills passed by the House are authenticated by his signatures before they are sent to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration or to the President for his assent.

Q6: Give three reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

Ans: Following are the three reasons to justify why Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than Rajya Sabha:

-The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by people of India, whereas Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected body. Thus, in the Indian democratic set-up, Lok Sabha acts as the mirror and voice of the nation.

-The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is not responsible to the Rajya Sabha.

- The Lok Sabha may pass No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers. This power is not enjoyed by the Rajya Sabha.

The Lok Sabha controls the national purse. In fact, the power of the Lok Sabha over national income and expenditure is absolute. The Constitution has made the Rajya Sabha powerless in this regard. Budget is finally passed by the Lok Sabha then Rajya Sabha can delay it only for 14 days.

Q7: The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers in many spheres explain it by giving any three examples.

Ans: The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers because: Either House can frame charges and impeach the President for violation of the Constitution.

An Ordinary Bill can originate in either House of the Parliament and must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament. Both the House have equal rights of asking questions or bringing in various kinds of motions against the Government.

Q8: Explain the powers of the Union Parliament in respect of matters in the Union List and Concurrent List.

Ans: Powers of the Parliament with Respect to Matters in the Union List and Concurrent List:

Union List: There are 97 subject in the Union list. The Union list includes subjects of national importance like, defence, finance, foreign affairs, etc. Only the Union Parliament can make laws on these subjects.

Concurrent List: The concurrent list includes subjects on which both the Union and State Government can make laws. Along with the State Legislative Assemblies, the Parliament can make laws on the 47 subjects listed in the Concurrent List. If there is a conflict between the law enacted by the Parliament and the law made by the State Legislature with respect to concurrent list, the Union Law will prevail.

Q9: Discuss, how Parliament controls the executive through motion of interpellation?

Ans: The Question Hour (Interpellation): The Question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half-an-Hour Discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the government about its policies and performance in various spheres. Of these the most important is the Question Hour. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. The purpose of the questions is to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to ventilate a grievance. The Question Hour keeps the Ministers on their toes. It is a valuable protection against injustice and slackness on the part of the Government.

Q10. Discuss, how Parliament controls the executive through Censure Motion and No-Confidence Motion?

Ans: Censure Motion and No-Confidence Motion:
Censure Motion may be moved against the Council of Ministers or an individual Minister, expressing a strong disapproval of their policy or some deed. Adoption of the Censure Motion would result in the resignation of the Government. But a Vote of Censure against a particular Minister has no such effect. No-Confidence Motion is moved by a Member or Leader of Opposition, if the Motion is carried, the Government has to resign.

Q11: In the context of the Union Parliament, describe the Financial Powers of the Union Parliament.

Ans: Financial Powers of Parliament:

The Budget: The Parliament passes the annual Union Budget containing the estimates of receipts and expenditure of government for a financial year. The Budget is presented in two parts, namely, the Railway Budget and the General Budget. The government may make a fresh demand known as the 'Supplementary Grant'. It is also passed in the same manner as the Annual Budget is passed.

Votes on Account: If the Union Budget is not passed before the beginning of the new financial years, i.e., April 1, then there would be no money for the government to spend. There is, therefore, a device known as 'Vote on Account' which authorizes the government to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India until the Budget is passed by the Parliament.

Supplementary Grants: If the amount authorized for the current financial year is not sufficient

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

Short Questions

Q1: How is the Executive of the Indian Union constituted?

Ans: The Executive of the Indian Union consists of the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

Q2: What is the term of office of the President?

Ans: The term of office of President of India is five years.

Q3: What is an Electoral College?

Ans: An Electoral College consists of the Legislative elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States including Union Territories possessing assemblies.

Q4: By how many electors should the nomination papers for a prospective Presidential candidate be proposed and seconded?

Ans: A prospective Presidential candidate is required to get his nomination paper proposed by at least fifty electors and seconded by another fifty electors.

Q5: Who constitutes the Electoral College for the election of the President?

Ans: The Electoral College consists of the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and the elected members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Q 6: Who settles the disputes arising in connection with the election of a President?

Ans: The disputes arising in connection with the election of a President is settled down by the Supreme Court of India.

Q 7: Suppose the President has resigned, who will take his office in his absence?

Ans: The Vice-President of India will take his office in his absence.

Q 8: What is an ordinance?

Ans: An ordinance is a direction or command of an authoritative nature issued by the President of India if Parliament is not in session.

Q9: When can the President issue ordinances?

Ans: The President can issue ordinances when the parliament is not in session and the enactment of law is required.

Q10: What does the term impeachment mean?

Ans: The President can be removed from office for grave mis-conduct by a special trial conducted by the Parliament. It is known as impeachment.

Q11: Whom does the President call upon to form the Government after the election of Lok Sabha?

Ans: The President calls upon the Prime Minister to form the Government after the election of Lok Sabha.

Q12: Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

Ans: The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India.

Q13: When does the President address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together?

Ans: The President addresses both the Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the Parliament's first session.

Q14: Mention two financial powers of the President of India.

Ans: (i) Appoints Finance Commission. (ii) Create contingency fund.

Q15: Under what conditions can the President of India declare emergency?

Ans: A proclamation of emergency can be made by the President at any time if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part is in danger or is likely to be in danger either due to war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

Q16: How long can a state of emergency remain in operation without Parliaments approval?

Ans: State of emergency can remain in operation for two months without Parliament's approval.

Q17: How can the Vice-President of India be removed from his office?

Ans: The Vice-President can be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority of all the members and agreed by the Lok Sabha.

Q18: What is the distinction between the electors of the President and the Vice- President?

Ans: The distinction between the electors of the President and the Vice-President is that only the elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies vote for the President but in case of the Vice-President all the elected members of Parliament vote.

Q19: When can the Vice President cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha?

Ans: The Vice-President can cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha in case of a deadlock i.e. an equality of votes.

Q20: Who takes charge if the office of both the President and the Vice-President falls vacant?

Ans: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court succeeds the Presidency.

Q21: What is the position of the President of India?

Ans: Theoretically speaking, all the powers are vested in the President according to Article 53(1) of the Constitution. The President can exercise those powers directly or through officers under him. According to Article 74(1) of the Indian Constitution, the President has to exercise his functions on the basis of aid and advice of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

Q22: Mention two military powers of the President of India.

Ans: (i) The President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India.

(ii) He has the power to declare war or conclude peace treaty.

Q 23: Mention any two effects of the Proclamation of Emergency on account of war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

**Ans: - All Fundamental Rights are either partially or wholly suspended
- The Parliament gets the power to enact Laws even on mentioned in the State List.**

Q24: Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a National Emergency.

Ans: The circumstances under which the President can declare a National Emergency are:

General or National Emergency (Article 352) caused by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Q25: Write down the qualification for the Vice-President of India?

Ans: The qualifications for the Vice-President of India are as follows:

He/She should be a citizen of India.

He/She has completed the age of 35 years.

He/She is qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

He/She should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

Q 26: Mr. Konar was not found eligible for the election as the Vice-President of India even though he had the qualifications of being a citizen of India and not being a member of the Parliament and the State Legislature. On what grounds was he disqualified? Give one reason.

Ans: Mr. Konar is disqualified for election as the Vice-President on the following ground. He might not have completed the minimum age of thirty five years. He may not be qualified for election as a member of Council of States

Q27 How is the Vice-President of India elected?

Ans: The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting. He is elected by the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and voting in such election is always done by secret ballot.

Q28: What are the emoluments of the Vice-President?

Ans: Being the Vice-President of India, he is not entitled for any salary, but he is entitled to the salary and allowances payable to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. When he acts as the President of India, he draws the monthly emolument of the President.

Structured Questions

Q1: Mention the common qualifications required to be eligible to become the President of India.

Ans: No person is eligible for election of President unless he

- (i) is a citizen of India,
- (ii) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and
- (iii) is qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.

A candidate for Presidential election should not hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State. He should be

- (i) a Citizen of India,
- (ii) should have completed the age of thirty-five years
- (iii) should not hold any Office of Profit under the Government, and
- (iv) should not be a member of either House of Parliament or of State Legislature.

Q2: What is the process of Impeachment of the President?

Ans: Article 61 of the Constitution prescribes that the President can be impeached by the Parliament if a President begins to act against the provision of the Constitution or is found guilty of misusing his status and position or found involved in corruption. He may be impeached out of office. Charges can be framed by either of the two houses of Parliament by a two-third majority. A 14 days notice signed by atleast one-fourth of the total number of members has to be given. The other House investigates the charges and sustains them by 2/3rd majority of the total membership of that House, the President is impeached.

Q3: In what conditions can the office of the President fall vacant?

Ans: The office of the President falls vacant under the following conditions:

- In case of death of a President the office falls vacant. Elections for the new President shall be held within 6 months.
- If a President resigns from his post, his office falls vacant.
- If the President violates the Constitution or is found guilty of missing his status and position, he can be removed from his office by an impeachment motion.
- President through the process of impeachment. The charges for this purpose may be framed by either House of Parliament in the form of a resolution by two-third majority of the total membership of House.

Q4: Explain any three Judicial powers of the President of India.

Ans: Judicial Powers: The President enjoys vast Judicial powers also:

- The President has the power to grant pardon, reprieves, remit or suspend a death sentence on any appeal for mercy.
- He is not answerable before any Court of Law for the discharge of his duties. No criminal suit can be initiated against him during his tenure of office

Q5: The President of India is vested with Military powers. Discuss about them.

Ans: Military powers: The President is vested with military powers also which are:

The President is the supreme commander of the armed forces of India.

He appoints the Chiefs of the three wings of the Army, subject to certain rules and regulations.

He can declare war or conclude peace with any foreign power on the advice of Council of Ministers.

Q 6: The President of India enjoys vast powers. In this context explain certain Diplomatic powers.

Ans: Diplomatic powers: Being the head of the state, the President has certain Diplomatic powers which are:
He appoints Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries with which India has diplomatic relations.
He may enter into a treaty with a foreign country or declare war on behalf of India.
He receives Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of the foreign nations.

Q 7: Explain two Discretionary powers of the President.

Ans: Two Discretionary powers of the President are:

The President has to be informed of all important decision and deliberations of the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister is bound to provide whatever information the President seeks.

The President cannot dismiss the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary System, as long as he enjoys a majority. But in case no single party gets a majority, then the President can write to the person who can govern with a majority support to form a Coalition Government which would be stable.

Q8: Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the state?

Ans: The President of India is referred to as the nominal head of the state because India follows a

parliamentary system of Government. He is not the real head of the executive as the real power is exercised by the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. Two Legislative powers of the President which suggest his nominal status are:

According to the Constitution, the President is required to exercise his powers on the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers.

Q9: The President of India occupies the highest office in the Country. In this context explain the Legislative Powers.

Ans: Legislative Powers of the President: The President is an integral part of the Parliament which consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. His legislative powers are:

The first session of the Parliament is addressed by the President.

He has the power to summon and prorogue the House.

He can dissolve the Lok Sabha and order fresh elections.

He can address a joint session of the Parliament or each one of the House separately.

Q10: Explain the Financial Powers of the President of India.

Ans: Financial Powers: Financial Powers enjoyed by the President are as follows:

He causes the Annual Budget to be laid before the Parliament in the beginning of every financial year.

He causes the annual financial statement to be laid before the Parliament.

No-Money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without his prior assent.

Q11: Mention the reason, when can General or National Emergency be declared and three consequences of emergency declared under Article 352 of the Constitution?

Ans: General or National Emergency: The President may declare a General Emergency at any time if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part is in danger or is likely to be in danger either due to war or external aggression or armed rebellion. This type of emergency is proclaimed under Article 352 of the Constitution. If emergency under Article 352 is declared, it has the following impacts:

The President becomes the sole administrator of the country.

The Federal structure of the country is converted into a unitary one.

The Governor of the States act in accordance with his instructions.

The exercise of Fundamental Rights including Right to Constitutional remedies is suspended.

Q12: When can General or National Emergency be declared? State three consequences of emergency declared under article 356 of the constitution?

Ans: Emergency Arising Out of the Failure of Constitutional Machinery: If the President is satisfied either on the recommendation of the Governor or otherwise that the Constitutional machinery in State has broken down, he may place that State under Presidential Rule. Such an emergency is proclaimed under Article 356 of the Constitution.

The following are its consequences:

The Union (Central Government) assumes control over all functions in the State administration except the judicial ones.

The Governor of the State acts in accordance with the instructions and directions issued from time to time.

During the Presidents rule in a state, the Governor, being an Agent of the Centre, takes over the administration into his own hands.

Q13: How is the Vice-President of India elected and what are his functions?

Ans:The Vice-President of India is elected by an 'Electoral College' consisting of members of both the Houses of Parliament. The procedure of his election consists of a secret ballot proportional representation and single transferable vote

The Vice-President can also act as a President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, resignation, removal and absence. When the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President, he is entitled to same privileges and powers.

Chapter-3

The Prime Minister and The Council of Ministers

Question 1: Who is known as the 'Keystone of the Cabinet arch'?

Answer: Prime Minister is known as the 'Keystone of the Cabinet arch'.

Question 2: Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Answer: President appoints the Prime Minister.

Question 3: Who is the real executive head and give reasons to support your answer?

Answer: The Prime Minister is the real executive head. He/She is the leader of the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. He picks up the members of the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios among them. He conducts and presides over the meetings and proceedings of the Cabinet.

Question 4: What is the term of office of the Prime Minister?

Answer: The term of the Prime Minister is 5 years. But, the Prime Minister is directly responsible to the Lok Sabha and can remain in office so long as he enjoys the majority support in the House of People-Lok Sabha.

Question 5: Mention one way by which the authority of the Prime Minister can be checked?

Answer: If the Prime Minister fails to carry out obligations or makes detrimental choices, then the members of the House pass a Motion of No-Confidence. This deems him 'not' to hold the position anymore. Thus, the authority of the Prime Minister can be checked.

Question 6: How is the Council of Ministers appointed?

Answer: The Council of Ministers is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Question 7: To which house is the Council of Ministers responsible?

Answer: Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Question 8: What do the Ministers do before joining the Council of Ministers?

Answer: The Ministers have to administer an oath of secrecy before joining the Council of Ministers.

Question 9: Who administers the Oath of office to the Council of Ministers?

Answer: The President of India administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers.

Question 10: Shri Chaman Lai is appointed as Council of Minister, but he is not the member of either House of Parliament. What will he do?

Answer: Shri Chaman Lai has to seek the membership of Parliament within six months or resign before the expiry of the period.

Question 11: Under what provision can a non-member of the Legislature be made a Minister?

Answer: A non-member of Legislature can be made a Minister but in that case he must be elected to the Parliament within six months from the date of his appointment, otherwise he will have to resign from his post as a Minister.

Question 12: What happens when a Motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers is passed in Lok Sabha?

Answer: When a Motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers is passed in Lok Sabha all the Ministers have to resign because Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament.

Question 13: Discuss in brief about the formation of Cabinet.

Answer: The Prime Minister and senior most ministers of the Government form the cabinet. The Cabinet is a collective decision-making body of the Government of India

Question 14: What is meant by the term Cabinet in a State?

Answer: Cabinet is a small and cohesive group consisting of fifteen to eighteen senior members who hold important portfolios such as defence, home affairs, finance, Parliamentary affairs, Foreign affairs, agriculture, industries, etc.

Question 15: Which body formulates the Foreign Policy of India?

Answer: The Cabinet.

Question 16: Who serves as a link between the Legislature and the Executive?

Answer: The Cabinet serves as a link between the Legislature and the Executive.

Question 17: What is Coalition Government?

Answer: If a single party fails to win an absolute majority in the Parliament, (i.e. 50% seats), then different political parties join hands & thus form a Coalition Government.

Question 18 Why the Ministers are required to take the oath of secrecy?

Answer: The Ministers are required to take the oath of secrecy before entering upon their office because it imposes a Constitutional obligation upon them not to disclose any Cabinet secret.

Question 19: What are Cabinet Committees?

Answer: The Prime Minister functions with the help of various specialized committees such as Defence Committee, Planning Committee, etc. These are called Cabinet Committees and composed of experts and play a vital role in decision making bodies.

Question 20: Write two important functions of the Cabinet Ministers.

Answer: The two important functions of the Cabinet Ministers are

They are the policy makers and decision makers.

They determines India's foreign policy with other countries.

Question 21: Mention two Legislative functions of the Cabinet.

Answer: In the Parliamentary system Cabinet has an important role in the field of Legislation. It performs the following Legislative functions:

The Cabinet guides the Parliament for action.

It recommends to the President, the promulgation of ordinances when Parliament is not in session.

Question 22: What are the diplomatic functions of Cabinet?

Answer: The diplomatic functions of the Cabinet are:

The Cabinet finally approves the appointment of Ambassadors.

Question 23: What do you understand by Individual Responsibility?

Answer: The principle of Individual Responsibility in the Constitution implies that each Minister is responsible for his personal conduct, departmental lapses and departure from the official policy. Under the circumstances arising out of these causes, the concerned Minister has to resign.

Question 24: What is the basic principle of Collective Responsibility?

Or

What do you understand by the term 'Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers'?

Or

Explain the term 'Collective Responsibility'.

Answer: The principle of Collective Responsibility implies that the ministers are answerable for all decisions taken by the Cabinet. They cannot publicly criticize or show disagreement with the Cabinet decisions. If they cannot defend these decisions they have to resign or liable to dismissal.

Question 25: The Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister sink and swim together. Explain the statement.

Answer: The Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister sink and swim together as they are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. If a No-Confidence Motion is passed, the whole Council of Ministers has to resign or if the Prime Minister resigns, the Council of Ministers dissolved.

Structured Questions

Question 1: Mention three important functions of the Prime Minister.

**Answer: (i) The Prime Minister presides at the Cabinet meetings.
He decides the agenda of the meetings.**

(ii) The Prime Minister co-ordinates the working of various departments. He plays a special role in coordinating the policy of the Union.

The Constitution imposes a duty on the Prime Minister to keep the President informed regarding the affairs of the Union.

Question 2: What is the role of the Cabinet secretariat?

Answer: The Cabinet has a secretariat with a Secretary General as its head. It plays an important coordination role in the decision making at the highest level. It operates under the supervision and direction of the Prime Minister. It prepares the agenda of the Cabinet meeting, prepares minutes of the meeting, and arranges follow-up action for the implementation of the decision taken in the meeting.

Question 3: Discuss the role of cabinet in financial matters.

Answer: Control of Finance:

The Cabinet is responsible for the expenditure of the government, for presenting the demand for grants and also for raising necessary income by various means including taxation.

The Finance Minister after thorough discussion and with the co-operation of other Ministers, prepares the budget for the coming financial year.

It is the responsibility of the Finance Minister to present the budget in its final shape before the Lok Sabha.

Question 4: What is the difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet in the Central Executive?

Answer: (i) The Council of Ministers consists of all categories of Ministers. On the other hand the cabinet is a smaller group consisting of some 25 senior Ministers.

In the day to day working of the Government the Council of Ministers as a whole rarely meets. The Cabinet on the other hand meet as frequently as possible.

The Council of Ministers as a whole rarely meets, it is the Cabinet Ministers who are consulted by the Prime Minister for information and advice which he needs. The Cabinet is an inner body within the Council of Ministers and exercises all powers on its behalf.

Question 5: Mention the various categories of Ministers.

Answer: There are three categories of Ministers:

Cabinet Ministers: They are the senior and experienced Ministers, usually influential leaders as well. Each Cabinet Minister is in charge of one or more Government Ministries or Departments for example, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Home, Education, etc.

Ministers of State: They are generally junior colleagues of the Cabinet Ministers and are mostly fresh entrants still learning the art of governance. However, experienced and influential leaders are also appointed as Ministers of State. They also answer questions in the Parliament on behalf of the Minister or on their own behalf.

Deputy Ministers: They are junior-most Ministers and are attached to such ministries where the work load is very heavy. They assist the Senior Ministers in charge of particular department. They answer the questions in the Parliament on behalf of the Ministers.

CHAPTER - 4

THE SUPREME COURT

Q1. Give the composition of the Supreme Court in India.

Ans. The Supreme Court consists of :

**One chief justice
Not more than 30 judges , until parliament prescribes
for a larger number
Adhoc judges**

Q2. State the qualifications required to be a judge of Supreme Court.

Ans. i) must be a citizen of India

Has been for atleast five years a judge of a high court or two or more such courts in succession

OR

Has been for atleast ten years an advocate of a high court or two more such courts or

Is a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

Q3. How are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed?

Ans. They are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the judges of Supreme Court and of High Courts , besides the council of ministers.

Q4. What is the term of office of a judge of Supreme Court?

Ans. i) holds office until he attains the age of 65 years

he submits his resignation to the President

Can be removed by impeachment on ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity

Q5. How does the constitution ensure the independence of the judges of Supreme Court ?

- Ans.** i) Appointment of the judges is done by the President after consultation with the Cabinet as well as the judges of the High Court
- ii) the judges can be removed only by impeachment on the grounds of proved misbehavior and incapacity
- iii) the judges are free to announce their decisions without any danger. Their decisions cannot be criticized
- iv) the salaries and allowances of the judges cannot be reduced and are charged on the Consolidated Fund Of India
- v) the Supreme Court can punish a person for contempt of court
- vi) the Supreme Court is free to decide its own procedures of work and its establishment
- vii) no discussion can take place in the parliament regarding the conduct of any judge
- viii) the judges are prohibited from practising after retirement

Q6. What do you mean by Jurisdiction?

Ans. Jurisdiction is the power that a court of law exercises to carry out judgement and enforce laws.

Q7. What is meant by the term 'Original Jurisdiction'?

Ans. Original Jurisdiction means the power to hear and determine a dispute in the first instance i.e. those cases which cannot be moved in any court other than the Supreme Court.

Q8. Mention two types of cases in which the Supreme Court exercises Original Jurisdiction.

Ans. Centre – State or Inter state disputes
Protection of Fundamental rights

Transfer of cases from lower courts

Interpretation of the constitution

Q9. What is meant by 'Appellate Jurisdiction' ?

Ans. Appellate Jurisdiction means the powers to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement delivered by any court in the country.

The Appellate Jurisdiction extends to :

- Constitutional cases
- Civil cases
- Criminal cases

Q10. How is the Supreme Court the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights ?

Ans. - by issuing writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus , Mandamus , Prohibition , Certiorari and Quo Warranto for the enforcement of Fundamental rights if they are violated

-by declaring any law which takes away the Fundamental Rights as null and void

Q11. How is the Supreme Court guardian of the constitution?

Ans. It has the power to review laws passed by the legislature and declare it null and void if it contravenes any provision of the constitution.

Q12. What is meant by Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts ?

Ans. Advisory Jurisdiction means the power the Supreme Court to give its opinion as advice to the President on any question of law or fact of public importance.

Q13. Mention any one power of the Supreme Court which is not enjoyed by other courts?

Ans. -the power to declare any law by the legislature as null or void
-it is empowered to review and judgement or order made by it or lower court

Q14. What is meant by 'Judicial Review' ?

Ans. Judicial review means the power to review laws made by the legislature and declared them as null and void if they are against the provisions of the Constitution of India .

Q15. What is the need for 'Judicial Review' by the Supreme Court ?

Ans. -To maintain balance of powers between the centre and the states and check that they not violate their limits
-To interpret the laws as given in the constitution
-The legislature may not possess the wisdom experience and impartiality needed

Q16. How is the Supreme Court a Court of Record ?

Ans. -Its judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony
-The judgements are in the nature of Precedents
-The judgements are not to be questioned
-The court has the authority to punish anyone for contempt of court.

Q17. What are Writs ?

Ans. Writs refer to the orders issued by the Supreme High Court to perform or not to perform certain acts for protecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Question 18: Which body has the final authority to interpret the Constitution?

Answer: The Supreme Court has the final authority to interpret the Constitution.

Question 19: How many Judges are there in the Supreme Court?

Answer: The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and not more than 30 other Judges.

Question 20: Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court?

Answer: The President appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court on the advice of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Question 21: Who determines the strength of the Supreme Court?

Answer: The Parliament determines the strength of the Supreme Court.

Question 22: Who can increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court?

Answer: The number of Judges of the Supreme Court can be increased by the Parliament of India.

Question 23: Mention the term of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Answer: A Judge of Supreme Court continues in office till he attains the age of sixty-five years.

Question 24: If the President of India considers that a question of law may be referred to the Supreme Court, under which jurisdiction will the Supreme Court express its opinion in the matter?

Answer: Advisory Jurisdiction.

Question 25: Of which Constitutional system is the independent Judiciary a characteristic?

Answer: The independent Judiciary is a characteristic of the federal system.

Question 26: Why should the Judiciary be separated from the Executive?

Answer: The Judiciary should be separated from the Executive because it should be free to impart impartial justice without any differentiation among people.

Question 27: Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into how many categories? Name them.

Answer: Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into three categories.

They are:

(i) Original Jurisdiction, (ii) Appellate Jurisdiction, (iii) Advisory Jurisdiction.

Question 28: Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be divided into how many groups? Name them.

Answer: Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be divided into three groups. They are:

- (i) Appeal in Constitutional Cases,**
- (ii) Appeal in Civil Matters,**
- (iii) Appeal in Criminal Cases.**

Question 29: What is the advisory role of the Supreme Court of India?

Or

What is meant by advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

Answer: Under advisory role, the President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance.

Question 30: Name any one Writ issued by the Courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Answer: Habeas Corpus.

Question 31: Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Answer: The President appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with the consultation of Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the High Courts

Question 32: Mention the salary and allowances of the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court.

Answer: The Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court are entitled to a nominal monthly salary. They are also entitled to rent-free residential accommodation, other allowances and amenities. In order to become a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must possess the following qualifications:

He/She must be a citizen of India.

He/She should have worked as a Judge in any of the High Court continuously for not less than five years.

He/She should have or have been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years.

He/She must be a distinguished Jurist.

Question 33: What is understood by a 'Single Integrated Judicial System' as provided in the Indian Constitution?

Answer: In a 'Single Integrated Judicial System' provided in the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court of India is the Apex Court of India and administers both Union and State law. Below the Supreme Court are the High Courts in each State or group of States followed by Subordinate Courts.

Question 34: Mention three circumstances in which the office of the Judge of the Supreme Court falls vacant.

Answer: The circumstances in which the office of the Judge of the Supreme Court falls vacant are:

He can be removed on grounds of 'Proved Misbehaviour' or 'Incapacity'.

A Judge may resign himself on the grounds of health, or may retire from his office.

Question 35: Why is the Supreme Court described as a 'Court of Record'?

Answer: The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. A 'Court of Record' is a Court whose judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony which are duly printed for the future references in the Court as well as for the use of lawyers in their pleadings.

Question 36: What do you understand by the term 'Judicial Review'?

Answer: The Judicial Review means that the Supreme Court can reject the laws passed by the Legislature and the orders issued by the Executive and declare them void, if they are not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Question 37: The meaning of Independence of the Judiciary and the need to do so.

Answer: Meaning of Judiciary: By Independence of Judiciary means its independence from the control of the executive and the legislature. This also means a fair, impartial, fearless and honest judiciary. An independent judiciary alone can do Justice. The Supreme Court and the High Courts administer justice not only between citizen's but between 'Citizens' and 'State'. Thus the Independence of Judges is essential for the functioning of a democratic constitution.

Question 38: What is Appellate Jurisdiction? Mention any two types of cases over which the Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction.

Or

In the extensive Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court state the difference between the Original Jurisdiction and the Appellate Jurisdiction. Mention two functions that come under Original Jurisdiction.

Answer: A Court of Appeal is one which may change the decision or reduce the sentence passed by the lower Courts. The Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgement or final order of a High Court in the following conditions:

If the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and

that the question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.

An appeal in criminal matters also lies to Supreme Court.

Question 39: How does supreme court play the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights?

Answer: The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution against the action of both the Executive as well as Legislature. Any act of the Executive or of the Legislature which takes away or abridges any of these fundamental rights shall be unconstitutional and the Court is empowered to declare it as void. Article 32(1) guarantees for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights, Article 32(2) lays down that the Supreme Court has the power to issue directions or orders or writs like habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court is thus the protector, and guardian of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution

Q40: The Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights. In this connection explain the following units which it can issue:

(i) Habeas Corpus (ii) Mandamus.

Answer: (i) Habeas Corpus: It literally means to "have his body". Habeas Corpus implies that the produce a prisoner, before the Court so that the Court may ascertain thereby can either set him free or bring about his speedy trial. the detention of the prisoner has been made whether strictly in accordance with law or not.

Mandamus: It literally means “We command”. This writ is a sort of command from the Supreme Court to a Subordinate Court or an administrative authority in case they fail to exercise their jurisdiction and fail to perform their duty.

Question 42: Name any two writs issued by the courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Answer: (i) Certiorari: It is an order by the Supreme Court to the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities to quash its order or decision. Prohibition is issued when certain proceedings are still going on. Certiorari is issued only when the order has already been passed.

Quo-warranto: This writ prevents an unlawful claimant from holding a superior public office. The Court issues a writ to a public servant to enquire into the legality of his holding a public office and ousts him if his claim is not well founded.

Question 43: How does Supreme Court act as: Custodian of the Constitution?

Answer: As the custodian of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has been equipped with the power of judicial review to check the arbitrary power of the Executive. Supreme Court can review the laws passed by the Legislature and the orders issued by the Executive and declare them void, if they are not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In India, Parliament and State Legislature can exercise their powers subject to the limitations, imposed by the Constitution. The Constitution has imposed definite limitations upon each of the organs, and it is for the Courts to decide whether any of the Constitutional limitations has been transgressed or not. No organ of the Government, whether Union or State can violate the provisions of the Constitution.

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Question 1: Discuss the composition of the Supreme Court of India and the qualifications required

Answer: Composition of the Supreme Court: The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and 30 other Judges or as decided by the Parliament. The Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts as he deems necessary. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office till he attains the age of 65 years. During his office, a Judge may be removed by the Parliament or resign from his office by submitting his resignation to the President. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with the prior consent of the President may appoint ad hoc Judges for the time being, if quorum of judges is not available to hold the sessions of the Court.

The qualifications required to become a Supreme Court Judge are:

He must be a citizen of India.

He should have worked as a judge of High Court continuously for at least five years.

He should have been for 10 years an advocate of two or more High Courts.

He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

Question 2: Discuss the manner in which the constitution seeks to maintain the Independence of the Judges of Supreme Court.

Answer: The Independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court is ensured by the Constitution in following ways:

Security of Service: The judges of Supreme Court cannot be removed from office until they complete 65 years of age or they have been removed by the Parliament.

Emoluments not Subject to Reduction: Emoluments of judges cannot be reduced during their tenure until there is a financial emergency in the country.

No discussion in Legislature on the Conduct of Judge: This discussion is held only when the house

wants to remove the judge, otherwise the discussion about the conduct of any judge cannot be held in any legislature.

Freedom to Announce Decisions and Decrees: The judges have freedom to decide cases without any danger to their person, property or fame.

Question 3: Explain the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Answer: The cases which come to the Supreme Court to appeal from the decision or order of High Court or a Tribunal in India come under as 'Appellate Jurisdiction'. Appellate Jurisdiction covers three types of cases:

Constitutional Cases: An appeal can lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of a High Court, whether in civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

Civil Cases: If the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law and the said questions needs to be decided by the Supreme Court then an appeal can lie to the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases: An appeal can lie to the Supreme Court against the judgment of a High Court

Question 4: What is meant by Judicial Review and Original Jurisdiction?

Answer: The Judicial Review refers to the power of the Supreme Court to declare null and void those laws of the legislature and those orders of the executive which go against the provisions of the constitution.

The Original Jurisdiction extends to those cases which Supreme Court has authority to hear and decide in the First instance. The Supreme Court in its Original Jurisdiction entertains suits in the following cases:

A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.

Disputes between two or more States.

A Dispute between the Union and any State on the one side and other States on the other.

Also, in cases involving the violation of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court enjoys Original Jurisdiction.

Question 5: With reference to the Independence and Impartiality of the Supreme Court, explain the role of each of the following factors:

- (i) No discussion with respect to the conduct of any Judge.**
- (ii) Power to punish for contempt of itself.**

Answer: (i) No discussion with respect to the Conduct of any

Judge: No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge in the discharge of his duties, except when a motion for his removal is under consideration. The conduct of a Judge cannot ordinarily be a subject-matter of discussion inside legislature.

Punishment for the Contempt of Court: Genuine criticism of a judgment is allowed, but nothing should be done to lower the authority or dignity of the Court. The Supreme Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself.

CHAPTER – 5

THE HIGH COURTS AND SUBORDINATE COURTS

Q1. What is the composition of a High Court ?

Ans. -One Chief Justice and such other judges as the President of India may appoint from time to time

-Additional judges for a temporary period for clearance of arrears of work

-An acting judge when a permanent judge is unable to perform his duty

Q2. What are the qualifications to be required to be a judge of a High Court?

Ans. -Should be a citizen of India

-Should not be over 62 years

-Has held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least ten years or Has been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years

Q3. Mention three types of cases over which the High Court exercises Original Jurisdiction.

Ans. -Cases dealing with will , divorce , marriage , company law and contempt of court

-Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

-Matters relating to state revenue and its

collection -Power to interpret the constitution

-Cases such as election petitions challenging the election of MP's and MLA'S

Q4. Mention two types of civil cases of appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Ans. -Cases concerning land revenue

-Cases involving grave injustice committed by any Tribunal

Q5. Mention two types of criminal cases of appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Ans. -Against the judgement of a session or additional sessions judge where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds seven years

-Against the state , when the order of acquitted is passed by a sessions judge.

Q6. What are 'Subordinate Courts'?

Ans. Subordinate Courts are the Courts that function at the district level and below.

Q7. Name the highest a) Civil ; b) Criminal and c) Revenue courts in the districts.

**Ans. a) Civil court – The court of the District Judge
b) Criminal court – Sessions Court
c) Revenue court - Board of Revenue**

Q8. Differentiate between the District Judge and the Sessions Judge.

Ans.

DISTRICT JUDGES	SESSIONS JUDGE
Highest civil court of the district	Highest criminal court of the district
Presided by the District judge	presided over by sessions judge
Decides civil cases related to land murder, Property , money , transaction , arbitrator	decides criminal cases like theft, dacoity, pick pocketing etc.
Guardianship , marriage , divorce and will	
The District judge acts as a Deputy Commissioner and District Collector and Thus maintains law and order and supervises The collection of revenue and taxes in the District.	The sessions judge does not perform any administrative functions

Q9. What do you understand by a Lok Adalat ?

Ans. A Lok Adalat means 'Peoples Court' which is set up to provide legal aid and speedy justice to those who cannot bear the expenses to legal proceedings by settlement of disputes through compromise.

Q10. What are the advantages of the Lok Adalat ?

Ans. -Lok Adalat plays important role in the settlement of family feuds , disputes between neighbours etc. by settling the disputes through compromise

-They deliver fast and inexpensive justice by receiving an application on plain paper

-Lok Adalats reduce the workload of other courts

-They promote social justice by providing legal aid to weaker sanctions.

Question 1: Who appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court?

Answer: The President appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court on the advice of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned State.

Question 2: Can a Senior Advocate of a High Court become a Judge of a High Court?

Answer: Yes, a Senior Advocate of a High Court can become a Judge of a High Court if he has worked in a High Court in India for continuously ten years.

Question 3: What is the number of the Judges of a High Court?

Answer: There is no fixed number of Judges for a High Court.

Question 4: What is the age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court?

Answer: 'The Judge of a High Court retires at the age of 62 years.

Question 5: Name the Union Territory, which has a High Court of its own.

Answer: Delhi has a High Court of its own.

Question 6: Where is the seat of Rajasthan High Court?

Answer: The seat of the Rajasthan High Court is at Jodhpur and bench at Jaipur.

Question 7: Where are the salaries of the Judges charged?

Answer: The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Question 8: Who determines the pension, leave, etc., of the Judges?

Answer: The Parliament determines the pension, leave, etc., of the Judges.

Question 9: Who administers an oath of office to the Chief Justice and the Judges of a High Court?

Answer: The Governor administers the oath of office to the Chief Justice and the Judges of a High Court.

Question 10: How many Judges can the President appoint?

Answer: The President may appoint as many Judges as he deems necessary.

Question 11: Which is the competent authority that can alter the Constitution or organization of the High Court?

Answer: The Parliament can alter the Constitution or organisation of the High Court.

Question 12: Who can transfer the Judges of a High Court?

Answer: The President can transfer the Judges of a High Court to another, with his consent.

Question 13: What is meant by every High Court is a court of record?

Answer: Because its judgement and orders are preserved as record to be produced in any court as precedent.

Question 14: Name the Tribunal over which the High Court do not have the Power of Superintendence.

Answer: Armed Forces.

Question 15: In which two ways the Constitution has ensured the independence of the High Courts?

Or

Mention two Constitutional provisions that ensure the independence and impartiality of the High Courts.

Answer: (i) By Security of Service, and (ii) Security of pay and allowances.

Question 16: Name the courts that are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Answer: The Supreme Court and the High Court are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Government Rights.

Question 17: Name the writ issued by the High Court, which provides a remedy for a person who has been unlawfully detained in prison.

Answer: Habeas Corpus.

Question 18: How are the Judges of a High Court appointed?

Answer: The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President under his own hand and seal while appointing the Chief Justice, the President consults the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the Governor of the State concerned. In case of the appointment of other judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of concerned High court and the Governor of the concerned state.

Question 16: Mention any two administrative functions of a High Court.

Or

Mention one of the administrative function of High court.

Answer: (i) The High Court is empowered to frame rules and regulations for Subordinate Courts.

The High Court has power to issue order to its Subordinate Courts in the interest of better judicial service of the people.

Question 17: How does the High Court protect the Fundamental Rights of individuals?

Answer: The High Court protects the Fundamental Rights from being eroded, infringed upon or abridged by any individual or a group of individuals or the State itself by issuing different writs like Habeas Corpus to the offending parties.

Question 18: What is the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' of the High Court?

Answer: In the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' the High Court takes up both civil and criminal cases. It also extends to take up civil cases tried by District Judge and criminal cases decided by Sessions or Additional Sessions Judges.

Question 19: Name the Courts at the District level?

Answer: The Courts at the District level are:

(i) Civil Courts (ii) Criminal Courts (iii) Revenue Courts.

Question 20: Who is the highest Judicial Officer in the District?

Answer: The District Judge is the highest Judicial Officer in a District.

Question 21: How are the District Judges in a State appointed?

Answer: The District Judges in a State are appointed by the Governor of the State in accordance with rules made by him after consultation with the State Public service Commission and the High Court.

Question 22: Which is the highest Court of Justice for civil cases at the District level?

Answer: Civil Court —Court of District Judge.

Question 23: Name the highest Criminal Court in a District.

Answer: The Sessions Court.

Question 24: Who exercises control over the Judicial Magistrates?

Answer: High Court exercises control over the Judicial Magistrate.

Question 25: What is the designation of a District Judge when he deals with criminal cases?

Answer: When a District Judge deals with criminal cases he is called a Sessions Judge.

Question 26: Which Court can award Death Sentence?

Answer: The Sessions Court can award a death sentence, which has to be confirmed by a High Court.

Question 27: What sentence can a Court of Judicial Magistrate of first class award in a case?

Answer: Court of Judicial Magistrate of first class can impose a fine of Rs. 1,000 and award imprisonment upto two years or both.

Question 28: Mention two different designations, which the highest Judicial Officer of a District holds.

Answer: The highest judicial officer in a district is the 'District Judge'. His other designation is 'District and Sessions Judge'.

Question 29: Mention one reason why the system of Lok Adalat has become popular.

Answer: Lok Adalat has become popular because it works in the spirit of compromise and delivers Speedy and inexpensive justice.

Question 30: What are the qualifications required for a District Judge?

Answer: The following qualifications are required for a District Judge:

He/She must be a citizen of India.

He/She must have been an Advocate or a pleader for seven years in any Court of Law.

His/Her name must be recommended by the High Court for a post.

Question 31: What are the qualifications for the Judges other than the District Judge?

Answer: (i) He/She must have passed the competitive examination for State Judicial Service held by the State Public Service Commission.

He must have the requisite qualifications prescribed by the State Public Service Commission in consultation with the High Court.

Question 32: Name the different types of Civil Courts?

**Answer: (i) Small Courts or Petty Courts. (ii) Munsif's Courts.
(iii) Court of the Civil Judge or Sub-Judge. (iv) Court of District Judge.**

Question 33: What is meant by Lok Adalat?

Answer: Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat means 'People's Court'. On the recommendation of Justice Bhagwati, Lok Adalats were set-up to provide legal and quick justice to those who are not in a position to engage lawyers or bear the expenses of legal proceedings. This eliminated high costs and delays in imparting justice. It is not only a faster and cheaper way of settling disputes, but it also relieves the courts of heavy backlog of cases. Voluntary organisations organise such courts at places like factories, farms, commercial complexes to settle disputes in the spirit of harmony and compromise.

Question 34: How do the Lok Adalats function?

Answer: Functioning of Lok Adalat: Lok Adalats are presided over by judicial officers and other persons, who possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by the State. They make an endeavour to bring compromise or agreement between the parties. On October 6, 1985 for the first time the Lok Adalats were held in Delhi. Justice P. N. Bhagwati inaugurated the Adalats. On the first day Five Lok Adalats were held. On this day 116 persons received compensation to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs. These people had been contesting their motor accident claims since 1978-79. Delhi Transport Corporation immediately made payment to the aggrieved parties. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides that State or district authorities will organize Lok Adalats from time to time. All decisions of the Lok Adalats are now deemed to be decrees of a Civil Court and shall be binding on the parties to the dispute.

Upto December 31, 1997 more than seventeen thousand Lok Adalats had been held in different parts of the country. They heard and settled about 68.86 lakh cases. In more than three lakh motor vehicles accident cases, compensation amounting to more than a thousand crore of rupees was awarded.

Structured Questions:-

Question 1: State the term of office of the Judges of the High Court. Explain when and how the Judges can be removed from office.

Answer: A Judge of a High Court shall hold office until they attain the age of sixty-two or they themselves resign their office. Neither an additional nor an acting Judge can hold office beyond the age of sixty-two years. A Judge of High Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the president on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Such an order is passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members of the House present and voting for such a removal.

Question 2: Mention three cases in which the High Court enjoys Original Jurisdiction.

Answer: The Original Jurisdiction extends to those cases which High Court has authority. The cases regarding wills, divorce, marriage Admiralty, Company Law and Contempt of Court can be taken up by the High Court directly.

The cases involving the violation of Fundamental Rights and other rights can be directly initiated in the High Courts. The High Court has the power to issue various Writs for the enforcement of these rights.

The Constitutional cases could be taken up under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. Every High Court has the power to interpret the Constitution. This is known as the power of Judicial Review

Question 3: The Constitution of India provides that there shall be a High Court in each State. With reference to the Jurisdiction of High Courts, write short notes on the following:

(i) Power to issue Writs, (ii) Court of Record.

Answer: (i) Power to issue Orders or Writs: All the High Courts have the power to issue Writs to a person or an official. The Writs comprise the writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari. These Writs are issued to protect the Fundamental Rights or for any other purpose.

The Court of Record: All the proceedings and decisions of the High Court are kept as records for future references. The Subordinate Courts of the High Court itself decide similar cases in future in the light of the judgments passed by the High Courts of different States.

Question 4: Explain any four conditions of service of a Judge of a High Court.

Answer: The conditions of service of the Judges are as follows:
Every Judge of a High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 62 years. He may resign from his office at anytime by submitting his resignation to the President. After retirements a Judge of the High Court can plead only in the Supreme Court He can't do the legal practice in other courts or indicial tribunal .The allowances and pension of a Judge of High Court can not be varied to his disadvantage He can be removed from office by the President on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

