

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 4

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One and a half hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

*Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory). A **total of three** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **one** out of two questions from Section A and **two** out of three questions from Section B.*

Part-I (Attempt all questions from this Part)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answer only.)

- (i) _____ lay down that there shall be Council of Minister with Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in discharge of his function.
- (a) Article 65 (b) Article 74 (c) Article 45 (d) Article 50
- (ii) The _____ is the chief policy making organ of the country.
- (a) Prime Minister (c) Cabinet
(b) High Court (d) Supreme Court
- (iii) The _____ enjoy advisory jurisdiction on the matters referred to the court for the legal advice by the President.
- (a) Supreme Court (c) Sub ordinate Court
(b) High Court (d) All of these
- (iv) _____ is the highest Criminal Court in District.
- (a) Session Court (c) Lok Adalats
(b) District Court (d) Sub Ordinate Court
- (v) _____ is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.
- (a) Vice President (c) Governor
(b) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice of India
- (vi) _____ formed the squad of street fighters who wore black uniform.
- (a) Hitler (c) Hindenburg
(b) Mussolini (d) Danzig
- (vii) Italy, Germany and _____ were the main power in the Triple Alliance.
- (a) Spain (c) Berlin
(b) Austria Hungry (d) Tokyo

- (viii) The _____ is the largest legislative organ of the UN.
- (a) The General Assembly (c) The International Court of Justice
 (b) The Security Council (d) The Secretariat
- (ix) The league of nation was established in _____ after the first World War.
- (a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1921
- (x) _____ is the country stood for dictatorship, war and imperialism.
- (a) Britain (b) France (c) Japan (d) USA

Part-II

Section-A (Attempt any one question from this Section)

Question 2.

The Supreme Court is the 'Apex Court' of the judicial system with the reference to the statement answer the following question:

- (i) How the judges of Supreme Court appointed?
- (ii) How many types of jurisdiction does Supreme Court of India enjoys? Name them.
- (iii) Explain writs of Quo Warranto, Mandamus and Habeas Carpus.
- (iv) Write any three qualification required to be a judge of Supreme Court.

Question 3.

Answer the following questions in regard to the below picture:



- (i) Identify the above picture and describe the same.
- (ii) Which kind of cases are solved by this methods?
- (iii) State any three advantages of the same process.
- (iv) State the meaning of the method used in above picture and how is its useful.

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 4.

With reference to the First World War and Second World war, answer the following questions:

- (i) When and why did the Second World War started ?
- (ii) What do you mean by Aggressive Nationalism?
- (iii) Name the two military alliances formed before the First World War. How did their formations make the First World War inevitable?
- (iv) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War.

Or

What was the Sarajevo Crisis?

Or

How the Sarajevo Crisis of the 1914 lead to the First World War ?

Question 5.

With reference to the organs of the United Nation, answer the following questions:

- (i) Write down the composition of General Assembly.
- (ii) Describe the UN emblem depicted on its flag.
- (iii) What are the major achievements of the UNICEF?
- (iv) Mention the functions of UNESCO in the field of education.

Question 6.

With reference to UN Agencies and Non-Aligned Movements. Answer the following questions.

- (i) When was UNICEF established and where is the Headquarter located?
- (ii) Write any two functions of UNICEF for the welfare of children.
- (iii) What steps has the UNICEF taken to protect women's interest?
- (iv) Discuss the role of WHO in combating diseases.



Part-I

Answer 1.

- (i) (b) Article 74

Explanation :

Article 74 lay down that there shall be Council of Minister with Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in discharge of his function.

- (ii) (c) Cabinet

Explanation :

The Cabinet is the chief policy making organ of the country. It is the highest decision making authority in Indian politico administration system.

- (iii) (a) Supreme Court

Explanation :

According to article act 143 of the Constitution,if it appears to the president that any question of law of public importance has arisen, he /she may refer to the Supreme Court.

- (iv) (a) Session Court

Explanation :

Session Court is the highest Criminal Court in district presided by Session Judge.

- (v) (a) Vice President

Explanation :

The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), thus primarily perform the function of the chairman of the Council of States.

- (vi) (b) Mussolini

Explanation :

Mussolini formed the sward of street fighters who wore black uniform, therefore they came to be known as Black Shirts.

- (vii) (b) Austria Hungry

Explanation :

Italy, Germany and Austria Hungry were the main power in the Triple Alliance,while England,France and Russia formed the Triple Entente.

(viii) (a) The General Assembly

Explanation :

The General Assembly is the largest legislative organs of the UN. It is the only organ that consists of all the members of UN.

(ix) (b) 1919

Explanation :

The league of Nation was established in 1919 with the aim of fostering peace among the nation.

(x) (c) Japan

Explanation :

Germany, Italy and Japan stood for dictatorship, war and imperialism on the other hands Britain, France and USA stood for peace and security.

Part-II

Section-A

Answer 2.

- (i) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his/her hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court in the States as President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.
- (ii) The Supreme Court in India has three types of jurisdictions-Original, Appellate and Advisory as provided in Articles 131, 133-136 and 143 respectively of the Indian Constitution.
- (iii) The writ of 'Quo Warranto' is generally issued against a person who has illegally or forcefully occupied a public office. It also questions the bonafides of the person holding such an office. If a person illegally occupies a post, this writ is generally issued against that person.

In Latin 'Mandamus' means 'we command'. The writ is issued when a petition is filed against any public official or unit who is not performing his/her/its duty. In such cases the higher court can command the lower court to perform its duty.

Habeas Corpus: Habeas Corpus is a latin term which mean 'you may have the body'. It provides a remedy for a person who has been unlawfully held in prison or in police custody. The writ can also be issued when a person has been detained by a private individual. The Supreme Court and High Court command the detain authority to bring the prisoner into court to explain why he is being held.

- (iv) The three qualifications required for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court are:
 1. The person should be a citizen of India; and
 2. He/she should have been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in success.
 3. He/she has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession.

Answer 3.

- (i) The above picture depicts Lok Adalat. 'Lok' stands for People and the word 'Adalat' means Court. Lok Adalat is a special kind of people's court in which disputes solved by direct talks between the litigant's.
- (ii) Civil cases, Matrimonial cases, MACT CASES and petty offence cases are mainly referred for lok adalats.

(iii) The advantages of Lok Adalats are:

1. They work in the spirit of compromise and understanding which makes both parties feel satisfied.
2. They deliver inexpensive and fast justice.
3. They allow any person to move Lok Adalat by an application on a plain paper or by using the format available with Legal Services Authorities.

(iv) Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Usefulness of Lok Adalats:

1. The Lok Adalats is a forum used to bring justice to poor and underprivileged people of India.
2. It ensures that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

Section-B

Answer 4.

- (i) Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II. Over the next six years, the conflict would take more lives and destroy more land and property around the globe than any previous war.
- (ii) Aggressive nationalism was partly responsible for World War I. The love of one's country demanded the hatred of another country. European leaders' aggression towards other countries was supported by the increasing nationalism of the European nations.
- (iii) The two triple alliances formed before the First World War were:
 1. **Triple Alliance:** It had Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy as its members.
 2. **Triple Entente:** It has Britain, Russia and France as its members.

The conflicts within Europe and the conflicts over colonies mentioned earlier had begun to create a very tense situation in Europe from the last decade of the nineteenth century. European countries began to form themselves into opposing groups. They also started spending vast sums of money to increase the size of their armies and navies, to develop new and more deadly weapons, and to generally prepare themselves for war, Europe was gradually becoming a vast armed camp. France was defeated very badly in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. After this war, the German Chancellor, Bismarck adopted such a diplomatic foreign policy as to keep France isolated and prevented her from establishing friendly relations with any other European country. Britain as stated above was alarmed at the growing military power of Germany. As early as in 1879, Germany had concluded a secret military alliance with Austria-Hungary called the "Dual Alliance". It provided for mutual military assistance in case either country is attacked by France or Russia. Italy joined it later on in 1882. Thus, it was converted into 'Triple Alliance'. Britain, Russia and France formed the Triple Entente in 1907. Thus, Europe was divided into two hostile groups. The real aims of the countries which joined these alliances were the extension of their colonial possessions; an all-European war almost certainly would become a worldwide war.

- (iv) **Immediate cause:** Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated at Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia on June 28, 1914. The assassination was organised by a secret society called 'Black Hand' or 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single Serbian State.

Austria declared an ultimatum on Serbia on June 23 making eleven demands. Serbia accepted most of the demands except those that would have led to the loss of her sovereignty. Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. Russia started preparing for the war to support Serbia. On August 1, 1914 Germany declared war on Russia; and on August 3, on France. German troops marched into Belgium to press on to France on August 4 and on the same day Britain declared war on Germany.

Many other countries soon entered into the War. Japan declared war on Germany to capture German colonies in the far East. Turkey and Bulgaria joined on the side of Germany. Italy remained neutral for some time but joined the war against Germany in 1915 after breaking the Triple Alliance.

Answer 5.

- (i) The General Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairman of the six Main Committees. The five permanent members of the Security Council serve as Vice-Presidents, as well.
- (ii) On 20 October, 1947 the General Assembly adopted resolution 167 (II) on the United Nations Flag. **Description:** The official emblem of the United Nations in white, centered on a light blue background. The blue and white flag of the UN consists of the two olive branches encasing a picture of the world. The two olive branches represent peace and the map represents the countries of the world. The emblem therefore stands for peace between nations.
- (iii) **Major achievements of UNICEF:** The four-point programme against preventable diseases:
 1. Immunization,
 2. Oral dehydration,
 3. Advocating breast feeding,
 4. Monitoring growth. This has reduced diseases considerably.

UNICEF celebrated 1979 as the International Year of the Child for focusing people's attention on the rights of children. It has supported AIDS education and helps families of its victims. Health centers and maternity homes have been established. Poverty stricken, disabled, demented and victims of other emergencies are provided special protection.

With UNICEF's efforts a world summit for children was held at UN headquarters attended by representatives of 150 countries. Thus, along with other UN agencies UNICEF has achieved considerable success in achieving its goals, but there is still a lot more to be done.

- (iv) **Functions in the field of Education:**
 1. To raise education standards throughout the world—specially for women and girls, who in turn will educate their children.
 2. To make primary education compulsory for the removal of illiteracy.
 3. Spread of knowledge by training teachers, educational planners, administrators, to encourage local building programmes and equipment of schools. To provide grants and fellowships to teachers and scholars, organise library systems and promote international understanding through education.
 4. To guide and expand education to enable the developing countries to take their own development in hand more effectively.

Answer 6.

- (i) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is a United Nations program. Its headquarter is in New York City. It was established on 11th December, 1946.

- (ii) The two functions of UNICEF are as follow:
 1. UNICEF's activities include providing immunizations and disease prevention, administering treatment for children and mothers with HIV, enhancing childhood and maternal nutrition
 2. It helps in improving sanitation, promoting education, and providing emergency relief in response to disasters.
- (iii) Women's development is also one of the aims of UNICEF. It provides facilities for pregnant mothers. A number of maternity homes have been opened. It takes care of the interest of women and has extended support to various conventions for the suppression of traffic in women and children, crime prevention and child labour. It protects rights of children.
- (iv) WHO or World Health Organisation performs three vital roles in combating diseases which are as follows:
 1. To fight against diseases throughout the world and to prevent their spread at the source.
 2. It has launched a programme along with UNICEF to immunize children against six major diseases like measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.
 3. To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical production such as drugs, medicines and vaccines.

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