

Subject – History and Civics
Pre- Board Test -1
Solution

SECTION A

(Attempt *all* questions from this Section.)

1. (A) (d) *No notice*

Explanation: Question Hour is the first hour of a Lok Sabha sitting where the members ask questions from the government on matters of public interest. 'Zero Hour' is the session that is held just after the 'Question Hour'. During Zero hour members raise all types of questions, without any permission or prior notice.

(B) (a) *Those questions to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House*

Explanation: Starred questions are those to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House. Such questions are indicated by an asterisk mark. Supplementary questions may be asked after replies to such questions are given by the Ministers.

(C) (b) *The Prime Minister is absent in the House*

Explanation: The power of adjournment of House rests with the Speaker or the Chairman. The House cannot be adjourned if the Prime Minister is absent from the House.

(D) (c) *He/She must be qualified for election as member of Lok Sabha*

Explanation: To be eligible for election for the office of the Vice President, a person must be qualified for election as member of Rajya Sabha.

(E) (c) *The Chief Justice*

Explanation: The Chief Justice of Supreme Court administers the oath of office to the President of India.

(F) (c) *33 Judges and 1 Chief Justice*

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and not more than 33 other judges. The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, increased the number of judges of Supreme Court from 30 to 33.

(G) (b) *It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie*

Explanation: Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Subsidiary Alliance was an agreement between the British East India Company and the Indian Princely States by virtue of which these states lost their sovereignty to the British. Under this system, the Indian rulers, who agreed to the Subsidiary Alliance:

(1) accepted the British as the supreme power;

(2) surrendered their foreign relations to the East India company and agreed that they would not enter into any alliance with any other power and would not wage any wars;

(3) accepted a British Resident at their headquarters and agreed not to employ any European in their services without consulting the company;

(4) agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost;

(5) virtually lost their Independence.

(H) (b) *(I) and (III)*

Explanation: In the second phase of the national movement, there emerged a new and a younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the methods and ideology of the Early Nationalist Leaders. These 'angry young men' stood for complete Swaraj to be achieved by more reliant methods. These group of leaders came to be known as Assertive Nationalists. Three prominent leaders of this group were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chand Pal, popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal trio.

In its initial years, the Congress was led by a group of leaders known as Early Nationalists. Some prominent Early Nationalist Leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Rashbehari Ghosh, W.C. Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya etc.

(I) (b) *Sepoy Mutiny, 1857*

Explanation: The Sepoy Mutiny was the cause of Revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Independence.

(J) (a) *Subash Chandra Bose*

Explanation: Due to Rashbehari's Bose efforts, a conference was held at Tokyo from 28th March to 30th March, 1942. It was decided to form an Indian National Army (INA), i.e. an army for Indian liberation. In August 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose took the charge of the Indian National Army and became its supreme commander. He set up the INA headquarters in Yangon and in Singapore.

(K) (b) *Sardar Patel*

Explanation: The large-scale communal riots that engulfed the country convinced all that the only solution to the communal problem lay in the Partition of India. In the words of Sardar Patel, "Refusal for the demand of Pakistan will amount to dividing the country into so many Pakistans."

(L) (a) *Germany*

Explanation: Appeasement policy was a diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an enemy power in order to avoid conflict. Britain and France tried to make Germany and Hitler happy rather than try to stop him.

(M) (b) *France*

Explanation: France was a part of the rival bloc – Triple Entente during the First World War.

(N) (b) *Corporatism and Racism*

Explanation: Fascism believed in the 'Corporatism' of all elements in the society to form an organic state, while Nazism emphasised on racism.

(O) (b) *Two*

Explanation: The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly by a two-third majority for a term of two years.

(P) (a) *UNICEF*

Explanation: UNICEF performs various other functions. As the sole agency for children, it speaks on behalf of children and upholds the convention on the Rights of the child and works for its implementation for this UNICEF was awarded the Noble Prize for Peace in 1965 and the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace in 1989.

2. (A) Article 75 (3) of the Constitution provides for the collective responsibility of Council of Ministers, including the cabinet members, to the Lok Sabha. It means that they enjoy the majority support of the Lok Sabha. The cabinet members have to resign, if any decision is defeated in the Lok Sabha.

(B) The District Judge is the highest judicial authority in civil matters at the district level. As a Sessions Judge, he is the highest judicial authority in criminal matters at the district level.

(C) After the First War of Independence, the Army was recognized. The proportion of British soldiers in the army was increased. The latest guns and artilleries were now mainly in the hands of their soldiers.

Gorkha soldiers were included in large numbers and Indian sepoy were mixed up so that there was less possibility of them, writing and revolting again.

(D) Dadabhai Naoroji explained the economic 'Drain Theory' during the colonial times.

(E) (A) The British encouraged the Muslims to start separate organizations.

(B) The system of separate communal electorate sowed the seeds of communalism and widened the gap between the Hindus and the Muslims.

(F) Two contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose were as follows :

(1) He led the freedom struggle outside India as the supreme commander of the INA. He had set up the provisional government of Free India in Singapore.

(2) He declared war on Britain and the USA and acquired its first stretch of territory in India when Japan handed over Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(G) Underlying principles of Fascism:

(1) Anti-democratic

(2) Opposition not tolerated

(3) One party system, controlled by a Dictator.

(4) Very Nationalistic

(5) Concept of the state as the only supreme power. **[Any two]**

(H) Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis was the alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan before the beginning of the Second World War.

Hitler demanded Danzig corridor from Poland because:

(1) Mostly Germans lived in Danzig.

(2) Hitler could link East Russia with Germany through Danzig.

PART - II

SECTION A

(Attempt **any two** questions from this Section.)

3. (A) Two members in the Lok Sabha and twelve members in the Rajya Sabha may be nominated by the President of India. The two members from the Anglo-Indian community may be appointed to the Lok Sabha by the President of India in case he feels that the community is not adequately represented.
- (B) The qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha are: **[Any three]**
- (1) He/she should be a citizen of India.
 - (2) He/she should be at least 25 years of age.
 - (3) He/she should have his/her name on the electoral rolls in some part of the country.
 - (4) There should be no criminal procedures pending against him/her.
 - (5) He/she should not hold any office of profit directly under the central or state governments.
 - (6) He/she should not be of unsound mind.
 - (7) The candidate should not be insolvent and should be able to meet his/her financial commitments.
- (C) 'Session' is the period during which houses of Parliament meet to conduct its business. The three sessions of Union Parliament are:
- (1) Budget session;
 - (2) Monsoon session;
 - (3) Winter session.
4. (A) The person in the picture is Narendra Modi. He is the Prime Minister of the country. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. According to the convention, the President invites the leader of the majority party or group in the Lok Sabha to form the Government. The members of the majority party or the group elect their leader to be appointed as the Prime Minister.
- (B) While the President is the nominal head of the State, with a backing of majority in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister is the real head of the nation. But in a parliamentary democracy his deeds are closely judged not only by the opposition but also by the members of his own party. If he tries to assume dictatorial tendencies, he cannot escape the loss of confidence of the Parliament during his tenure as well as that of the electorate in the following General Elections. Thus, he is the head of the Government and answerable to the people of the country.
- (C) The powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the President are:(any two)
- (1) The Prime Minister is the real executive authority (de facto executive) while the President is the nominal executive authority (de jure executive).
 - (2) The Prime Minister is the main advisor to the President. He advises the President with regard to the appointment of important officials like Attorney General, Chairman and members of the UPSC, Election commissioners etc.
 - (3) The decision for when to summon or prorogue the two Houses of Parliament and dissolution of Lok Sabha is advised by the Prime Minister to the President.
5. (A) In a democracy like India, the timely administration of justice is of paramount importance since the fundamental rights of the citizens have to be protected from the Executive or Legislature's interference. This protection is ensured by having a Judiciary that is independent from the two organs of the government. An impartial and independent judiciary is a vital pre-requisite for ensuring non-violation of human rights and preserving the true spirit of democracy. Also, in a federal setup like India, there is a constitutional division of powers between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- (B) The Supreme Court is a Court of Record whose judgements are recorded for evidence and testimony for future references. This has two implications. All the decisions and judgements of the Supreme Court are cited as precedents in all courts of the country. They have the force of law and are binding

an all lower courts, and indeed the High Courts. As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court can even send a person to jail who may have committed contempt of court.

The High Court is also a Court of Record. The judgements, proceedings and acts of the High Courts are recorded for perpetual memory and preserved as testimony for future references. These records are recognized as legal precedents and legal references and cannot be questioned when produced before any subordinate court of that state. It is however, not binding on other High Courts.

- (C) Like the Supreme Court, the High Court has also been conferred the power to issue writs not merely to safeguard fundamental

rights, but for any other purpose. A writ is an order from judicial authority asking a person to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Through these writs, the power of the legislature and the executive is controlled. Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a High Court to issue writs which include Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto for the enforcement of fundamental rights of the citizens or for any other purpose.

The Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court means that if it appears to the Governor of the State that any questions of law of public importance has arisen, he/she may refer the question to the High Court to seek its legal opinion on such question.

SECTION B

(Attempt **any three** questions from this Section.)

6. (A) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was passed by Lord Lytton which imposed restrictions on native press. The Act was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism towards British policies. It was also known as Gagging Act. The Act excluded English language as it was meant to control seditious writing in 'Publications in oriental languages' everywhere in the country, except for the south. The Act empowered the government to impose restrictions on the press in the following ways:

- (1) The Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press;
- (2) From now on the government kept regular track of vernacular newspapers;
- (3) When a report published in newspaper was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned.

- (B) Sir Syed Ahamad Khan was the greatest muslim reformer and statesman of the 19th century. He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh with both Hindu and Muslim patrons. However, he gave up his liberal outlook in 1880s and became a hardliner under the influence of the British Principal of the college established by him. He even went to the extent of declaring that the political interests of the Hindus and Muslims were divergent from one another. He opposed the Congress and urged the Muslims to stay away from the Congress. He exhorted the Muslims to receive western education in order to get better employment

opportunities in higher government services.

Theodore Beak, a British educationalist and first Principal of Mahammedan Anglo-Oriental College, tried to instill communalist ideas among the students. This College later grew to be Aligarh Muslim University. The Aligarh movement started by Sir Syed Ahamad Khan attracted many muslims into its fold. Thus, Sir Syed Ahamad Khan was instrumental in formation of Muslim League.

- (C) The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress were:
- (1) To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.
 - (2) To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or province.
 - (3) To train and organize the public opinion in the country.
 - (3) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government.
 - (E) To decide upon the political task to be undertaken during the ensuing year.

[Any four]

7. (A) The three causes for Gandhi to launch Non cooperation Movement were:

(1) **The Rowlatt Act, 1919:** In February 1919, the British government in India passed two Acts. They were prepared by a committee headed by Justice Sydney Rowlatt and hence came to be known as Rowlatt Acts. According to

the Act, the government could arrest anyone without warrant and imprison them indefinitely without a trial. Further, possession of seditious pamphlets was declared a punishable offence under this Act. As the Acts were a severe threat to civil liberties, people opposed them in one voice. Gandhi, among other leaders, was extremely critical of the Act and called them as 'Black Act'. As there was no response from the government, Gandhi gave a call for Satyagraha. He called for a nation-wide hartal on 6th April 1919, during which Indians would suspend all business and fast as a sign of their hatred for the legislation. This event is known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

(2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919:

In Punjab, the anti-Rowlatt movement led to severe consequences. On 13th April 1919, a large number of unarmed people gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar town to protest against the arrest of their local leaders. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, with his army units closed the only exit and then ordered his troops to shoot at the trapped crowd with their rifles and guns without any warning. The entire nation was shocked at the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

(3) Khilafat Movement, 1919: When England waged war against Turkey during the First World War, the sentiments of the Muslims all over the world were hurt. Turkey was defeated in the war and some of its activists were captured by England. Moreover, the British abolished the title of the Khalifa, the highest religious head of Islam which added insult to injury. Muslims in India were agitated and started a movement with the idea of forcing the British to restore the power and dignity of the Khalifa. Under the leadership of the Ali brothers, Shaukat and Mohammed Ali, a powerful movement was launched. This movement was called Khilafat movement. Gandhi welcomed the Khilafat movement and saw an opportunity to cement Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(B) The name given to the uprising of 1942 was Quit India Movement. The main reasons for launching of this uprising were:

(1) Failure of the Cripps Mission: Through the Cripps mission, the British government for the first time recognized

the 'Right of Dominion' for India. Not only the Congress and Muslim League, but every party picked holes in the Cripps proposals for varied reasons and it was rejected by all.

(2) The Japanese Threat: After bombing Shanghai and Philippines, the Japanese attacked Burma and then began marching towards Assam. The Indian Congress became weary that the Japanese might now attack India as well. Gandhiji became convinced that the presence of British in India is only tempting the Japanese to invade the country. According to Gandhiji and his associates, for the sake of India's safety as well as that of Britain, it would be wise for the British to leave the country. On the basis of these events, Gandhiji called for the launch of a movement calling upon to British to quit India.

(C) The Non Cooperation Movement and the role played by Gandhi in it took the Indian freedom movement to new heights. It ushered in a new political fervor among the people and taught the Indians, fearlessness.

Apart from a near total boycott of the British government, the success of the revolt came as a total shock to British authorities and as massive encouragement to millions of Indians. Due to this movement, it became impossible for the British to run the administration.

The Non-cooperation movement resulted in the promotion of Khadi. Swaraj found popular expression and a patriotic zeal gripped the entire nation. The weapon of passive resistance or Satyagraha that Gandhi gave to the Indians emerged as the greatest asset to the Indians.

Another important aspect of the constructive programme was eradication of untouchability.

8. (A) The leader in the picture is Benito Mussolini. The examples that state that he followed an expansionist policy are:

(1) Military training and service were made mandatory to increase the nation's military power and the navy too received attention and funds to bring it at par with those of France and Germany.

(2) Mussolini annexed Ethiopia in 1936 and Albania in 1939.

(B) The reasons for the rise of Fascism in Italy were: [Any three]

- (1) **Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles:** Italy had joined hands with France and Britain against Germany and her allies in the First World War as Britain had promised large territorial gains to her, if and when the victory comes. But the Treaty of Versailles only partially fulfilled that promise. Moreover, Italy had lost 7,00,000 soldiers in the war and there was a widespread feeling of disappointment and discontent.
- (2) **Economic Crisis:** At the end of the war, thousands of soldiers were discharged from the army and were unemployed. The Italian economy was not only unable to recover from the post war losses but also was unable to provide jobs for the unemployed youth.
- (3) **Inefficient and Corrupt Democratic Government:** A full fledged parliamentary system of government based on voting rights for adult male citizens was introduced in Italy for the first time in year 1919. Democracy was thus a new experiment in the politics of Italy. No single party got a clear cut majority and Italy was governed by a series of six coalition governments that functioned only for short durations and were unable to deal effectively with the problems of unemployment, strikes and riots post World War I.
- (4) **Rise of Totalitarian Ideologies:** The philosophy of Hegel flourished in Italy. Hegelians justified an authoritarian regime. The success of Russian Revolution of 1917 and the ideas of one party rule and totalitarian concepts appealed to the masses in Italy.
- (5) **Failure of the League of Nations:** The League of Nations, formed at the end of the First World War, for maintaining peace and war amongst nations, failed miserably in its purpose.
- (C) The similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism were: **[Any four]**
- (1) Both Nazism and Fascism did not believe in democracy and personal stated liberty.
 - (2) Both laid great emphasis on the ruthless organisation of all aspects of the lives of the masses under the central government. The state was supreme and the interests of the individual was always considered second to the interests of the state.
 - (3) Both believed in Nationalism as a driving force for the people of their country.
 - (4) Both propogated the belief that nations become great only be defeating other nations in war.
 - (5) Both were intently anti-communist.
9. (A) The Truman Doctrine was an American foreign policy with the primary goal of containing Soviet geo-political expansion during the cold war. It was announced to Congress by President Harry S. Truman in 1947 and further developed in 1948 when he pledged to contain the communist uprisings in Greece and Turkey. Direct American military force was usually not involved, but congress appropriated financial aid to support the economies and militaries of Greece and Turkey. The Truman Doctrine implied American support for other nations thought to be threatened by Soviet Communism. The Truman Doctrine became the foundation of American foreign policy and led to the formation of NATO.
- (B) The consequences of the cold war were:
- (1) It led to an increase in arms race.
 - (2) Several military alliances were formed.
 - (3) It led to rise of Non Aligned nations.
- (C) The objectives of Non-Aligned Movement are: **[Any four]**
- (1) To preserve the freedom of newly independent nations from colonial and alien domination;
 - (2) To establish a just international economic order;
 - (3) To eliminate all causes and horrors of war and in particular, elimination of nuclear weapons;
 - (4) To protect and promote human rights;
 - (5) To condemn all forms of racial discrimination and promote equality among individuals well as among nations;
 - (6) To preserve the independence of all those nations which have adopted the policy of Non-Alignment and were once under the control of the great powers.
 - (7) To ensure economic assistance for development from East and West;
 - (8) To ensure peaceful co-existence and amicable settlement of international disputes.

10. (A) The aims and objectives of the United Nations Organization are: **[Any three]**

- (1) To maintain international peace and security;
- (2) To develop friendly relations among nations based on "respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of people;
- (3) To achieve cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems;
- (4) To promote and encourage respect for fundamental human rights for all, irrespective of race, sex, language or religion.

(B) The functions of Security Council are:

[Any three]

- (1) To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the UN charter.
- (2) To formulate plans and submit them to the members of the UN on issues such as regulation of armaments.
- (3) To call on member states to apply and enforce economic sanctions against the aggressor and thus to put pressure on the guilty state to stop aggression;
- (4) To take military action against the aggressor, if required;
- (5) To investigate international disputes, any threat to peace or act of aggression and recommend appropriate methods of settling and resolving such disputes.

(C) The factors that led to the formation of Non Aligned Movement were:

- (1) **Nationalism:** Nationalism was the most important feature of freedom movements in Asian and African countries. Nationalism in the East was a movement to obtain freedom after a

long struggle. To preserve this freedom, nations were determined to follow a course whereby they may not become tools in the hands of the big powers. They preferred to follow a policy of non-alignment.

- (2) **Anti-Colonialism:** Anti-colonial feelings persisted in the countries of Asia and Africa after they attained independence. It largely contributed to the growth of the policy of non-alignment. These powers were afraid as they may again be subjugated by colonial powers. They were determined to keep off these colonial powers by avoiding membership of blocs and adopting an independent course of action, keeping out of all sorts of alliances.

- (3) **Underdevelopment and Economic Aid:** The countries of Asia and Africa who gained independence were underdeveloped. They were keen to improve the standard of living of their people and promote systematic development of their country. They needed capital and financial assistance from the powers of both the blocs to achieve their objectives at a fast rate. Therefore, they thought it proper to keep off from political alliances and pursue the policy of non-alignment.

- (4) **Racial and Cultural Aspects:** Since long, colonial powers have fed the Afro-Asian nations with the idea that they were racially as well as culturally backward. The feeling evoked mutual sympathy among people to the newly emerged states of Africa and Asia. Being common victims of economic exploitation and political domination by the European countries, they had a sense of affinity which led them to co-operate with others.