

FIITJEE

ICSE PART TEST – I

CIVICS & HISTORY

Time: 1:30 Hours

Max Marks: 40

Instructions:

PART – I

1. Q1. Contains 6 sub-parts - 1 Mark each
2. Q2. (a) 2 Marks, (b) 2 Marks

PART – II

3. **Section – A: Attempt any one question from this section.**
Q3. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 4 Marks
Q4. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 4 Marks
4. **Section – B: Attempt any three questions from this section.**
Q5. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 3 Marks, (c) 4 Marks
Q6. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 3 Marks
5. Wherever necessary, neat and properly labeled diagram should be drawn.

Name of the Candidate :

Enroll Number :

Date of Examination :

PART – I

1. a) How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha elected ? [1]
b) State any one administrative function of Cabinet. [1]
c) who presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha in the absence of Chairman ? [1]
d) State any one reason why the President is elected indirectly ? [1]
e) Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed ? [1]
f) what is an Adjournment Motion ? [1]
2. a) Mention the significance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916 . [2]
b) State any two economic factors responsible for the growth of Nationalism in India. [2]

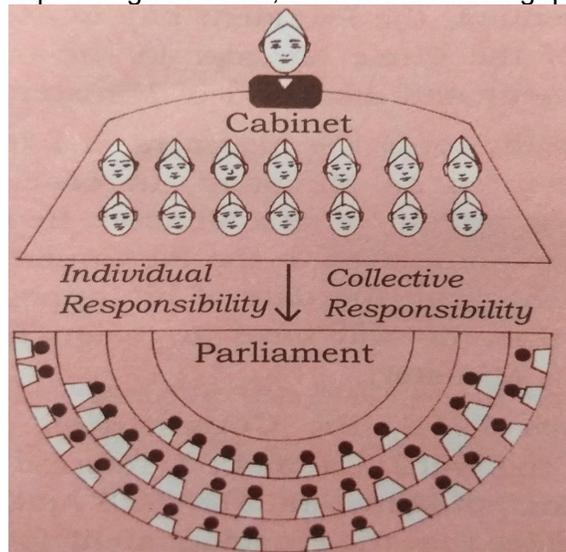
PART – II

SECTION A (CIVICS)

3. With reference to the Union Parliament ; answer the following questions.
a) Give any three reasons as to why the Lok Sabha is considered more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. [3]
b) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the three sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]
4. With reference to the Union Executive; answer the following questions.
a) Explain briefly about the composition of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India ? [3]
b) What are the Discretionary Powers of the President? [4]

SECTION B (HISTORY)

5. With reference to the Growth of Nationalism ; answer the following questions:
a) Differentiate between the methods adopted by the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists. [3]
b) What was the effect of the split between the two wings of the Congress on the National Movement ? [3]
c) Name the leader who is known as the "Forerunner of Gandhiji"? And explain the reason. [4]
6. With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:



- a) State three points of difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers. [3]
- b) Distinguish between Individual Responsibility and Collective Responsibility. [3]

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

PART A

1.
 - a) The speaker is elected generally in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha following general elections from the sitting members of the Lok Sabha.
 - b) The whole administration of the state is run by the Cabinet.
 - c) Deputy chairman presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha in the absence of Chairman
 - d) The President is the Chief Executive in India. He is elected indirectly because : He, being a constitutional head, ought to be elected indirectly as directly elected member cannot become a Constitutional head.
 - e) President can declare a Financial Emergency If the financial stability or credit feasibility of the country is likely to occur or has occurred .
 - f) Motion that is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission of ministers is called Adjournment motion.

2.
 - a) The Lucknow Pact was seen as a beacon of hope to Hindu–Muslim unity. The pact also marked the high-water mark of Hindu-Muslim unity. It established cordial relations between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress

 - b) The government levied high taxes on land. Revenues were generally not reduced even during droughts, floods etc., deteriorating the condition of the Indian peasantry.

PART 2- SECTION – A (CIVICS)

3.
 - a)
 - i) Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha
 - ii) The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.
 - iii) In case of a deadlock between the two houses over an ordinary bill, the will of the lok sabha prevails.

 - b) It is the time period during which the House meets to conduct its business. Parliament should hold at least two sessions in a year. Three sessions :
 - i. Summer Session (Feb – May)
 - ii. Monsoon Session (July – Sept.)
 - iii. Winter Session (Nov – Dec.)

4.
 - a) Electoral college is composed of
 1. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament of India)
 2. Elected members of Lok Sabha
 3. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states including union territory possessing a Legislative assembly.

 - b)
 1. Appointment of the prime minister in a situation where no single party has the majority and there is a hung parliament.
 2. Appointment of a prime minister in case of sudden death.
 3. When a vote of no confidence passed against lok Sabha it is at the discretion of the President to either dissolve the house or ask another party to prove its majority on the floor of the house.

SECTION – B (HISTORY)

5. a)
 1. Moderates wanted to achieve self-governance and they strove for autonomy within the empire and not for absolute independence. Whereas, Aggressive Nationalists were radical in their approach. Their demands were aggressive
 2. The assertive Nationalists aimed at nothing short of Swaraj.
 3. In terms of the basic beliefs, the Moderates looked to England for inspiration and guidance. They had faith in the British benevolence whereas aggressive nationalists had no faith in the goodness of the British or in their assurance to the Indians.

 - b) The effect of the split between the two wings of the Congress on the National movement:
 - i. The split in the Congress weakened the national movement as both the wings started working separately.
 - ii. The split in the Congress gave the British an opportunity to exploit the situation to their advantage.
 - iii. To further widen the gap between the two wings, the British gave concession for the Early Nationalists and the Muslims, and Repression to the Assertive Nationalists.

 - c) Tilak is known as a forerunner of Gandhi because of the following reasons: Tilak like Gandhi believed in the concept of using swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods. Tilak sought close contacts with masses. Gandhi too started mass movements to draw people into freedom struggle
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6. a) The cabinet consists of many senior ministers who hold important portfolios such as defence, home affairs, education etc. The council of ministers usually consists of about 60 to 70 ministers of the government

 - b) Individual ministerial responsibility refers to the convention that a minister is responsible to Parliament for the actions of their department. Collective responsibility requires each minister to support each Government decision.