

FIITJEE

ICSE PART TEST – II

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:**
Q3. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 4 Marks
Q4. (a) 4 Marks, (b) 3 Marks
4. **Section – B:**
Q5. (a) 3 Marks, (b) 3 Marks, (c) 4 Marks
Q6. (a) 1 Marks, (b) 1 Marks, (c) 1 Marks, (d) 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) State one point of distinction between a district judge and a sessions judge. [1]
(b) What is meant by Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court? [1]
(c) Name any two Writs [1]
(d) Name the highest Civil Court in a District. [1]
(e) What is meant by the term 'Judicial Review' of the High Court ? [1]
(f) What is meant by Lok Adalat ? [1]
2. (a) How is the Supreme Court a Court of Record? [2]
(b) Name the nationalist who said, 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. State any one of his contributions to the National Movement. [2]

PART – II

SECTION A (CIVICS)

3. (a) What are the qualifications of the judges of the Supreme Court ? [3]
(b) Explain the cases in which the Supreme Court enjoys Original Jurisdiction? [4]
4. (a) Explain With reference to the powers and functions of the High Court; briefly explain the meaning and scope of its Appellate Jurisdiction. [4]
(b) Any three ways by which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. [3]

SECTION B (HISTORY)

5. (a) State three provisions of the Gandhi- Irwin pact as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
(b) Any three causes for the launch of Non Cooperation Movement. [3]
(c) Mention any four clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]
6. With reference to the Picture, answer the following questions.



- (a) Identify the leader given in the picture. [1]
- (b) Name the Military Organisation that he formed. [1]
State any one objective of the Political party that he founded. [1]
- (c) Mention any three objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed. [3]

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) The district judge decides civil cases related to land, property, money, transactions, arbitration, guardianships, marriage, divorce and will. The sessions judge decides Criminal cases like theft, dacoity, murders, pick pocketing etc.
(b) appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court means an appeal lies to the supreme court from any judgement or final order of a high court in the country.
(c) Habeus corpus , Mandamus
(d) The court of the district judges is the highest civil court in a district.
(e) The High Court has the power to exercise Judicial Review and judge the validity of law. If any law, executive order of any ordinance passed by the state legislature or any authority infringes the fundamental rights or contravenes any provision of the constitution the High court can declares it null and void.
(f) A Lok Adalat means "People's Court". It encourages the settlement of disputes through compromise

2. (a) (i) The Judgements and Orders of the Supreme Court are preserved as a record and can be produced in any court as precedents.
(ii) If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish him and no authority can deprive the court of this right.

(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
(i) Tilak was one of the most prominent leaders of the extremists who taught people to rely on their own strength. He instilled among the people love and pride for the country. He was an agitator and a patriot.

Part II (30 marks) Section A

3. (a) Qualification of the Judges of the Supreme Court:
He or she must be a citizen of India.
He or she should have been, for at least ten years, an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession.
He or she should have worked as a Judge of a High Court continuously for at least five years.
He or she should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

(b) Original Jurisdiction means the authority and power of the Supreme Court to hear a case in the first instance directly. The original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the following cases:
Interpretation of the Constitution in case of a dispute between the Union Government and one or more States.
Interpretation of the Constitution in case of dispute between two or more States interests, relating to some justiciable right,
The Supreme Court has the exclusive jurisdiction to determine the Constitutional Validity of the Union laws. Such cases are debated by a majority of the full Constitutional Bench of seven Judges.

4. (a) Appellate Jurisdiction means that the High Court has power to accept appeals against the decision of District Court in civil as well as criminal matters. The High Court hears the appeal in the following cases:

Against the judgement of Assistant Sessions Judge, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate when the punishment exceeds four years.

Against the judgement of Assistant Sessions Judge, where the sentence of imprisonment to a convict exceeds seven years.

A sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court.

When an acquittal is granted by Sessions Judge in a State case, the State can take the appeal to the High Court.

(b) The independence of Judiciary (Supreme Court) has been ensured in our country in the following ways .

(i) The judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and such other judges may deem necessary. This ensures their independence.

(ii) The Judges possess high qualifications in law and have a long experience in this field. they are eminent jurists. This ensures their independence.

(iii) The removal of a judge, which is done through impeachment, has been made very difficult.

Impeachment is done by the Parliament on the basis of “proved misbehaviour or incapacity”. This requires simple majority of the total strength of both the Houses of the Parliament, and a 2/3rd majority of those present and voting in both Houses to pass a resolution of impeachment.

SECTION B (History)

5. (a) (i) Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the British Government imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress.
(ii) Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
(iii) To allow the Indians who lived near sea shore to manufacture and sell salt.

(b) In 1918, those peasants who had been facing the effects of famine and drought resorted to Satyagraha to have their demands fulfilled. In 1918-1919 Ahmedabad mill workers strike also received Gandhi's support. These movements of local character brought Gandhi closer to the life of the people. He would now think of challenging the total authority of the Government.

The Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 to curb the growing nationalist upsurge in the country as this act gave enormous power to the police to search a place and arrest any person they disapproved of without warrant.

During a protest meeting in Amritsar against Rowlatt Act, the military commander of Amritsar, General O'Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful and unarmed gathering in which 1200 people got killed and 300 got injured, which shocked Gandhiji and he decided to stop co-operation with the British Government at all levels.

(c) (i) Federal Government : It recommended a federal type of government for the whole of India.

(ii) Constituent Assembly : A Constituent Assembly consisting of 389 members – 292 members from provinces. 4 from the territories governed by Chief Commissioner and 93 from Indian Princely States would draft the Constitution of India.

(iii) Division of Provinces : There would be three groups of provinces.

(iv) Formation of Interim Government : An Interim Government at the Centre consisting of representatives of all communities would be installed on the basis of party between the representatives of the Hindus and the Muslims.

6. (a) (i) Subhas Chandra Bose.
(ii) Forward Bloc and Indian National Army (INA)

(b) To develop the economy on socialistic ideas.

- (c) (i) The basic aim of the INA was to overthrow the British Raj in colonial India.
- (ii) To establish Provisional Government of Free India.
- (iii) To take help from Japan Japanese Army and hoist Indian flag on Indian soil by overthrowing the British Raj.