

K.E. CARMEL C.M.I. SCHOOL, SARISHA

1st Terminal Examination 2021 – 22

Class: X

Subject- History & Civics

Full Marks-100

Time:2 hrs

Candidates are allowed an additional 15 min. for only reading the paper

*They must **NOT** start writing during this time*

*Attempt all the questions from **Part I**. A total of five questions are to be attempted from **Part II**.*

Two** out of **Three** questions from **Section A** and **Three** Out of **Five** questions from **Section B

The intended marks are given in brackets []

Part – 1 (30 Marks)

(Attempt all the questions)

Question 1

[1x10=10]

- a) From whom do the central and the state governments draw their authority?
- b) What happens if the no-confidence motion is passed in the Lok Sabha?
- c) What happens if the money bill is not returned by the Rajya Sabha?
- d) If the President does not agree with an ordinary bill, what happens to the bill?
- e) To whom does the President send his resignation?
- f) By what majority is an impeachment resolution passed?
- g) Who summons the joint sessions of the parliament?
- h) State the reason why the President cannot dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
- i) What type of judicial system exists in India?
- j) Under what provision can a non-member of parliament be made a minister?

Question 2

[2x10=20]

- a) Mention any two methods adopted by the British to expand their political power in India.
- b) Explain how the press led to the growth of nationalism in India in the 19th century.
- c) Mention the demands of the early nationalists that aimed at safeguarding civil liberties.
- d) Discuss the ideas of Bipin Chandra Pal on economic matters.
- e) Who started the magazine 'Young India'? Why did he start this magazine?
- f) Mention the objectives of the Muslim League.
- g) How did the people of India react to the appointment of Simon commission?
- h) Why was the Rowlatt Act enacted?
- i) What was the immediate objective of the Forward bloc?
- j) What was Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to INA's victories over the British?

Part – II (50 Marks)

Section-A

(Attempt any two questions)

Question 3

With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following terms:

- a) Which house is considered to be more powerful? State reason to justify your answer. [3]
- b) Mention four ways in which Lok Sabha exercises control over the council of ministers. [4]
- c) Mention the qualification which an individual should possess in order to be chosen a member of the Rajya Sabha. [3]

Question 4

With reference to the Union Executive, answer the following questions:

- a) Under what circumstances can the President of India use his discretionary powers? [3]
- b) State the effect of the national emergency. [3]
- c) What is the distinction between the 'cabinet' and 'council of ministers'? [4]

Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following;

- a) In what way is the Supreme court the guardian of Fundamental Rights? [3]
- b) How does the Supreme Court play a 'Court of Record'? [3]
- c) What is meant by Advisory and Revisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? [4]

Section-B

(Attempt any three questions)

Question 6

The First War of Independence was a culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context, enumerate the following causes:

- a) Military causes [4]
- b) Religious and social causes [3]
- c) Economic causes [3]

Question 7

With reference to the factors leading to the growth of nationalism, answer the following:

- a) Mention the contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy. [3]
- b) Mention the contribution of Jyotiba Phule. [3]
- c) When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded? What were the immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress? [4]

Question 8

With reference to the second phase of the Indian national movement (1905-1916), answer the following:

- a) What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the partition of Bengal? How did the nationalist interpret Lord Curzon's motives? [4]
- b) State basic beliefs and objectives of the assertive nationalist. [3]
- c) State the main difference between the early nationalists and the assertive nationalists. [3]

Question 9

With reference to the Cripps Mission and the Quit India Movement, answer the following:

- a) State the reason for the failure of the Cripps Mission. [3]
- b) Mention the Japanese threat to India's security as one of the main reasons that led to the passing of the Quit India Resolution. [4]
- c) What was the impact or significance of the Quit India Movement? [3]

Question 10

With reference to the picture given here, answer the following questions:



- a) Name the place where this memorial was built. Give a brief account of the disastrous event. [1+3]
- b) Which campaign or movement started after this movement? State the meaning and objectives of the movement. [3]
- c) Why did this movement get suspended? [3]

[Internal Assessment=20 marks]