

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL WORLI
FINAL EXAMINATION- 2017
HISTORY – CIVICS

STD: IX
Date: 16.02.17

Marks: 80
Time: 2 Hrs

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers. Attempt all questions from Part I (compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of the three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.

COMPULSORY SECTION

PART I

Attempt all Questions

CIVICS

- QI {10}
- a. What is the source of income of the Zilla Parishad?
 - b. Which areas do the Nagar Panchayats serve?
 - c. Who are the members of the Gram Sabha?
 - d. Name the panchayat found only in some states. Mention its functions.
 - e. How is the secretary of the Gram Panchayat appointed and by whom?
 - f. What does the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 aim at?
 - g. How are the members of the General Council elected?
 - h. What are 'Metropolitan cities'?
 - i. What is the duty of the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Committee?

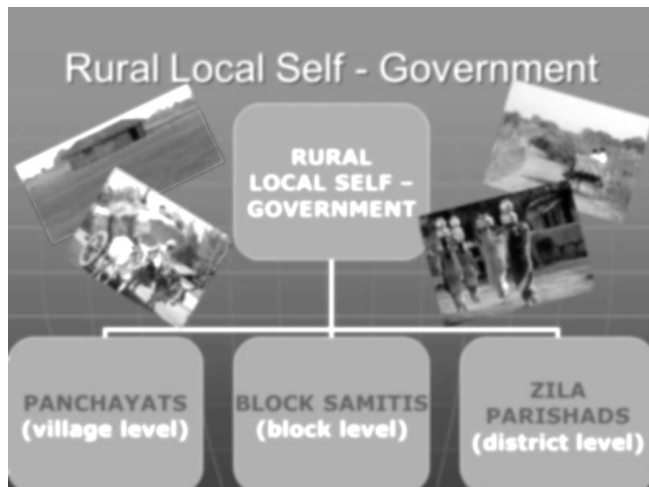
HISTORY SECTION

- QII {20}
- a. List the two sections of the Guru Granth Sahib and mention its contents.
 - b. How can you conclude that there were two Mughal rulers who were patrons of Christian art?
 - c. Which was the famous book written by Thomas More? What does it describe?
 - d. How did the development of scientific outlook contribute to the progress of human civilization?
 - e. Define Reformation. Who was the main target of this movement?
 - f. Why did the Diet order Luther to be outlawed and his writings to be burnt?
 - g. What is Mercantilism? How does it help the economy?
 - h. How did the colonial empire help in the cause of the Industrial Revolution?
 - i. Explain the division of the capitalist society according to Karl Marx.
 - j. What did Hazrat Nizamuddin preach to his followers?

PART II – SECTION – A
CIVICS

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

QIII With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: {10}



- a. Besides being an Indian citizen of a given age, what are the additional qualifications required for the elections to the local bodies? (3)
- b. Mention any **three** functions of the Panchayat Samiti. (3)
- c. What is the composition of members of the Gram Panchayat? (4)

QIV With reference to the **Municipal Corporation** answer the following questions: {10}

- a. Write in brief about the election process of the Municipal Corporation. (3)
- b. State any **three** optional functions of the Municipal Corporation. (3)
- c. List any four Discretionary Functions of the Municipal Corporation. (4)

QV With reference to the **Municipal Committee** answer the following: {10}

- a. Write briefly about the General Body of the Municipal Committee and its term. (3)
- b. List the **three** differences between the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Committee. (3)
- c. Mention any **four** functions of the Deputy Commissioner. (4)

SECTION – B
HISTORY SECTION {30}
(Attempt any three questions from this section)

- QVI “The Renaissance had a great impact on all the aspects of life – art, literature, philosophy, science, religion etc.” With reference to this statement answer the following questions: {10}
- a. List some of the outstanding sculptors of the Renaissance period and mention their contribution. (3)
 - b. Which theory did Copernicus formulate? What did his Heliocentric theory state about our planet? (3)
 - c. ‘Da Vinci’s interest ranged far beyond fine arts’. Justify the statement using the following reference points:
 1. Range of subjects he studied.
 2. His fascination with nature (4)
- QVII “The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era.” With reference to this statement, answer the following questions: {10}
- a. Why was there discontent among the scholars with the movements against the Church? (3)
 - b. What was the role of the Council of Trent in Counter Reformation? (3)
 - c. How did King Henry VIII treat the Pope and the church? (4)
- QVIII “The Industrial Revolution, which took place from the 18th to 19th centuries, was a period during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban.” With reference to this statement, answer the following: {10}
- a. Meaning and principles of Socialism. (3)
 - b. Effects of Mass Production. (3)
 - c. The Chartist Movement and its causes. (4)
- QIX “By the time the Mughal rule was established in India, the religious milieu of India was deeply influenced by the growth of Bhakti propagated by saints in different areas and by the Sufi Pirs in different parts of India.” With reference to this statement answer the following questions: {10}

- a. Write in brief about the architectural aspect of the Ajmer Sharief Dargah. (the main attraction of the shrine and the main gate of the shrine) (3)
- b. 'There was a fusion of cultures in the field of architecture'. With close reference to the given statement give a detailed account of the distinctive features of the Indo – Islamic architecture. (3)
- c. Mention any four doctrines of Sufism. (4)

QX With reference to the picture given below answer the following questions: {10}



- a. Identify the ruler. List any two monuments built by this ruler?
Mention the company that established its stronghold during his reign. Name any two trading outposts of this company. (3)
- b. What was the head of the revenue and the military department called during the Mughal reign? What were their duties? (3)
- c. Mention any four social reforms introduced by Akbar. (4)

ANSWERS

QI

{1 mk each}

- a. The Zilla Parishad gets most of its income in the form of grants in aid sanctioned by the state government towards the rural development of the state.
- b. The Nagar Panchayats serve areas that are in the process of changing from a rural area to an urban area.
- c. All adult men and women in the village registered as voters are members of the Gram Sabha.
- d. The Nyaya Panchayat exists only in some states and performs judicial functions.
- e. Secretary – a salaried employee appointed by the State authorities through District Administration.
- f. It provides every rural household 100 days of work in a year which involves unskilled manual work.
- g. The members of the Corporation are elected in the same way as members of the Legislative Assembly. (Universal Adult Franchise through secret ballot)
- h. Bigger cities with a population of more than 40 lakh are known as metropolitan cities.
- i. There are three wings – General Body , Chairman / President, Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary. (any 2)
- j. The chief executive officer looks after the administrative wing of the Municipal Committee.

QII

{2 mks each}

- a. It was divided into two sections:
 - Introductory section composed by Guru Nanak.
 - Compositions of Sikhs gurus, followed by those of other saints and mystics, collected according to the chronology of ragas or musical settings.
- b. Akbar possessed the painting of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Jahangir had an album of miniatures that had paintings with Christian themes.
- c. Thomas More wrote 'Utopia' describing an imaginary island in America where the rich did not exploit the poor. There, the society had no blind faith and it did not believe in useless wars.
- d. Renaissance contributed to the development of the scientific attitude and encouraged the people to accept the things only if they appealed to reason. This scientific outlook gave a setback to blind faith and encouraged new discoveries and invention which greatly contributed to the progress of human civilization.
- e. The Reformation is the name given to a group of religious movements of the sixteenth century launched by the Christians against the various drawbacks of the Church and the objectionable practices of the clergymen. The main target of these movements was the Pope.
- f. Luther wrote 95 theses on the power of indulgences and nailed it to the door of the All Saints Church. The theses explained why he found the sale of indulgences objectionable. The Pope reacted by excommunicating him and declared that his books should be burnt.
- g. Mercantilism refers to a collection of economic maxims of strict practical utility aimed at maintaining a favorable balance of trade by discouraging imports and encouraging exports.
- h. From England's colonies she could get raw material at cheaper rates for her factories. These colonies also served as markets for the British manufactured goods.

- i. – the working class which produces all value & the owning and employment class which without producing anything exploits the value or profits.
- j. He stressed love as a means of realizing God. For his vision of the world was marked by a highly evolved sense of secularity and kindness.

QIII

- a. The qualifications are: (3)
 - He must be a registered voter, in the case of Panchayats, member of the Gram Sabha in the constituency.
 - He should not be a convict or have been disqualified by a law of the parliament or an undischarged insolvent.
 - He should not hold any office of profit under the Government.
- b. The three functions are: (any 3)
 - To supervise and coordinate the working of the Gram Panchayats.
 - To conduct higher education (higher secondary level and above) for a group of villages or at block level.
 - To provide hospital and health services with various facilities at community block level.
 - To provide drinking water and execute other community development programmes.
- c. Number of members of the Panchayat is fixed by the state. The membership of a Village Panchayat is between 5 to 31. In most of the States a Village Panchayat has 5 to 9 members. One third of the seats of the Panchayat are reserved for women. Seats are also reserved for Schedule Castes / Tribes in proportion to their population in the village. The members are elected on the principle of Adult Franchise.

(4)

QIV

- a. The members of the Corporation are elected in the same way as members of the Legislative Assembly. However instead of Constituency, municipal areas are known as Wards. The elections are held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise through secret ballot. The number of representatives depends on the population of the city. (3)
- b. The three optional functional are: (3)
 - Construction and maintenance of public parks, libraries, museums, theatre, akharas, picninc resorts etc.
 - Establishing and maintaining childrens homes, orphanages, old – age homes, night shelters and rest houses.
 - Undertaking welfare schemes, organizing fares functions, melas.
 - Beautification of city.
- c. The Discretionary or Optional Function include
 1. Public housing through housing boards.
 2. Construction and maintenance of public parks, libraries, museums, theatre, akharas, picnic, resorts etc.

3. Establishing and maintaining children's, homes, orphanages, old – age homes, night shelters and rest houses.
4. Undertaking welfare scheme organizing fares, functions, melas.
5. Beautification of city. (4)

QV

- a. **General Body of the Municipal Committee:** the members of the general body of the municipal committee are called councilors. They are elected from municipal wards. The number depends on the population of the city.

Term: According to the new Nagarpalika Act all rural and urban local self – government bodies have a uniform term of 5 years in all states. (3)

- b. The three differences are: (3)

Municipal Corporation	Municipal Committee
1. These are meant for big cities.	1 These are meant for smaller cities.
2. The head of the corporation is known as Mayor	2 The head of a Municipal Committee is known as Chairperson/President.
3. It has more powers and more sources of revenue.	3 It has comparatively less powers and fewer sources of revenue.
4. It deals with the State government directly.	4 It deals with the State government through the District Administration.

- c. The four functions are:
- Maintenance of Updating of land record.
 - Law and order.
 - Provision of civic amenities and execution of public works.
 - Implementation of policies and programmes in respect of Panchayati Raj institutions.

(4)

QVI

- a. Some of the outstanding sculptors of the Renaissance period are:
- The first great sculptor of Renaissance was Donatello (1386 – 1466), who made the bronze statue of David, triumphant over the body of the slain Goliath.
 - The famous sculptor in Italy was Lorenzo Ghiberti. He worked for 20 years to make two pairs of bronze doors for the Baptistery at Florence.
 - Michelangelo made a statue in Rome called 'Pietà' showing Mother Mary in a seated posture carrying the body of Jesus across her chest, the huge statues of David in Florence and the statue of Moses were also made by Michelangelo. (3)

- b. Copernicus formulated a model of the universe that placed the sun rather than the earth at the centre of the universe.

Copernicus Heliocentric theory on the earth:

- The centre of the earth is not the centre of the universe, but only of gravity and of the lunar sphere.

- The earth has more than one motion, turning on its axis and moving in a spherical orbit around the sun. (3)

c. He studied nature, mechanics, anatomy, physics, architecture and weaponry. He saw science and art as complementary rather than distinct disciplines, and thought that ideas formulated in one realm could, and should, inform the other. He spent a great deal of time immersing himself in nature, testing scientific laws, dissecting bodies (human and animal) and thinking and writing about his observations. At some point in the early 1490's, Da Vinci began filling notebooks related to four broad themes – painting, architecture, mechanics and human anatomy – creating thousands of pages of neatly drawn illustrations.

(4)

QVII

a) Anti – Church movements began in Europe in the middle ages. These movements directed their attacks on the wrong doings of the church. John Wycliffe, an English priest and Oxford professor, criticized the worldliness of the Church and some of its practices. He laid emphasis on the Bible as the sole guide for salvation. The Church ordered his expulsion from the Oxford University where he was teaching. This created dissatisfaction among the scholars.

(3)

b) The Council made a number of changes in the Catholic Church. It expanded its doctrines in the light of the changed attitudes of the times. It condemned leading an irresponsible religious life by the clergy. Books which were considered to have had ideas against the Catholic teachings were banned. The Pope was regarded as the head of the Catholic Church and the final interpreter of the Christian doctrine.

(3)

c) King Henry VIII of England hardly cared for the Pope. He got the Church lands and in 1536 passed an Act for the dissolution of monasteries, whereby small monasteries with an income of less than 200 pounds a year were closed and their buildings, land and money taken by the Crown. By another Act of 1539, larger monasteries were closed. The monasteries were a reminder of the power of the Catholic Church. Besides the monasteries were the wealthiest institutions in the country.

(4)

QVIII

a. Socialism is defined as an economic system in which the means of production are owned not by private individuals but by the community in order that all may share more fairly in the wealth produced.

Firstly its opposed to private capitalism

Secondly, socialism is the voice of all workers and the working class.

Thirdly, socialism demands a just distribution of wealth.

(3)

b. Mass production destroyed the domestic system of production. The growth of industries and the use of huge machines gave rise to factories. The people of villages shifted to towns for employment in the factories. This in turn led to the growth of new towns in England such as Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds. It made modern civilization essentially urban in character.

(3)

- c. Between 1836 and 1848, the condition of the labour in Britain was very bad. They had to face many hardships and wanted social and political equality. Their leaders put up their demands before the Parliament in the form of a charter.

Its causes produced sharp class divisions among capitalists and workers which gave rise to socialism. The socialists, therefore, wanted to set up a society free of exploitation and class division. They proposed that this be achieved through social control of means of production and distribution. (4)

QIX

- a. The main attraction of the shrine is the mausoleum containing the tomb of the saint. The dargah has many other attractive buildings, tombs and courtyards, some of which are specimens of the Mughal architecture and were erected during the Mughal period.

The main gate to the shrine is the Nizam Gate, followed by the Shahjahani Gate, erected by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. In turn it is followed by the Bulund Darwaza, upon which is hoisted the urs flag, marking the beginning of the rituals associated with the saints death anniversary.

(3)

- b. In the sphere of decoration, the Turks avoided representation of human and animal figures in the buildings. Instead, they used geometrical and floral designs, combining them with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the Holy Quaran. They also borrowed Indian motifs like swastika, bell, lotus etc. For instance the decorative device found in all the buildings of Firoz Shah Tughlaq is the lotus.

The mughal traditions influenced the palaces and forts of many provincial and local kingdoms. For example, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, was built on the arch and dome principle of the Islamic architecture and incorporated some features of the Mughal traditions of architecture.

(3)

- c. The main doctrines of Sufism are: {any 4} (4)
- Fundamental unity of all religions.
 - One can reach God through personal devotion and not through empty rituals.
 - Individual soul is the manifestation of the supreme God and human soul would finally merge with it.
 - Equality and brotherhood of all human beings irrespective of caste, colour, creed and religion.
 - Inner purity and self – discipline are essential for gaining the knowledge of God.

QX

- a. The ruler is Shah Jahan. The monuments are Taj Mahal, Jama MAsjid, Red Fort
It was during Shah Jahan's reign that the Portuguese became very strong and the Dutch East India Company established in 1602, set up trading outposts at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cochin, Patna, Agra and Negapatnam. (3)

- b. The head of the revenue department was the wazir, known as the diwan or diwan – I – ala. The diwan was responsible for all income and expenditure.

The head of the military department was called the mir bakhshi. The mir bakhshi was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire. (3)

c. The four social reforms were:

- Akbar issued orders to the kotwals to check the forcible practice of Sati or the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband. However, the women who committed Sati of their own free will were allowed to do so.
- Akbar legalized widow remarriage.
- Akbar was against anyone having more than one wife unless the first wife could not bear children.
- Akbar raised the age of marriage of 14 for girls and 16 for boys. (4)