

## Half Yearly Examination 2016-2017

Std. : X

Full Marks : 80

Subject : HISTORY / CIVICS

Time : 2 Hrs.+15min. Reading time

Attempt all 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.

### Part I (30 Marks) Attempt all questions.

#### Question 1

[1x10=10]

- Who administers the Oath of office to the President ?
- When can an ordinance be issued by the President ? Why is it considered a temporary measure ?
- How is the President and Vice-President of India elected ?
- Mention two occasions when president address both the houses of parliament ?
- What is meant by the term cabinet ?
- State the cabinet's role in the formulation of policies of the Government.
- By whom and on whose advice is the council of Ministers appointed ?
- Give the composition of the supreme court in India ?
- Who appoints the chief justice of supreme court and how ?
- Mention two ways in which the constitution ensures the independence of the judges of the supreme court from the control of Executive and Legislature ?

#### Question 2

[2x10=20]

- Explain the term 'Doctrine of Lapse' ? Name two ways by which the British expanded their territorial power in India ?
- What was Nana Sahib's main grievance against the British ? Under what pretext was Awadh annexed to the company's dominions ?
- What was the immediate cause of the First war of Independence ?
- What were the beliefs of the Early Nationalists ? (any 2)
- Mention two achievements of the Early Nationalists ?
- List any two International events that shattered the myth of European superiority ?
- Why was Simon commission appointed ? Why was Simon commission boycotted every where ?
- Mention two aims & objectives of UNO ?
- Mention two functions of UNESCO in the field of Education ?
- Name the permanent members of the Security council ?

**Part II (50 Marks)**

**Section A**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

- Q3.** a) What do we call the official process by which a President may be removed from office ? [1]  
b) Why is president of India referred to as a nominal head of the state ? State two examples of his legislative powers that suggest his nominal status ? [3]  
c) Mention the circumstances when the president can declare a National Emergency ? [2]  
d) Explain two discretionary and 2 Executive powers of the President. [4]
- Q4. With reference to the powers and position of the Prime Minister of India, answer the following questions :—**
- a) Prime Minister's position in the Parliament ? [3]  
b) Check on the authority of the Prime-Minister. (any two ways) [2]  
c) Difference between the cabinet and the council of ministers ? [3]  
d) Financial powers of the Union Cabinet. [2]
- Q5. The supreme court has jurisdiction. In this context, give the meaning and impact of the following :—**
- a) Original Jurisdiction and two types of cases under its jurisdiction ? [2]  
b) Guardian of Fundamental Rights. [3]  
c) Judicial review. [2]  
d) Advisory Jurisdiction [3]

**Section B**

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

- Q6. The Great out break of 1857 brought important changes in the character of Indian administration. In this context, explain :—**
- a) The changes introduced in the administration Set-up. [4]  
b) Organisation of the Army. [3]  
c) Solemn promises made to the people of India in the Queen's proclamation. [3]
- Q7. The early congressmen were liberal in their views can programmes. This led to the rise of Assertive Nationalism. In the context, discuss the following :—**
- a) Differentiate between early Nationalists and Assertive Nationalists with respect to their objectives and methods of struggle. [3]  
b) Name the Assertive leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji ? Why is the person known as the forerunner of Gandhiji ? [1+2]  
c) State two contributions of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Lala Lajpat Rai. [4]

**Q8. The congress working committee met at Sabarmati Ashram and vested in Gandhiji to launch the Civil Disobedience movement. In this context, explain the following :—**

- a) Causes responsible for civil Disobedience Movement. [2]
- b) Why did Gandhiji call off the civil disobedience and Later renew it ? [2+2]
- c) Impact of civil Disobedience movement. [2]
- d) Failure of the cripps' Mission. [2]

**Q9. The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and sowed the seeds for the second world war. In this context, answer the following :—**

- a) The Policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France. [2]
- b) Failure of leagues of Nations. [3]
- c) Hitler's invasion an Poland. [3]
- d) Defeat of Axis powers. [2]

**Q10. Study the emblem and Answer the following.**

- a) Identify the organisation associated with the emblem. Mention any two principles of this organisation ? [1+2]



- b) Name the principal Judicial organ of this organisation and explain its composition ? [2]
- c) Expand the term UNICEF ? Explain any of its two functions ? [1+2]
- d) Mention any two programme undertaken by who in India. [2]