GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

TERMINAL EXAMINATION - 2019

*HISTORY - CIVICS*

Std : X Marks: 80

Date: 24/9/19 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. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected?
2. What will Mr. Sam do if he is already a member of the State legislature and is elected to the Parliament?
3. Define ‘Adjournment of the House’.
4. How is the Deputy Chairman elected?
5. Which motion can only be passed in the Lok Sabha?
6. To who does the Vice – President communicates if the President submits his resignation letter?
7. What does the annual budget contain?
8. There is a financial emergency in the country, what can Mr. Kovind do in his realm to the salaries of the government officials?
9. Mention any one oath taken by the Vice - President on taking the oath before the President.
10. What are the executive powers headed by the President?

Question 2 (20)

1. What changes were made by the British to desist the Indian soldiers from rising against the British?
2. Name the four associations started by Raja Rammohan Roy that served as a base for the formation of the Congress.
3. How did Gopal Krishna Gokhale play a major role in Gandhiji’s political life?
4. Why were the group of leaders in the second phase called the Assertive Nationalist?
5. How did Lord Mayo in 1871 try to create a rift between the Hindus in the field of education?
6. What did the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement involve?
7. What did the Cripps Mission of 1942 state about the Constituent Assembly?
8. Why was the Wavell Plan rejected by the Muslim League?
9. Which treaty was signed on June 28 1919? Why was this treaty designed?
10. According to the Indian Independence Act of 1947, what was decided for the Governor – Generals for each Dominion?

**PART II – SECTION – A**

**CIVICS**

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

QIII    “The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office in India, after the [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India)”, with reference to this answer the following questions:

a.    What is the procedure of the election process of the Vice – President?      (3)

b.    Mention any three situations wherein the Vice - President of India takes over the office of the President.                                                                  (3)

c.     What are the powers that the Vice – President enjoy?                                (4)

QIV    “There are some fixed Duties & powers of the President of India which he has to execute for the welfare of the country.” With reference to the above statement, answer the questions that follow:

a.    In what cases can the President go against the judicial setup of our country?         (3)

b.    Mention any three Diplomatic Powers of the President                               (3)

c.   Enumerate the power of the President’s duration in a National or General Emergency.         (4)

QV     With reference to the Powers and Functions of the RajyaSabha and the LokSabha, answer the questions that follow:

a.     What is an Adjournment Motion? When were the Adjournment Motions allowed in the past?                                                                                                (3)

b.     What are the Administrative Functions of the Speaker?                             (3)

c.     Other than the deadlock between the two houses, mention the special powers enjoyed by the LokSabha in comparison to the Rajya Sabha. (4)

**SECTION – B**

**HISTORY SECTION {30}**

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

QVI With reference to the first War of Independence and the Growth of Nationalism, answer the following questions:

1. Why did the Indian princes become junior partners or agents of the British Crown? (3)
2. How did taxing religious places hurt the sentiments of the Indians during 1850’s? (3)
3. Discuss in detail the Policy of Racial Discrimination that was done to the Indians during 18th century? (4)

QVII With reference to the First and the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following:

1. Governmental Issues criticised by the Gokhale.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai as a social reformer.
3. Impact of the Swadeshi and Boycott on the Anti – Partition Movement.

QVIII ‘Gandhiji returned to India in January 1915 and spent the next four years in studding the Indian situations.’With reference to this statement answer the following questions:

1. How did the Non – Cooperation movement transform the Congress into a revolutionary one? (3)
2. ‘The Civil Disobedience Movement popularised new methods of propaganda.’ Justify the statement. (3)
3. According to the Gandhi – Irwin Pact, what points did the British government promise to agree to the Congress? (any 4) (4)

QIX With reference to the Quit India Movement and the Forward Bloc, answer the following questions:

1. What were the objectives of the Forward Bloc? (4)

b. How did the Quit India movement strengthened the Congress Socialist Party? (3)

1. Why did the Congress reject the proposal of the Cripps Mission in 1942? (4)

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



a. What does the above picture depict? Name the organization and the aim behind the assassination. (3)

b. Mention the three aims and objectives in relation to the League of Nations. (3)

c. ‘Military strength became synonymous with national prestige and every country began to increase her military power.’ Justify the statement giving examples to support your answer. (4)

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GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

TERMINAL EXAMINATION - 2019

*HISTORY - CIVICS*

Std : X Marks: 80

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**ANSWERS**

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**Civics**

Question 1

a. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India. 165

b. He has to vacate his seat in the State legislature or vice versa. 166

c. Adjournment of the House means suspension of the sitting of the House by the Speaker. 168

d. The Rajya Sabha elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.171

e. Motions of No – confidence against the government can only be passed in the Lok Sabha. 174

f. The resignation will be communicated by the Vice – President to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. 181

g. The annual budget contains the estimates of income and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming year. 183

h. The President can reduce the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons, including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.186

i. Oath of office:

* Bear true faith and allegiance to Constitution of India and
* Faithfully discharge his duties. 187

j) The President is the Head of the State and the supreme commander of the Defence Forces of India. 179

**Question 2**

a. The **sophisticated** weapons and ammunition were never placed under the **charge of Indians**. All Indian **artillery units**, with the exceptions of a few mountain units were **disbanded**. 19

b. The Bengal British Indian Society, British Indian Association, East India Association, London Indian Society and Indian Association. (any 4) 28

c. Gokhale went to **South Africa** where he helped Gandhiji in his fight against **racial discrimination.** The credit of **persuading** Gandhiji to return to India and join Indian **public life** also goes to Gokhale.

d. Because they had a **different outlook** that advocated **active resistance** to British imperialism. They **condemned** the British rule in India and held it **responsible** for the country’s downfall.

e. In 1871 Lord Mayo’s government **adopted** a resolution which made **Urdu a medium** of instruction for Muslims in primary and secondary **schools** and **increased government** **aid** to educational institutions run by the Muslims.

f. The Civil Disobedience Movement involved:

* Defiance of Salt Laws.
* Boycott of liquor
* Boycott of foreign cloth and goods
* Non payment of taxes and revenues.

g) A Constituent Assembly would be **set** up. It would consist of the members elected by the **Lower House** of the Indian Legislature and the representatives of the **Princely States** nominated by their rulers. It would be set up to draft a **new Constitution.**

h) The plan was rejected by the Muslim League because it fell short of its demand for Pakistan. The Congress rejected it as the Plan did not accept the total independence of India from the foreign rule. 98

i) **The Treaty of Versailles** was signed in 1919. The treaty was designed to prevent **Germany** from going to **war** again. 113

j) There would be a Governor – General who would be **appointed** by the British king on the **advice** of the Cabinet of the concerned **Dominion**. This arrangement would work till the **framing** of the Constitution. 104

**PART II – SECTION – A**

**CIVICS**

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

QIII

a. An **Electoral Collage** consisting of the **members** of both **Houses of Parliamen**t elects the Vice – President. The elections are held in accordance with the system of **proportional representation** by means of the **single transferable vote**. The voting at such an election is by **secret ballot**. 186

b. The Vice – President takes over the office of the President under the following situations:

* Death of the President.
* Resignation of the President
* Removal of the President
* When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause. 187

c. The Vice – President of the Indian Union acts as the **ex – officio** Chairman of the **Rajya Sabha**. In this capacity he **regulates debates** and proceedings of the House and decides the **order of Speeches.** He decides the **admissibility** of the **resolution** or of questions. He may **suspend** or adjourn the business of the House in case of **grave disorder**. He **issues directions** to the chairmen of various committees in all **matters relating to their working**. 187

QIV

1. This can happen in case:

* In all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial.
* In all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to Union and Concurrent List.
* In all cases where there is a death sentence. 184

b. The Diplomatic Powers of the President are:

* The President has the power of appointing Indian Ambassadors to other countries.
* He receives ambassadors, High Commissioners and diplomatic envoys from foreign nations.
* All treaties and international agreements are concluded in the name of the President.
* The President represents India in International Conferences. 182

c. Every proclamation of Emergency must be **approved** by both the Houses of Parliament within one month by a **special majority** (i.e. by a majority of the **total** membership of the House and a **majority** of not less than two – thirds of the members present and **voting**). It cannot remain in operation for more than **six** months at a time. At the end of six months it has to be **renewed** by Parliament by a special majority else it **lapses**. If the Lok Sabha passes a resolution **disapproving** the Emergency, the President has to **revoke** the Proclamation. 185

QV

a. Motions for adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of **omission** and **commission** of the Ministers. The following are some of the occasions on which Adjournment Motions are allowed in the past

* Death of several persons due to the consumption of unlicensed liquor.
* Killing of a senior IPS Officer in a place of worship etc. 173

b. The Administrative Functions of the Speaker are:

* The Speaker receives all petitions and documents in the House.
* He communicates the decisions of the House to the concerned authorities.
* He regulates the admission of visitors and Press correspondents to the galleries of the House. 169

c. The Lok Sabha has special powers which make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

* Motions of **No – Confidence** against the government can only be **introduced and passed** in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a **majority vote,** the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers **resign collectively**. The Rajya Sabha has **no power** over such a motion and hence no real power over the **executive**.
* **Money bills** can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and upon being passed, are sent to the Rajya Sabha, where it can be d**eliberate**d on for up to 14 days.

**SECTION – B**

**HISTORY SECTION {30}**

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

QVI

a. The policy of annexation and the **Doctrine of Lapse** were abandoned. Some of the Indian princes had **remained loyal** to the British and had helped them in **suppressing the uprising.** Their loyalty was **rewarded** with the announcement that their **right to adopt heirs** would be respected and the **integrity** of their territories guaranteed against **future annexation**. 19

b. Religious sentiments of the Indians were hurt by the official policy of **taxing** lands belongings **temples** and mosques. Such lands had been **exempted** from taxation by previous **Indian rulers.** The families dependent on these lands began to **propagate** that the British were trying to **undermine** the religious of India. 13

c. The British officers were **rude** and **arrogant** towards the Indians. They believed that they were **superior** to Indians and followed a policy of **contempt** towards the Indians. They **dubbed** the Muslim as cruel and **unfaithful**. Some Europeans officers’ **ill – treated** and **insulted** Indians. Such acts of unjust **discrimination** alienated the British from the Indians **masses**. 12

QVII

a. The issues were:

* Incurring huge expenditure on the British army.
* Adopting the policy of racial discrimination
* Imposing production tax on cotton. 40

b. Lalaji was associated with the **Arya Samaj** Movement. He was instrumental in the expansion of the **D.A.V. College** at Lahore in 1886. He opened **orphanages**, hospitals and **schools**. He set up **Servants of the Peoples** Society for the **welfare** of the downtrodden and **outcastes**. 54

c. The ideas of Swadeshi and Boycott born of the **popular** feelings in 1905 took shape and it was realised that Swadeshi and Boycott were **complementary** and one would not **succeed** without the other. Swadeshi and Boycott were used as **weapons** of political agitation and training in **self – sufficiency** for the attainment of Swaraj. British goods were **burnt** at public places and shops selling them were **picketed**. The spirit of Swadeshi spread to almost every **walk of life** – industries, education, culture, literature etc. 47

QVIII

a. It transformed the Indian National Congress from a **deliberative** assembly into a organisation for **action**. It became the **organiser** and **leader** of the masses in the national struggle. Thus the Congress became a **force to reckon with. 75**

**b. Prabhat Pheris** in which hundreds of and women went around singing **patriotic songs** in the early morning became popular in towns and villages. Handwritten Patrikas or **news – sheets** were issued in **large numbers**. Even children were organised into **Varnara Sena** and girls had their own separate **Manjari Sena** or the cat army. 80

c. The government agreed to : 79

* Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.
* Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence.
* Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
* Restore the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis.
* Permit the free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the seacoast.

QIX

a. The Objectives of the Forward Bloc were:

* Reorganisation of agriculture and industry on socialist lines.
* Abolition of the Zamindari system and
* Introduction of a new monetary and credit system. 93

b. The quit India movement strengthened the congress socialist party because of its **heroic** role in the **movement**. Its leader **Jai Prakash Narayan** became almost a **legendary figure**. The Party continued its **underground movement** till 1944 when it came to an **end**. 89

c. The Congress was **opposed** to the principle of non – accession of the **provinces**. Gandhiji **opposed** the Declaration and urged the Working Committee to **reject** it. Mahatma Gandhi described the Cripps proposal ‘a post – **dated cheque on a failing bank’**. The Congress wanted that all subjects including **Defence** should be **handled** over to the National Government. The Congress insisted on the **immediate formation** of a National Government with **full responsibility. 88**

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

a. **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** the heir to the throne of **Austria – Hungary** was assassinated at **Sarajevo**, the 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 nationalist** whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single **Serbian State.** 111

b. The aims and objectives were:

* All states were to refer their mutual disputes, if any, to the League of Nations for a peaceful settlement.
* The member – States were to take necessary action as directed by the League against any State which tried to disturb world peace and order.
* Apart from political functions, the League of Nations was supposed to promote cultural, social and economic cooperation among member – states. 115

c. Each nation thought about its **own national interests** and did **not care** for the interests of the other nations. For example, **France** wanted to get back its provinces of **Alsace and Lorraine** from Germany. Similarly, Italy wanted to get back the territory of **Trentino Trieste** form Austria and Balkan States like Serbia wanted that their fellow **nationals (Slavs)** who lived in other States should come together to form a greater **Balkan State.** These countries developed **expansionist policies** in the name of nationalism. 109

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Portion Tested

History

1. The First War of Independence 1857.
2. Growth of Nationalism
3. First phase of the Indian National Movement
4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement.
5. The Muslim League.
6. Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement.
7. Quit India Movement.
8. Forward Bloc and the INA
9. Independence and Partition of India
10. The first world war

Civics

1. The Union Parliament
2. The President and the Vice – President