

Marking Scheme- KISA Preparatory Examination

History& Civics[H.C.G- Paper 1]

Question 1

Choose the correct option: [16]

(i) The number of members elected to the Rajya Sabha from the states is_____

- (a) **238**
- (b) 235
- (c) 236
- (d) 230

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the Prime Minister of India

Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	65	An industrialist who has been declared bankrupt
X	35	Has taken up the citizenship of the United States of America
Y	22	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	33	Is a scientist

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) **Z**

(iii) *The settlements of over 8,160 cases has brought financial relief of more than Rs. 191 crore to the people who attended the Lok Adalats,*

-The Economic Times

Which advantage of the LokAdalat is highlighted in the above headline?

- (a) **Saves money**
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on Higher courts

(iv) Which body is authorised to make amendments ?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court

(c) The Parliament

(d) The President

(v) Choose the powers which do **NOT** apply to the Rajya Sabha.

P: Introduction of a Money Bill

Q: Passing of an Ordinary Bill

R: Passing a No confidence Motion

S: Impeachment of judges

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

(vi) *The lower court has passed an order in a criminal case. However the High Court feels that the correct procedure has not been followed and goes through that case again.*

Which jurisdiction is the High Court exercising in the above situation?

(a) Revisory

(b) Advisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate.

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Revolt of 1857 and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion : (A) The British stopped the pension being given to Nana Saheb.

Reason : (R) The Doctrine of Lapse did not recognise the right of adopted heirs.

(a) Both A and R are true but independent of each other

(b) A contradicts R

(c) A is true and leads to R.

(d) R is the reason for A

(viii) The government of Country X has decided to reduce the age limit of the candidates taking up the Civil Services Examination on the same lines as that of Lord Lytton. By how many years will the age limit be reduced?

(a) 2 years

(b) 1 year

(c) 5 years

(d) 4 years

(ix) Which of the following people did **NOT** formulate the Cabinet Mission Plan ?

(a) Pethic Lawrence

(b) Sir Stafford Cripps

(c) Lord Wavell

(d) Clement Attlee

(x) *The Durga Puja of Kolkata has received the intangible heritage tag.* Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag?



(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives:

(a) To fight the British with modern arms

(b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power

(c) To organise a Provisional Government of Free India

(d) Total mobilisation of Indian man power .

(xii) **KISA** has organised an inter school essay competition on the topic *The Practice of Sati in India*.

Which leader will students most likely quote in their essays?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Which of these slogans was given by Subash Chandra Bose?

(a) 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.'

(b) 'Do or Die'

(c) 'Delhi Chalo'

(d) 'Self sacrifice is the real force.'

(xiv) The government hospital in the area in which Shanthi lives, has no doctors. Repeated complaints by the residents have not been effective. Which of these methods would Shanthi **NOT** follow, if she was inspired by the Early Nationalists?

(a) Write a petition to the government

(b) Distribute leaflets

(c) Use the press to criticise

(d) Swadeshi & Boycott

(xv) Which of the following countries is part of the *Triple Entente*?

(a) Austria

(b) Russia

(c) Germany

(d) Italy

(xvi) Identify the founders of the Non Aligned Movement.

(a) Roosevelt , Sukarno, Nehru

(b) Tito, Nasser, Nehru

(c) Churchill, Stalin , Tito

(d) Stalin, Nehru, Sukarno

Question 2

- (i) The Speaker[1]/ In case of indiscipline or unruly behavior[1]
- (ii) Sessions court deals with criminal cases[1] Court of District Judge deals with civil cases[1]
- (iii) He wanted to recapture the Port of Danzig which Germany had lost/. He wanted to regain all territories they had lost due to the Treaty of Versailles/Germany had been divided into two to give Poland a land-route to the sea./Danzig was inhabited mainly by Germans and Germany could connect with East Prussia by occupying Danzig corridor/Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia/. Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there. [Any two- 2 marks]
- (iv) Swadeshi /Boycott/Passive resistance/ Revivalism/National Education/Personal sacrifices/ Mass involvement [Any 2- 2 marks]
- (v) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British/To protect and advance political rights and interests of the Muslims/To present the needs and demands of the Muslims to the government/To prevent hostile relations between Muslims and other communities of India.[Any 2]
- (vi) Belief in totalitarian rule/despise democratic political systems/state is supreme/suppress rights of citizens/one party- one leader/believe in aggressive nationalism/imperialism/regard war as an instrument /anti-democratic /anti- communist[Any 2]
- (vii) 10 Non-permanent members[1] five permanent members[1]

Question 3

- (i) Budget Session[1] Monsoon Session[1] Winter Session [1]
- (ii) 1.Motions of No-Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha/the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha only/ enjoy power only until they enjoy the trust of the house
2. Money bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it./3.Budget is passed/4.controls the national purse/has complete control over finance/5. In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the will of the Lok Sabhaprevails due to its higher numerical strength./6.Can pass an Adjournment Motion[Any 3]
- (iii) To make laws in the union list //Matters in the concurrent list/.Residuary powers or matters not mentioned in 3 lists/Matters in the state list -.during an emergency or approved by 2/3 majority by the Rajya Sabha or when two or more states ask/ /Ordinances must be approved/Powers during emergency[Any 4]

Question 4

- (i) Cabinet Ministers[21] , Ministers of State[1] , Deputy Ministers[1]
- (ii) Represents the nation/during national crisis opposition supports the PM/ decides what relations India will have with other countries/ protects the interests of the country in international

forum/during general election, it is either for or against the PM that the people vote/PM is the ex-officio Chairman of the Niti Ayog and Atomic Energy Commission[Any 3]

- (iii) Individual- Responsible to the President/ Is responsible to the department he/she is in charge of[2] Collective- responsible to the Lok Sabha / Will remain in power only till the Lok Sabha wishes/ collectively work as a team/ defend policies [Any 2][2 +2=4]

Question 5

- (i) President[1] upto the age of 65 years[1] through the process of impeachment[1]
- (ii) Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record./. This can be produced in any court as precedents./.future references/ If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish him for contempt./ The Supreme Court acts as the Guardian of the constitution.[Any 3]
- (iii) a)The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution /It has the power to review laws passed by the union or state legislatures or executive /.The Supreme Court can declare a law ultra vires or null and void, if it is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution or contravenes any provision of the constitution[Any 2]
- b)The Supreme Court can advise the President on constitutional matters/the advice is not binding on the President/ the SC is also not obliged to give advice[2] [2+2=4]

Question 6

- (i) Exploitation of economic resources/Drain of wealth/Decay of cottage industries and handicrafts/Economic decline of peasantry/.Growing unemployment/.Inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators/Poverty and famines/.Decline of landed aristocracy/.Heavy duties on Indian goods like silk and cotton/British imports with no nominal duty/Impoverishment of peasants/different revenue system/.India was reduced to an agricultural colony/Annexation of rent free lands and estates/Inam Commission/ Drain of wealth to England/.Spinning and weaving became extinct/.Loss of livelihood [Any 3]
- (ii) The new rifle had to be loaded by biting off the top greased paper/Rumour spread that the grease was made of cow and pig fat/ The pig was a taboo to the Muslims and the cow was sacred to the Hindus. / When they were forced to use it the soldiers revolted[Any three points of explanation]
- (iii) The strength of the European troops in India was increased/ European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions/All Indian artillery units except the mountain units were disbanded/Sophisticated weapons were not given to the Indians/discrimination on the basis of caste was practised/introduction of caste and community in regiments/newspaper and journals were kept away from soldiers.[Any 4 points]

Question 7

- (i) The Khilafat Movement /The Rowlatt Act /The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (ii) The Simon Commission[1] The declaration of Purna Swaraj[1] It was suspended due to the Gandhi- Irwin Pact [1]
- (iii) Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propoganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections[Any 4]

Question 8

(i) There will be a federal Union of the British Provinces and Princely States/.The Union Government would control Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications./The Union would have its own executive and legislature composed of members elected by the provinces/The provinces would enjoy full autonomy for all subjects other than Union Subjects./The British provinces would be divided into three groups-Group A, Group B and Group C on the basis of religion/A Constituent Assembly would draw up the future Constitution of India/ Separate representation was to be given to Muslims and Sikhs/An Interim government would be formed at the Center with 14 members/India would be free to remain within the British Commonwealth or secede from it./It would be necessary to work out a treaty between the Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom for matters arising out of the transfer of power[Any 3]

(ii) The country would be partitioned into two dominions, India & Pakistan/The two dominions could decide what relations they would have with each other and with the British Commonwealth./A Boundary Commission would be created to settle the boundaries of the dominions if there was partition./The Princely states could join either of the dominions or remain independent/ Bengal and Punjab would be partitioned if the Legislative Assemblies of the two places agreed to it/The Legislative Assembly of Sindh was to take its own decision at a special meeting./ A plebiscite was to decide whether NWFP would join India or Pakistan/The existing Constituent Assembly would frame a Constitution which would not apply to Pakistan/The transfer of power would take place not in June 1948 but on August 15 1947 [Any 3]

(iii) It was the only solution to the communal problem of India/The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration/. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate./The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre./ A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a 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 lead to a Civil War/Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures.[Any 4]

Question 9

(i) 33 billion dollars[1] The German force was restricted to 1 lakh,/ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./The Air force and submarines were banned.[Any 2]

(ii) Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia on June 28,1914 . This assassination was carried out by a secret society called 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single state. Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making 11 demands. Serbia accepted most of them except those that would have led to the loss of sovereignty. On July 28 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. This was the beginning of the First World War.
[Any 3 points of explanation]

(iii) Three ruling dynasties {Russia, Germany and Austria} were destroyed/The rule of Ottomans came to an end/Austria and Hungary became separate independent states/Monarchy collapsed and there was a rise of democracy./It was an end of European Supremacy /USA emerged as the world Superpower/Led to the rise of dictatorship./ Any other relevant point [Any 4]

Question 10

- (i) Maintain international peace and security/. To develop friendly relations among nations./To achieve international cooperation among nations/ Solving economic, social, cultural, humanitarian/ To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations/.To disarm decolonize and develop/ Create faith in human rights/Save from scourge of war/establish conditions to maintain international law and international treaties [Any 3]
- (ii) Composition- Consists of 15 judges/ Elected for a period of 9 years/ Elected by General Assembly and Security Council/ Each judge is from different country/ Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years/Appoints a registrar/Retiring judge may be elected. [Any 3points]
- (iii) World Health Organisation [1] Direct and coordinate health work on an international scale/works in fields of communicable diseases/maintains maternal and child health/mental health/.cancer/ heart diseases/prevent accidents and provide rehabilitation/.blindness/.diabetes/small pox was eradicated by global campaign by WHO/. Promote the provision of good health and living conditions of the people./Improve health systems in countries/ To set international standards with regard to food and medicines./To provide safe drinking water./Vaccination/immunization against six major diseases.like measles,diphtheria,tetanus,TB,polio&whooping cough/diarrheal deaths have reduced/. Promote research, to cure and prevent diseases./. Organizes conferences, research, seminars etc./7.Publishes health journals/ bulletins/magazines /.Set international standards for biological products and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines ,vaccines /.bring about improvement in nutrition/housing/sanitation/ adequate waste disposal/ Improvement of work conditions. environmental hygiene/built medical sciences library in Geneva/infant mortality rate has dropped/.organised malaria eradication and polio eradication programmes globally/training of health care personnel from different countries /Puts special efforts in combating diarrheal diseases known as killers of infants and young children.[Any 3]