

Final Term Examination 2017-2018

Std. : IX
Subject : History / Civics

Full Marks : 80
Time : 2hrs.+15mins.

Section A is compulsory.

Section B Part-I, attempt any two questions.

Section B Part-II, attempt any three questions.

SECTION — A [30 marks]

[1x10=10]

- Q1.** (a) What is meant by the term. 'Election' ?
(b) How is the President of India elected ?
(c) What is known as 'voter list' ? Who prepares it ?
(d) State one Federal feature of the Indian Constitution.
(e) How are the Rajya Sabha member elected ?
(f) Who presides over the joint session of the two houses of the parliament ?
(g) When can a speaker of the Lok-Sabha cast her vote ? Mention one function of the speaker ?
(h) Mention on situation when president uses discretianary power ?
(i) On what ground can the president of India be removed from office ?
(j) Mention two important functions of the Vice-President of India ?

[1x10=10]

- Q2.** (a) Who invited Babur to India ? Why ?
(b) Who were Mansabdars ? How were they paid ?
(c) What announcements of Load Dalhausie and Lord canning adversely affected the Mughal dynasty in India ?
(d) What was the immediate cause of the First war of Independence ? Explain ?
(e) Explain the term 'Nationalism' ? When and by whom was Indian National Congress founded ?
(f) In what way did the General Service Enlistment Act disregard the feelings of the Indian troops?
(g) When and why was league of Nations formed ?
(h) How did the sarajevo crisis in 1914 lead to the First World War ?
(i) Name the book in which Hitler first expressed Nazi Principles ? Mention its two aims ?
(j) Name the two main associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress ?

PART - II SECTION — A [50 marks]

Answer any two questions from this section.

Q3. With reference to Democracy and Elections, answer the following questions :—

- (a) Who appoints to Election commissioners what is the term ? What is their retiring age ? [1+1+1]
- (b) What are the steps to ensure free and fair elections. [3]
- (c) Distinguish between Direct and Indirect election. [4]

Q4. Keeping in view the powers of the Union Parliament, state the following :—

- (a) Its power to make laws on subject mention in the (i) Union List (ii) Concurrent list. [3]
- (b) Exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (c) (i) Two powers to both houses of Parliament ? [4]
- (ii) Two ways in which the parliament exercises control over the executive.

Q5. The President of India enjoys Vast powers. In this content, briefly explain :—

- (a) His Executive powers. [3]
- (b) The circumstances when the President can declare a National emergency. [3]
- (c) Reasons for Indirect Election. [4]

SECTION — B

Answer any three questions from this section.



Picture A



Picture B

Q6. With reference to Mughal rule, study the pictures and answer the following :—

- (a) Identify these pictures ? Who built the monument is Picture A ? Where is it located? [1+1+1]
- (b) Mention two architectural features of the monument in Picture 'A' ? [2]
- (c) Mention two policies towards the Rajputs of the ruler in Picture 'B' ? [2]
- (d) What were the policies of religious tolerance adopted by the ruler in picture 'B' ? [3]

Q7. There are many causes and consequences for the uprising of 1857. In this content, state the following :—

- (a) Socio - religious causes (any 3) [3]

- (b) Economic causes (any 3) [3]
- (c) The changes in the Army. [4]

Q8. Various factors led to the rise and growth of Nationalism in India in the 19th Century. In this context, explain the role of each of following :—

- (a) Role of the press. [3]
- (b) Repressive colonial policies. [3]
- (c) Immediate objectives of Indian National Congress Congress. [4]

Q9. With reference to the First World War answer the following questions :—

- (a) Mention three points under the Treaty of Versailles, which affected Germany ? [3]
- (b) Explain how World War I brought about a changed political scenario of the World ? [3]
- (c) Write the aims of the League of Nations ? [4]

Q10. With reference to the rise of dictatorship in Europe after the First World War, explain the following :-

- (a) Discontentment after the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (b) Economic crisis. [3]
- (c) Four similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [4]

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