GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

PRELIM EXAMINATION - 2020

*HISTORY - CIVICS*

Std : X Marks: 80

Date: //20 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**

Question 1 (10)

1. Which is the highest court of the district?
2. State any two pending disputes where the Permanent Lok Adalat has been set up to settle cases.
3. What is the Composition of the Supreme Court?
4. Define Original Jurisdiction.
5. When can the President have an opinion in the appointment of the Prime Minister?
6. What is the responsibility of Cabinet while a bill is been introduced?
7. Mention the categories of Ministers consisting in the Council.
8. What are ‘Unstarred Questions’?
9. What are the two names given to the Rajya Sabha?
10. When can an Ordinance be promulgated?

PTO

Question 2 (20)

1. What did the delegates at the Bandung conference condemn?
2. Mention the two crucial mistakes do ne by Japan at the Pearl Harbour.
3. What were the provisions stated in the Imam Commission of 1852?
4. ‘The socio – religious reformers felt that the path to progress lay in the acceptance of the best of the East and the West.’ Justify the statement.
5. What were its aims of the Indian Association established by Surendranth Banerjee in 1876?
6. ‘Tilak’s entry in the Indian political scene was marked by a shift from petitions to demand for political rights.’ Give Reasons to support your answer.
7. What was Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan’s belief about the Hindus? Why did he ask the educated Muslims to support the British?
8. Why did Gandhiji and the other leaders call for complete independence in 1942?
9. What did the League have to accept according to the Mountbatten Plan?
10. How did rivalries between nations culminate in the occurrence of the First World War?

**PART II – SECTION – A**

**CIVICS**

**(Attempt any two questions from this section)**

QIII   With reference to the High Courts and Supreme Courts in India, answer the following questions:

1. What is the responsibility of the District Judge? (3)
2. Enumerate the purposes served by the Lok Adalats? (3)
3. With reference to the High Courts in India, state the cases solved by Original Jurisdiction. (4)

QIV    “The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial court and the final court of appeal under the [Constitution of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India).” With reference to the above statement, answer the following questions:

1. According to the Appellate Jurisdiction, when is the certificate of the High Court not required in a case? (3)
2. What are the implications which state that the Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution? (3)
3. ‘The Supreme Court is the interpreter of the Constitution and its decision is final.’ Give reasons to support the statement. (4)

PTO

QV     With reference to the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, answer the following:

a. The Second Category of Ministers. (3)

b. Presidents Special Address. (3)

c. Principles of Collective Responsibility. (4)

**SECTION – B**

**HISTORY SECTION {30}**

**(Attempt any three questions from this section)**

QVI With reference to the, Non Aligned Movement, answer the following questions:

a. What does the tern Non Alignment mean? (3)

b. ‘Nehru was against the philosophy advocated by the two power blocs.’ Justify the statement. (3)

c. Other than Mutual non – aggression; what are the principles of the Panchsheel? (4)

QVII With reference to The Rise of Dictatorship and The Second World War, answer the following:

a. Resurgence of Militant Nationalism according to Nazism. (3)

b. Ideologies of the Capitalist Bloc (3)

b. Reasons for Hitler’s invasion of Poland. (4)

QVIII ‘Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897.’With reference to this statement answer the following questions:

a. Enumerate the objectives of the Forward Bloc. (3)

b. What happened after Bose took charge of the Indian National Army and became its supreme commander in 1943? (3)

c. Mention any four objectives of the INA. (4)

QIX With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement, answer the following:

a. The Three – point programme formed by the Khalafatists. (3)

b. Impact of the Non – cooperation in becoming a Mass Movement. (3)

c. Reaction to the Simon Commission. (4)

PTO

QX With reference to the picture given below, answer the questions that follow:



a. Identify the reformer in the above picture. Why was he called as the Father of Indian Nationalism? (4)

b. Why was the Vernacular Press Act repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882? (3)

c. ‘The British economic policies were against the interests of Indian trade and industry.’ Give reasons to support your answer. (3)

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