

# 1<sup>st</sup> Prelim - Model Answer Paper

## History & Civics

Time : 2 Hrs.

(Pages 6)

Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets :</b>	
1.	Russia signed with the socialist countries, the <b>Warsaw</b> pact.	<b>1</b>
2.	<b>Japan</b> is called a 'hermit nation'.	<b>1</b>
3.	The 'Seven Years' war concluded with treaty of <b>Paris</b> .	<b>1</b>
	<b>(B) Match the correct pairs :</b>	
1.	Montesquieu - Lawyer by profession	<b>1</b>
2.	Voltaire - Well known philosopher	<b>1</b>
3.	Rousseau - Outstanding thinker	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2</b>	<b>Answer each of the following questions in 25-30 words :</b>	
1.	1. England faced enormous financial problems due to the Seven Years' war fought with France. 2. To raise revenue from her Colonies, England imposed various taxes, one of it was the Stamp Act of 1765. 3. The Stamp Act levied stamp duty on newspapers, legal documents, insurance policies, ship's papers and licenses and even on playing cards. 4. It affected various strata of American society. Therefore, the Stamp Act proved to be an unjust Act.	<b>2</b>
2.	1. In Bengal, the British and the Nawab of Bengal were at logger-heads on the issue of trade - concessions to be given to the East India Company. 2. In the battle of plassey the British defeated the Nawab of Bengal in 1757. 3. This victory, opened flood gates for the British in India's politics. 4. Later on, they secured Diwani rights (rights to collect the revenues) in Bengal.	<b>2</b>
3.	1. According to Karl Marx, there are two classes in society, 'the haves' and 'the have-nots'. 2. The former class monopolises all means of production where the members of the latter class have none. 3. This latter class mainly consisting of workers and peasants is called as 'the proletariat'	<b>2</b>

<b>A.3</b>	<b>Give reasons for the following statements in 25-30 words each :</b>	
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Within ten to fifteen years following the First World War, unrest, discontent and instability were again seen in the world.</li> <li>2. The Peace treaties humiliated the defeated nations and did not fulfil the expectations of some nations.</li> <li>3. The hope that the League of Nations would do justice and provide protection, proved false.</li> <li>4. People suffered economic hardship and began to loose faith in the democratic governments which failed to solve their problems.</li> </ol> <p>Thus, in many European countries democratic government collapsed.</p>	2
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the first world war, the British government relaxed its policies, sought India's co-operation for war efforts and assured consideration of Indian demand of political reforms.</li> <li>2. At the end of the war the Government announced a fresh set of political rights which soon turned out to be impracticable.</li> <li>3. The Government simultaneously passed the Rowlatt Act severely curtailing Indian Civic Rights.</li> <li>4. So, Indian public opinion became explosive.</li> </ol>	2
3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Till 1740 A.D. the East India company had restricted itself to trading activity alone.</li> <li>2. Due to political instability in India in the following years the British started dabbling in Indian politics and tried to gain political control.</li> <li>3. Internal peace was necessary for uninterrupted trade. Also, political leverage would help them in securing concessions conducive to the promotion of their trade.</li> <li>4. Thus, the East India company began to maintain small troop of its own.</li> </ol>	2
<b>A.4</b>	<b>Answer each of the following questions in 40-50 words :</b>	
1.	<p>By the Tea Act of 1773, the East India Company acquired a monopoly of Tea Trade with America.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The 'Dartmouth', first of the three tea ships carrying boxes of tea arrived in Boston Harbour on 27th November, 1773.</li> <li>2. People were agitated over the issue of levy of duty on tea.</li> <li>3. They wanted the ship to go back to England.</li> <li>4. As this demand was not conceded, some 8000 people assembled near Boston's Old South Church.</li> <li>5. A disciplined group of men disguised as Mohawk Indians rushed on to the ships at night and dumped all the chests of tea into the sea.</li> <li>6. This event is known as 'Boston Tea Party' (16 December, 1773) in American history.</li> </ol>	3

<p>2.</p>	<p>Following were the evil effects of Industrial Revolution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In search of new markets Europeans nations colonised the backward nation of Asia and Africa, which were forced to supply raw materials. This made European nations richer and Afro-Asian nations poorer.</li> <li>2. Agitations started in industrial nations against economic, social and political inequalities like Chartist movement, worker's movement, women's movement for equal rights.</li> <li>3. Migration of people into cities resulted into over crowding and shortage of dwelling places, shortage of water and other facilities, health hazards slums and pollutions.</li> <li>4. Conflicts arose between factory owners and labour unions due to unemployment, low wages, lack of safety in factories etc.</li> <li>5. Man became materialist and his life became mechanical and monotonous.</li> </ol>	<p>3</p>
<p>3.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The comparative study of the British and the French judiciary had driven Montesquieu to the conclusion that the French system lacked the qualities of freedom, equality and impartiality of the British system.</li> <li>2. This was due to concentration of all powers in the hands of French monarch.</li> <li>3. He was, therefore, of the view that legislative executive and judicial powers should be separated.</li> <li>4. This he claimed, would guarantee freedom, equality and protection of life and property in France. Thus, Montesquieu strongly advocated the theory of separation of power which deeply influenced the intelligentsia in France.</li> </ol>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>A.5</b> 1.</p>	<p><b>Answer each of the following questions in 80-100 words :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrial revolution is Phenomenal change in the process of production of goods needed by man.</li> <li>2. The first phase of Industrial revolution covered a century (1750-1850)</li> <li>3. The old simple tools were replaced by complex machinery.</li> <li>4. Man-power, animal-power and water-power were replaced by steam-power and then electricity.</li> <li>5. The small domestic industries were replaced by huge factories.</li> <li>6. This evolutionary process had revolutionary consequences.</li> <li>7. Therefore we refer to it as Industrial revolution.</li> <li>8. It all started when the European merchants realized that their profits would be greater if their own countries began mass production of various goods for eastern markets.</li> <li>9. They used their profits to increase the productivity.</li> </ol>	<p>4</p>

	<p>10. They encouraged their inventors and technologists to invent new methods of production.</p> <p>11. The new methods led to production of silk and woollen cloth, glass, watches etc. All these, efforts of merchants led to Industrial revolution.</p> <p>12. England was the birth place of Industrial revolution.</p> <p>2. The prolonged War ended, with the victory of continental forces under George Washington against British commander Lord Cornwallis on 19th October, 1781 and U.S.A. came into existence. Following were the consequences of the American War of Independence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. George Washington was sworn in as the first President of the 13 United states.</li> <li>2. A federal form of democratic government was introduced for the first time in the world there by inspiring many countries of the world.</li> <li>3. With addition of 37 new states, today the U.S.A. comprises a total 50 states.</li> <li>4. The American War of Independence also established a right to revolt against injustice and right to freedom.</li> <li>5. At many places, movements were launched to fight for fundamental rights.</li> <li>6. An experiment of written constitution was imitated by many countries of the world.</li> </ol> <p>The American War of Independence had far reaching effects on the world history.</p> <p>3. Following were the effects of the French revolution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It ended absolute monarchy in France and feudalism disappeared forever.</li> <li>2. The principles of republicanism took deep roots in France.</li> <li>3. The principle of sovereignty of the people as enshrined in it, has become the foundation stone of social life in modern world.</li> <li>4. It has permanently established the axiom that a despotic rule is unethical.</li> <li>5. It has given value-structure of liberty equality, fraternity, constitutionalism and democracy.</li> <li>6. It has also inspired the nations held in servility and the societies in various chains.</li> <li>7. The revolution has radically changed the world-psyche and hence it is considered as an epoch.</li> </ol>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
<p><b>A.6</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Fill in the blanks with a suitable words from those given in the brackets :</b></p> <p>A system having a dual set of government is known as <b>Federal</b> System.</p> <p>Supreme court judges retire at the age of <b>65</b>.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<b>A.7</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25-30 words each :</b>	
1.	The functions of the General Body of the Municipal Corporation are as follows :	<b>2</b>
	1. It discusses the problems of the city and takes policy decision.	
	2. It approves the annual budget of the corporation.	
	3. It elects members to various committees and also approves their decisions.	
2.	The Panchayat Samiti does not have independent sources of income.	<b>2</b>
	1. It receives grants from the Zilla Parishad annually to meet its expenses.	
	2. The state government also provides financial assistance to Panchayat samiti for implementing its schemes.	
3.	The qualifications for membership to the Lok Sabha are :	<b>2</b>
	1. She/He should be a citizen of India.	
	2. She/He must have completed 25 years of age.	
	3. She/He must fulfill all the other conditions of representation prescribed by Parliament from time to time.	
<b>A.8</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in 25-30 words each :</b>	
1.	1. The center is responsible for protecting every state from external threat and internal disorder.	<b>2</b>
	2. The President has been empowered to declare emergency in a particular state facing disorder or instability. This is known as state emergency or Presidential Rule.	
	3. Presidential Rule brings in certain changes. The president can takeover the administration of the concerned state.	
	4. He may dissolve or suspend the state assembly.	
	This declaration of emergency must be approved by the parliament within a period of two months.	
2.	1. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the head of Zilla Parishad administration appointed by the state government.	<b>2</b>
	2. She/He is an officer from Indian Administrative service.	
	3. She/He is assisted by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and heads of other departments.	
	4. The CEO is responsible for implementing the resolutions and decisions of the Zilla Parishad.	
3.	1. The Supreme Court is the apex (highest) Court of India.	<b>2</b>
	2. Its decisions are recorded and preserved.	
	3. They assume the character of a law.	
	4. No decision of Supreme Court can be challenged in any court in India.	
	5. The decisions of the Supreme Court are final and are binding on all courts in India.	
	Therefore, the Supreme Court is the court of record.	

<p><b>A.9</b></p>	<p><b>Answer any one of the following questions in 50-60 words :</b></p> <p>1. Judiciary has a significant role in democracy. It preserves and promotes the rights and freedom of the people, so essential for democratic governance. A federal system too needs a Judiciary to protect the constitution. The Judiciary must be strong and independent. The following provisions in the constitution have been made to ensure its independence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qualifications for the judges prescribed by the constitution ensure that only meritorious and competent people are selected to hold judicial positions.</li> <li>2. Judges enjoy a fixed tenure which gives them security of job. It enables them to function independently.</li> <li>3. Judges cannot be removed for trivial reasons. Their removal requires a procedure by the Parliament.</li> <li>4. Judges are given decent salaries and allowances with the expectation that they will not fall prey to corruption.</li> <li>5. Judges of the Supreme Court are debarred from practicing law after their retirement.</li> <li>6. The court can award punishment to those showing disregard for its decisions. This provision enables the judges to give judgement without fear.</li> </ol> <p>2. In Parliamentary democracy the Executive is responsible to the Legislature. India have parliamentary system. Hence the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It ceases to exist once it loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>The Parliament adopts the following devices to control the Executive.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Members of both the houses have the right to ask questions to the Ministers about the policies and programmes of the government. The Ministers must give correct answers to the questions.</li> <li>2. Parliament is empowered to criticise the policies of the government and pointout its drawbacks.</li> <li>3. Parliament uses parliamentary devices like adjournment motion, calling attention notice, discussion in zero hour to control the Executive.</li> <li>4. The council of Ministers is dissolved when a no-confidence motion is passed against it by the Lok Sabha.</li> </ol>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
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