

CLASS X
HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE
SET - 2 Answer Key

Maximum Marks- 20

HISTORY

1. Choose the correct answer: (1)

The demand for 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence was taken at the

- a. Calcutta Congress Session (1920)
- b. Nagpur Congress Session (1920)
- c. Madras Congress Session (1927)
- d. Lahore Congress Session (1929)**

Ans: d.Lahore Congress Session (1929).

2. Why was the Khilafat Committee formed in Bombay in March 1919? (3)

Ans:

- The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.
- There were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa).
- To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

3. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: (4)

In 1930, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, as president of the Muslim League, reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests. His statement is supposed to have provided the intellectual justification for the Pakistan demand that came up in subsequent years. This is what he said:

‘I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslim is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism ... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness ...

‘Communalism in its higher aspect, then, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India.

The units of Indian society are not territorial as in European countries ... The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified...

‘The Hindu thinks that separate electorates are contrary to the spirit of true nationalism because he understands the word “nation” to mean a kind of universal amalgamation in which no communal entity ought to retain its private individuality.

Such a state of things, however, does not exist. India is a land of racial and religious variety. Add to this the general economic inferiority of the Muslims, their enormous debt, especially in the Punjab, and their insufficient majorities in some of the provinces, as at present constituted and you will begin to see clearly the meaning of our anxiety to retain separate electorates.’

- a) Why did Muhammad Iqbal reiterate the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims? (1)

Ans: Muhammad Iqbal reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests.

- b) Which aspect, according to Iqbal was indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India? (1)

Ans: According to Iqbal, communalism in its higher aspect was indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India.

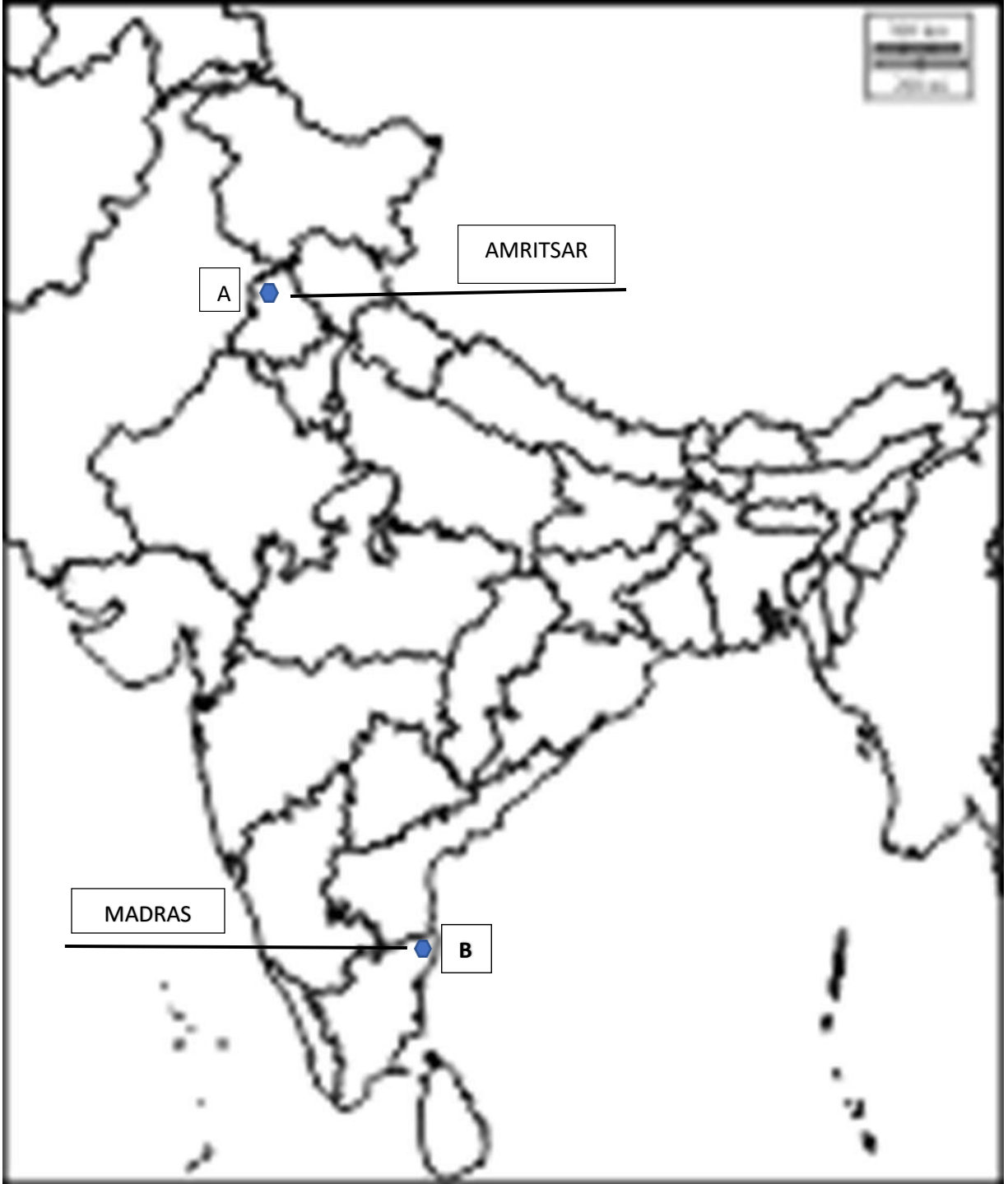
- c) Under what terms was Muhammad Ali Jinnah willing to give up the demand for separate electorate in 1927? (2)

Ans:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates,

- if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and
- representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal and Punjab).

4. In the given map identify the following places: (2)
- A. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place - Amritsar.
 - B. The place where the Congress Session of 1927 was held. - Madras



POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Identify the list of legislative powers provided by the Constitution of India with the help of the following information. (1)

- It includes subject of national importance
- The Central Government has the power to legislate on these subjects
- Foreign Affairs, Banking, Communications and Currency are some of the subjects included in the list

Select the appropriate option from the following:

- Concurrent List
- State List
- Residuary subjects
- Union List

Ans – d. Union List

2. Mention the dual objectives of the federal system. (2)

Ans: The federal system in India has dual objectives:

- To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
- To accommodate regional diversity

3. Why were Union Territories created in the Indian federal system? (3)

Ans:

- There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
- These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas are called Union Territories.
- The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

4. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. (4)

Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

1. What is a Panchayati Raj? 1
Ans- Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj.

2. Who are the members of a gram sabha? 1

Ans- All the voters in the village are the members of the gram sabha.

3. Do you think that the problems and issues of the villages in India can be settled in a better way by the rural local government? State two arguments to justify your answer. 2

Ans -

- There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
- At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. Therefore, this Constitutional status helps deepen democracy.

(Any two points /any 2 other relevant points)

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